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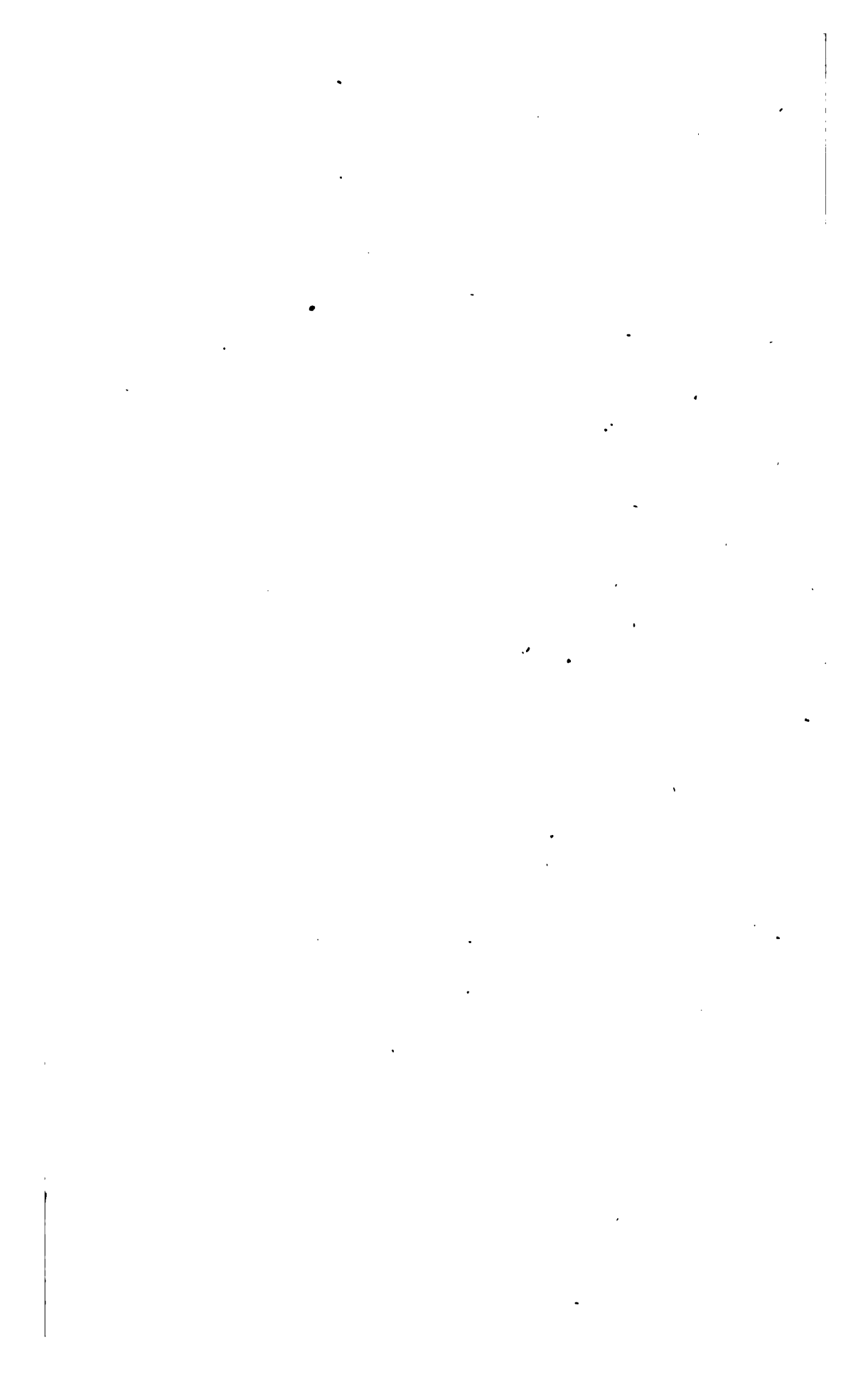
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CONTAINING
A DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL
NATIONS, EMPIRES, KINGDOMS, STATES, PROVINCES, CITIES, TOWNS, FORTS, SEAS, HARBOURS, RIVERS,
LAKES CANALS, MOUNTAINS, VOLCANOES, CAPES, CAVERNS, CATARACTS AND GROTTOS

WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THE
 EXTENT, BOUNDARIES AND NATURAL PRODUCTIONS OF EACH COUNTRY; THE GOVERNMENT, CUSTOMS,
 MANNERS AND RELIGION OF THE INHABITANTS; THE TRADE, MANUFACTURES, AND CURIOSITIES,
 OF THE CITIES AND TOWNS, WITH THEIR LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE, BEARING AND DIS-
 TANCE IN ENGLISH MILES FROM REMARKABLE PLACES; AND THE VARIOUS HIS-
 TORICAL EVENTS BY WHICH THEY HAVE BEEN DISTINGUISHED.

THE WHOLE RE-MODELLED AND THE HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT BROUGHT
DOWN TO THE PRESENT PERIOD,
BY JOHN MARSHALL, ESQ.



WITH NUMEROUS ADDITIONS BY THE AMERICAN EDITOR, INCLUDING THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES FOR 1830; A DESCRIPTION OF THE VARIOUS INDIAN TRIBES IN NORTH AMERICA;

ALL THE MONEYS IN THE KNOWN WORLD,
AND ALL THE MINERALS, VEGETABLES, ANIMALS, BIRDS, FISHES, AND INSECTS, THAT ARE
IMPORTANT TO COMMERCE; ALL THE CHIEF COMMERCIAL AND MONIED INSTI-
TUTIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS; AND NOTICES OF MANUFACTURES
AND COMMERCE IN DIFFERENT PLACES AND COUNTRIES
THROUGHOUT THE GLOBE.

MEN

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NEW UNIVERSAL GAZETTEER,

GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

AA

AA, the name of '3 rivers, in Western Europe, viz. 1st, rises in Samogitia, runs through the Duchy of Courland into the bay of Riga; 2nd, in Saxony, falling into Lake Blanken; 3d, in Switzerland, falling into Lake Lucerne; 4th, do. into Lake Walstadt; 5th, do. into the Aar river; 6th, in Westphalia, falling into the Wehr; 7th, do. into the Vecht; 8th, do. into the Ems; 9th, in Holland, falling into the Vecht, at Swartsluys; 10th, do. into the Oldysel; 11th, in Overysel, falling into Lake Giter; 12th, in Brabant, falling into the Demmel; and 13th, in pas de Calais, France, falling into the sea at Gravelines.

Aach, the name of a river in Switzerland, and of two others in Suabia, and also of a town in Suabia, about 30 miles N. of Constance.

Aachen, the chief town of a small district of the same name, in the government of Munster, one of the Prussian states, in the province of Westphalia.

Ain-Cherise, a village near Jerusalem, said to be the place where Zacharius lived. It is frequented by pilgrims; and near it there is a convent, a large elegant building, with a handsome cupola, and under it an extraordinary fine mosaic pavement; the altar, which is a very splendid one, encompassed with marble steps, is said to be built on the very spot where John the Baptist was born.

Aalborg, one of the four bishoprics of the Peninsular province of Jutland, being the most northerly part, and about 120 square miles in extent, containing about 90,000 inhabitants. The chief town, of the same name, is situate on the south coast of the Gulf of Lyngby, in N. lat. 57. 3. E. long. 7. 56. Next to Copenhagen it is the most considerable town in Denmark. It has an exchange for merchants; the episcopal palace, two churches, two poor-houses, a hospital, convent and cathedral school-house, are all respectable edifices; and it has a considerable trade in corn, herrings, fire-arms, saddles, gloves, &c. It was taken by the Swedes in 1643 and 1658.

Aar, a large river in Switzerland, which rises in a lake, near Mount Seelberg, in the S. of the canton of Bern, and running N. W. through the whole extent of the lake of Brienz and Thun to Bern, takes a circuitous course to Soleure; whence it flows E. to Arburg, and N. E. to Brugg; below which, being joined by the Renes and Limmatt, it falls into the Rhine opposite Waldshut; also the name of two other rivers, one ris-

ing in the Grand Duchy of the lower Rhine, falling into the Rhine, the other rising in Nassau, falling into the Lahn.

Aargau, formerly a district, but formed into a canton of Switzerland; about 650 sq. m. in extent. Pop. in 1798 about 130,000.

Aarhus, the second of the four bishoprics of Jutland; it is a very fruitful district, on the E. side of the Peninsula, extending for about 60 m. along the shore of the Cattegat, bounded on the W. by the bishopric of Viborg, intersected by numerous streams, abounding with fish, and is richly adorned with forests. It contains the residences of a great portion of the nobility of Denmark. The chief town of the same name is situate on the coast, in 56. 10. N. lat. 10. 13. E. long. The town is divided into two unequal parts, by water conveyed from a lake about 15 m. in the interior. It is large and populous; and has six gates, two principal churches, two market-places; a university, a free-school, and a well-endowed hospital, and has a considerable trade in grain, timber, &c.

Aaron's Island. See *St. Malo*.

Aaronsburg, t. Northumberland Co. Pa. It is situated a little more than a mile E. of Elk creek, which unites with Penn's creek, falling into the Susquehanna, 5 m. below Sunbury.

Aaronsburg, p.t. Centre Co. Pa. 15 m. E. Bellefonte.

Aach or Wittenburg, a market town in Lower Bavaria, seated on the Danube, 7 m. from Ratisbon. It is defended by a citadel, and is remarkable for Roman antiquities, as well as for its mineral waters, which are celebrated for curing various diseases. Long. 11. 56. E. lat. 48. 53. N.

Akade, or *Sheik Akade*, a village of Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile, 80 m. S. of Cairo; immense architectural ruins testify its having been the site of a great and populous city.

Akadeh, a considerable town at the mouth of the Tigris, province of Fars, Persia.

Akansk, a town situate on a branch of the river Yenisei, in the province of Kolhyvane, government of Tobolsk, Asiatic Russia. It was founded in 1707, and rebuilt in 1725, and since fortified: some ancient tombs with fine inscriptions, bespeak it to have been a place of importance, prior to the conquest of Siberia by Russia. N. lat. 54. E. long. 91. 14.

Akatak, a town in the vicinity of Siberia, celebrated for an image of the Virgin, which is visit

ed by many pilgrims, and carried in procession annually to Tobolski.

Abana, a river of Syria, called in Scripture, together with Pharpar, rivers of Damascus.—See 2 Kings v. 12.

Abancay, a province of Peru, S. America; the chief town thereof, of the same name, is situate about 60 m. N. W. of Cuzco. There is also a river of the same name flowing through the province, and another town in Cuenca, province of Quito.

Abano, a considerable town of Italy, in the vicinity of Padua, distinguished for its hot sulphureous baths.

Abascia, or *Abgak*, a country of Asiatic Russia, lying between the Caspian and Black Seas. The inhab. are estimated at about 150,000, subsisting chiefly by hunting and plunder, and speaking a language peculiar to themselves.

Abaujevar, a palatinate of Upper Hungary, about 700 sq. m. in extent, divided into 102 parishes. Pop. about 120,000.

Abb, a town in Yemen, Arabia.

Abbenhall, a village, 12 m. from Gloucester, 3 from Newnham, Eng. noted for a mineral spring, very efficacious in the cure of cutaneous eruptions.

Alberbury or *Alberbury*, a large parish, divided into 5 townships, in Shropshire, and 4 others in Montgomeryshire, containing together 1,946 inhabitants. The village of Alberbury is 7 m. W. of Shrewsbury. Pop. 332. It was formerly the site of an alien priory and castle.

Abbeville, a considerable town of France, in the department of Somme, and late province of Picardy, seated in a pleasant valley, where the river Somme divides into several branches, and separates the town into two parts. It is pretty well peopled; has a woollen manufactory, besides manufactories of sail-cloth. It lies 15 m. E. from the British Channel, 20 N. W. from Amiens, 52 S. of Calais, and 80 N. W. of Paris. Long. 1. 5. lat. 50. 7. N.

Abberton, a village near Pershore, noted for a bitter aperient mineral spring; also another village, 6 m. S. of Colchester.

Abbeville, a district of S. Carolina, about 700 sq. m. in extent. The lands are agreeably diversified with hill and dale, well watered and productive. Pop. 28,134. The chief town of the same name is situate on Savannah river, 118 m. W. by N. of Columbia.

Abbeysdale, a parish in Connello, Upper Barony, co. of Limerick, Ireland, containing, in 1821, 3,070 inhab. The village contains 437 of the inhab. It had formerly a monastery, and in the vicinity are the ruins of Purt Castle.

Abbey-Green, a village, in the parish of Lesmahgow, co. of Lanark; 6 m. S. W. of the town of Lanark. It had formerly an abbey, and also a priory. The entire parish of Lesmahgow contained 5,592 inhab. in 1821.

Abbey-Holme, a quarter of the parish of Holm Cultram, co. of Cumberland. Pop. of the entire parish in 1821, 2,772, and of the Abbey quarter, 768, which is pleasantly situate on the river Waver, 27 m. N. of Penrith.

Abbeyleix, a parish in Cullinagh Barony, Queen's Co. Ireland. Pop. in 1821, 5,485. The town is sometimes called Clonkyne, and contains about 2,000 of the inhab. 48 m. S. W. of Dublin.

Abbotstown, p.t. York Co. Pa.

Abbeville, p.t. Mecklenburg Co. Va. 143 m. from Richmond.

Abb's Head, St. a promontory, forming the

southern extremity of the Frith of Forth, lying in the parish of Coldingham and the co. of Berwick, Scotland, about 10 miles N. of Berwick, and the same distance S. from Dunbar. W. long. 2. 8. lat. 55. 55. N.

Abda, a small but fertile prov. of Morocco.

Abenrade, or *Apenrade*, a town of Denmark, in Sleswick, now very flourishing, being double the extent it was formerly, and built in a better taste. It is seated on a spacious open bay in the Little Belt, surrounded on three sides by high mountains, which render the harbour safe. Pop. about 3,000. Long. 9. 26. E. lat. 55. 3. N.

Abensperg or *Abensberg*, a town in the circle of Regen, Bavaria, seated on the Abens, near the Danube, 15 m. S. W. of Ratisbon.

Aber, a village in Caernarvonshire, N. Wales. 6 m. E. from Bangor, on the direct road from London to Holyhead. Pop. 625.

* * There are 15 towns and villages in Wales, to which the word Aber is prefixed, which signifies the fall of a lesser water into a greater, and usually refers to a place situate at the mouth of a river.

Aberbrothock, or *Arbroath*, an ancient royal burgh and sea-port, situate at the estuary of the river Brothock, partly in a parish of the same name, and partly in that of St. Vigean, in the co. of Forfar, Scotland, 56 m. N. N. E. of Edinburgh, in 56. 34. N. lat. and 2. 35. W. long. William I. surnamed the Lion, king of Scotland, founded a magnificent abbey at Arbroath, in 1178, and conferred upon it very extensive immunities. Some vestiges of the building still remain to attest its former grandeur. A harbor was formed in 1194, to the eastward of the present one; the importance of the town declined with the devastation of the abbey, during the ruthless period of the reformation. The commerce of the town revived about the year 1738, when the linen manufacture was introduced, which progressively extended up to the commencement of the war in 1793, when it was vastly promoted by the increased demand for sail-cloth. 4,000 to 5,000 tons of shipping belong to the town, part of which is employed in the importation of flax, deals, &c. from the Baltic. A public library was established in 1727; a new town-hall has been more recently erected, and the town at large has undergone considerable improvement. The harbour at spring tides will only admit vessels of about 200 tons burthen, but being exceedingly well sheltered and commodious, and easily made, it affords security to vessels of easy draught of water. Arbroath is, however, a manufacturing rather than a commercial town. It has 3 fairs annually, 31st of Jan. 3rd Wed. of June, and 18th of July. Pop. in 1821 8,972.

Abercorn, a village and parish, in the co. of Linlithgow, Scotland, on the S. bank of the Frith of Forth, 12 m. W. of Edinburgh. A monastery existed here in the 7th century; and the castle of Abercorn was a place of great strength in the family of the Douglasses. It was dismantled in 1445, and no trace of either monastery or castle now remains. Abercorn still gives the British title of Marquis, and the Scottish title of Earl to a branch of the family of Hamilton. The Roman wall is said to have begun in this parish. The village has increased in importance since 1810, by its contiguity to the Union Canal. Pop. in 1821, 1,044.

Abercorn, v. Effingham Co. Geo. 18 m. N. Savannah

Aberdeen, the principal city in the North of Scotland, situated on the coast of the German ocean, at the efflux of the rivers Dee and Don, 127 m. N. E. from Edinburgh. It has an observatory; in lon. 2. 29. W. lat. 57. 9. N. Under the denomination of Aberdeen are comprehended two towns, distinguished as the *Old* and *New*, which, however, are almost united by their respective suburbs.

Aberdeen, Old, formerly Aberdon, in the parish of Old Machar, or St. Machar, is pleasantly situated on an eminence near the mouth of the river Don, about a mile north of the New Town. It is of great antiquity, and was of some importance so long ago as 893, when, according to tradition, king Gregory the Great conferred on it some peculiar privileges, but no authentic records are extant prior to 1154. By charter, the free burgesses of the town are vested with the power of choosing their own magistracy, who are a provost, 3 bailies, a treasurer, and council, with the deacons of 6 incorporated trades. The town consists chiefly of one long street. There is a neat town-house, a new building, and a Trades Hospital for decayed freemen and their widows, and a hospital for 12 poor men, founded by Bishop William Dunbar, in 1532. But the chief ornament of Old Aberdeen is the large and stately fabric of King's College, founded by Bishop Elphinstone, in 1494, situated on the S. side of the town. It is built round a square, with cloisters on the south side. The structure contains a chapel, library, museum, common hall, and lecture-rooms, with a long range of modern houses, for the accommodation of the professors and students. The library and museum are well furnished. The old town, being formerly the seat of a bishop, had a most magnificent cathedral, first founded in 1154, but the present edifice was begun by Bishop Kinninmonth, in 1357, and was 80 years in building; it was dedicated to St. Machar, but like many others it fell a sacrifice to the religious frenzy of the reformers. Two very antique spires, and one aisle, which is used as a church, are all that is now left. In this cathedral there was a fine library, which was also destroyed. Over the Don at Old Aberdeen, there is a noble Gothic bridge, built by Bishop Cheyne, in 1281, of one arch, 67 feet span and 34 1-2 high from the surface of the river. On both sides it rests on a solid ledge of rock. The population of Old Aberdeen and parish was 3,901 in 1801, and 18,312 in 1821.

Aberdeen, New, is the capital of the shire of Aberdeen. For extent, trade and beauty, it far exceeds any town in the north of Scotland. It is built on a gentle eminence, rising from a small bay, formed by the river Dee, over which there is an elegant bridge of 7 arches, rebuilt in 1794, the first having been built by Bishop Dunbar, in 1532. The streets are numerous, spacious, and well paved; the houses are built of granite, (from adjoining quarries) generally four stories high, remarkably neat and elegant, having almost universally, gardens in their rear. The whole town is about two miles in circumference, and in 1821 contained a population of 21,484. The municipal government is vested in a provost, 4 bailies, a dean of guild, treasurer, town-clerk, a town council, and 7 deacons of incorporated trades. The town is a royal burgh, and uniting with Aberbrothock, Brechin, Inverberrie, and Montrose, sends a member to parliament. New Aberdeen is graced with an elegant college, founded by George Keith, the Earl Marischal of Scotland, in 1693. Its other

public buildings are the town-hall, market-house, the house of the Aberdeen Banking Company, a cross, an octagon building of curious workmanship, a dispensary, infirmary, and lunatic asylum, a poor-house, bridewell, gaol, and extensive barracks. An elegant street from the S. is continued over an arch of cut granite, 132 ft. span, 29 in height, and 40 wide between the parapets. Aberdeen had formerly several religious houses; besides the university, there is a respectable grammar school and several almshouses, and upwards of 90 places for religious worship. The harbour was formerly dangerous, but has been rendered safe and commodious, by a pier 1,900 ft. in length, and 38 in perpendicular height; and the construction of wet docks, authorised by an act of parliament, in 1810. Aberdeen was formerly celebrated for the manufacture of knit stockings, and woollen fabrics generally, which, although still carried on to some extent, are now superseded in importance by the linen and cotton manufactures, which, in all their branches, are carried on to a great extent. There is a valuable salmon fishery in the Dee; a considerable number of vessels are built at Aberdeen, and about 40,000 tons belong to it. It has several public breweries, rope works, iron foundries, &c. and three fairs annually on the 31st Jan. 3rd Wed. in June, and 13th of July; a canal 19 m. in length to Inverary, contributes not a little to the advantage of both places.

Aberdeen, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. W. by Banffshire, and the Deveron; on the N. and N. E. by the German Ocean; on the S. by the co. of Kincardine, Forfar, and Perth; and on the W. by Elgin, and Inverness-shire. It is divided into 8 districts; the S. part is wild, rugged and mountainous, some of the hills rising to the height of 4,000 ft. above the level of the sea, covered in some parts, with extensive natural forests; the N. part is bleak and barren; but the midland parts of the co. are more fertile; and since the period of 1786, have undergone improvements equal to any part of Scotland. Its rivers are the Dee, Don, Ythan, Bogie, Urie, Ugie, Cruden; and the Deveron, for many miles forms its boundary with the co. of Banff; all of which abound more or less, with salmon, and on the Ythan some valuable pearls have been found. Its mineral productions are various, but none of much note, except the granite, the exportation of which constantly employs several 100 tons of shipping.

Aberdeen, p.t. Brown Co. Ohio, on the river Ohio, opposite Maysville.

Aberdour, a parish in the N. of Aberdeenshire, on the S. coast of Murray Frith. Pop. in 1821, 1,495 also another parish and village 2 m. W. of Burnt-Island, in the co. of Fife, Scotland. Pop. in 1821, 1,489.

Aberford, a town in the W. riding of Yorkshire, 9 m. N. of Ferrybridge, on the direct road to Durham; it has a market on Wed. and 4 fairs annually. Pop. of the parish 900, of the town 579.

Aberfrow, a village pleasantly situated near the coast of Carnarvon bay, on the isle of Anglesea, 9 m. W. of Llangefni, on the direct road from Bangor to Holyhead; it had formerly a palace, at which 11 Princes of Wales are said to have resided. It has 4 fairs annually, 7th March, Wed. after Trinity, 23rd Oct. and 11th Dec. Pop. in 1821, 1,204.

Abergavenny, a town of Monmouthshire, situated at the confluence of the river Gavenny with the Usk, over the latter is a fine bridge of 15

arches: 14 m. W. of Mounmouth; it has the advantage of a collateral cut from the canal, from Brecon to the British channel: there are some considerable iron works in the vicinity, and it also participates in the flannel manufacture. It has a considerable market on Tues. and 3 fairs annually, on May 1st, Tues. after Trinity, and Sep. 25th. Pop. in 1801, 2,573, and in 1831, 3,368.

Abergale, a town in Denbighshire, Wales, pleasantly situated on the coast of the Irish sea, on the direct road from Chester to Holyhead, 7 m. W. of St. Asaph, and 294 from London; it is much frequented in the summer season for bathing, has a market on Sat. and 3 fairs annually. Pop. in 1801, 1,748, in 1831, 2,317.

Abergavilly, a village near Carmarthen, S. Wales, situated at the confluence of the river Gwily with the Towy. It contains the only episcopal palace, belonging to the see of St. David's. Pop. in 1831, 2,183.

Abernethy, a town in Perthshire, Scotland, seated near the junction of the Erns, with the Tay, 7 m. from Perth. It is said to have been the seat of the Pictish kings, as well as the see of an archbishop. In the town church-yard is a round tower 74 feet high and 48 in circumference, the only one besides that of Brechin in Scotland. It participates in the manufactures of Perth, and has three fairs annually. Pop. of the parish in 1821, 1,701. Also the name of another parish, from 150 to 180 sq. m. in extent, partly in Elgin and partly in Inverness-shire, abounding with natural forests of fir, which form an extensive traffic. Pop. in 1821, 1,968.

Aberystwith, a town of S. Wales, in Cardigan-shire, seated on the Ystwith near its confluence with the Rydiol, where they fall into the bay of Cardigan, over the Rydiol is a handsome stone bridge. It lies 307 m. W. N. W. from London, and 39 N. E. from Cardigan. It was formerly fortified with a castle, and defended with walls; but both are now in ruins. It is, however, a flourishing town, having a great trade in lead, a considerable fishery of herrings, cod, and whittings, and a good weekly market on Monday; about 8,000 tons of shipping belong to this town. In the bathing season, it is much frequented as a fashionable watering place. Long. 3. 58. W. lat. 52. 25. N. Pop. in 1831, 3,556.

Abez, a country of Africa, on the Red Sea, which bounds it on the east; on the west it is bounded by Abyssinia and Nubia, on the north by Egypt, and on the south by the coast of Ajan. The chief towns are Arkeko, or Erocco, and Suquam; which last is the capital, and the seat of the governor. It is subject to the Turks; and is very sandy and barren, being destitute of water. The heat is excessive, and the air unhealthy to Europeans. In the mountains are forests of ebony trees, abounding with wild beasts. It is 500 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. The inhabitants are Mahometans.

Abingdon, a market and borough town in Berkshire, England, and, with the exception of Reading, the chief town in the co. It is situated on the S. bank of the river Thames, 6 m. N. W. of Oxford, and 56 m. S. W. from London. It is a place of great antiquity, and has frequently been the abode of royalty. The market-place is spacious, in the centre of which is a respectable edifice, a spacious hall, supported by lofty pillars, in which the summer assizes for the co. are held, the space beneath serving for a market-house. The market for grain and malt, on Mon. and Fri. is

very great, and it has a considerable manufacture of coarse linen, sacking, &c. It is divided into two parishes, each having a church, and sends one member to parliament. Pop. in 1831, 5,137.

Abingdon, t. Harford Co. Md. 26 m. N. E. Baltimore.

Abingdon, p.t. capital of Washington Co. Va. 390 m. W. S. W. Richmond.

Abington, p.t. Plymouth Co. Mass. 29 m. S. E. Boston. Pop. 2,493.

Abo, a sea-port, and chief town of what was formerly Swedish Finland, but which was wrested from that power, by Russia, in 1808. The port and town of Abo are finely located in N. lat. 60. 27. W. long. 22. 18. at the southern extremity of the Promontory of Finland, on the E. shore of the Gulf of Bothnia, where it forms its junction with the Gulf of Finland. Under the Swedish government, Abo was the see of a bishop, suffragan of Upsal, and had a university, founded by Queen Christina, in 1640, endowed with the same privileges as that of Upsal; and also a school, founded by Gustavus Adolphus, for 300 scholars. It was the seat of the conference where the treaty of peace was concluded between Russia and Sweden, in 1743. The town has flourished considerably since its transfer to Russia; its chief trade is in timber, deals, and grain. Pop. about 12,000.

Abomey, a populous town, the capital of the kingdom of Dahomey, on the Gold Coast of Africa. N. lat. 7. 50. E. long. 0. 55. Pop. about 25,000.

Aboukir, a town of Egypt, in N. lat. 31. 18. E. long. 30. 38, about 6 leagues E. of Alexandria. A British army of 12,000 men, commanded by Sir Ralph Abercrombie, landed here in 1801. The bay, formed on the W. by a neck of land, on which the town is situated, and on the E. by another neck of land which bounds the Rosetta branch of the Nile, is very spacious, and will forever be memorable in history, as the scene of one of the most splendid and decisive naval battles on record, in which 9 French ships of the line were taken, and 2 others destroyed, by Lord Nelson, on the 1st Aug. 1798.

Abrantes, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, seated on the Tagus, 45 miles E. by N. of Lisbon, and belonging to a marquis of that title. It is situated on high ground, surrounded with gardens and olive-trees, and contains about 35,000 inhabitants, and has 4 convents, an hospital, and an alma-house.

Abrolhos Islands, dangerous shoals on the coast of Brazil, S. lat. 17. 58. W. long. 38. 26.

Abruzzo, one of the four great provinces of Naples, bounded on the E. by the gulf of Venice, on the N. and W. by Ancona, Umbria, and the Campagna di Roma, and on the S. by the Terra di Lavoro and Molise. It is divided into two parts by the river Pescara, called Ulteriore and Citeriore. The former has Aquila, and the latter Sulmona, for its capital. It is fertile in corn, rice, fruits, saffron, vines, and olives. Pop. about 500,000.

Abs, a town in France, in the department of Ardeche, formerly the chief town of Vivares, and a bishop's see, now in a very ruinous state.

Abouage, a town in Upper Egypt, on the site of the ancient Abotis, near the Nile, where great quantities of poppies grow, of which the natives make the best opium in the Levant. Long. 33. E. lat. 26. 30. N.

Abercrombie, p.t. Gloucester Co. N. J.

Abo or Abuyo, one of the Philippine islands,

in the East Indies between Mindanao and Luzon. Long. 122. 15. E. lat. 10. 0 N.

Abyssinia, a kingdom on the E. side of Africa, extending, in length, from about the 9th to the 17th deg. of N. lat. and at its southern base, from about the 35th to the 43rd deg. of E. long. and at the N. from about the 36th to the 38th of do. forming an area of about 140,000 sq. m. bounded on the N. by Sennaar, on the E. by the Arabian Gulf, or Red Sea, and on the S. and W. by very undefined limits, and countries very little known. A range of rugged mountains of considerable altitude, extending along the whole line of coast of the Red Sea, shut in Abyssinia, and nearly exclude it from all advantages of maritime intercourse. Some fine and fruitful plains pervade the southern part of the territory, but the prevailing characteristic of Abyssinia is mountainous and wild, and its inhabitants are as rude and ferocious as their country is wild and rugged. Its climate is various, but on the whole fine; it is exceedingly rich in vegetable productions, both of utility and beauty. The elephant, rhinoceros, buffaloes, leopards of various species, zebra, and especially the hyaena, abound; the latter is particularly ferocious and destructive; there are no tigers, and the lion is not common; there are various other wild animals, as well as the domestic ones common to Europe; the horses are strong and handsome, and there is a species of oxen with horns 4 ft. in length, and 20 inches in circumference at the root; the hippopotami and crocodile are common to the swamps and rivers which flow into the Nile. Amongst the numerous feathered tribes common to the country is the golden and black eagle, and some owls of extraordinary size and beauty; bees abound to such a degree, that honey, in the southern parts of the country, forms the staple article of production, and standard of value in exchange for all other commodities, and constitutes the principal article of food; locusts commit great devastation, and there is a species of fly extremely annoying and even destructive to the cattle in the rainy season. The whole of the external traffic of Abyssinia is carried on at Massowah, a small island on the coast of the Red Sea, in N. lat. 15. 34. E. long. 39. 37. where elephants' teeth, rhinoceros' horns, gold-dust, honey, wax, and slaves are exchanged for spices, iron, lead, copper, tin, and manufactured goods generally. The country is formed into three great divisions. 1st. Tigre, N. of which the chief towns are Adowa, Antalo, Dixan, and Axum; 2nd. Amhara, W. of the Taccaxe river, of which Gondar and Embras are the chief towns, and the former the capital of the whole kingdom; 3rd. Shoa Efat, S. of which Ankoher and Tegulet are the chief towns. The Abyssinians profess to be Christians, and some of their churches are spacious edifices, but their religious ceremonies are made up of the crude formalities of the Jewish worship, and of the Greek Christians. Their language is a dialect of the Arabic; of the extent of the pop. it is difficult to form even a conjecture.

Acapulco, a town of Mexico, on the shores of the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 16. 55. N. and 100. 54. W. long. During the domination of Spanish rule in South America, Acapulco was the principal trading town of all New Spain; one, and sometimes two ships, annually, of several 100 tons burthen, used to arrive from the Philippine Islands, laden with all the choicest productions of Asia, to be exchanged for the gold and silver of Mexico; but this intercourse ceased with the wars

which followed the French revolution in 1792, since which period to the present time (1832) the commerce of all S. America has been exposed to numerous vicissitudes, and Acapulco has sunk into the utmost insignificance. Its harbour is capacious and secure, being formed into a basin by the small island of Rogneta, and defended by a fort on the N. W. The town contains only about 4,000 inhabitants, and is exceedingly unhealthy, the temperature prevailing as high as 96, and hardly ever below 86 of Fahrenheit.

Acasabastlan, a river of Mexico, in the province of Vera Paz, which runs into the Gulf of Dulce. There is also a village of the same name, in the province of Chiapa.

Accomack, a Co. of Virginia, forming the N. part of a promontory, bounded on the W. by Chesapeake Bay, and on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean, extending from the S. E. corner of the State of Maryland. Pop. 19,656. Drummond-town, 207. m. E. by N. of Richmond, is the chief town.

Acheen, a kingdom, forming the N. W. part of the island of Sumatra, the head of Point Pedro, the most northerly part being in 5. 42. N. lat. and 95. 35. E. long. and extending about 50 m. E. by S. During the early period of the intercourse of Europe with Asia, by the Cape of Good Hope, Acheen was a powerful state and carried on an extensive trade with the Malay and Coromandel coasts, and other parts of Asia; and on the Portuguese successively attempting to form a settlement upon the Island of Sumatra, in the early part of the 16th century, they were completely expelled by the Achenese, and although considerably declined in power and importance, the Achenese are still an active, and when compared with other Asiatics, an efficient and industrious people. The chief town of the same name, is situate on a river about 2 m. from the bay formed by King's Point, in N. lat. 5. 33. and 95. 17. E. long. and Point Pedro above mentioned.

Achill, an island, forming part of the Co. of Mayo, on the western coast of Ireland, in 54. 7. N. lat. 10. 31. W. long.

Achmim, a town of Egypt, the residence of an emir, or prince of the country. It has manufactures of coarse cottons, and stands on a small eminence, on the right bank of the Nile, 200 m. S. of Cairo. Long. 31. 56. E. lat. 26. 40. N.

Achnory, a populous parish, in Leney Barony, co. of Sligo, Ireland. Pop. in 1821, 12,990.

Achortown, p. village in Middletown, Columbia Co. Ohio, 160 m. N. E. Columbus.

Achen, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, with a citadel, on the Elbe, 5 m. N. W. of Dessau.

Acklam, a village 12 m. from York, where the body of the Emperor Severus, who died at York, was burnt to ashes, agreeably to the custom of those times.

Acoma, or *St. Estevan de Acoma*, a town of New Mexico, seated on a hill, with a good castle. The town is ascended by a flight of steps cut out of the rock. It was formerly the capital of that province. Long. 104. 15. W. lat. 35. 0. N.

Aconcagua, one of the provinces of Chile, intersected by the 32d degree of S. lat. and 70th of W. long. It is inconsiderable both in extent and population. There is a town of the same name, and also a river running through the province and that of Quillota into the sea.

Acqua, a town of Tuscany, noted for its warm baths, 15 m. E. of Leghorn.

Aequi, a town of Italy, in the Duchy of Montferrat, on the river Bormia; it has considerable manufactures of silk. Pop. about 7,000.

Aera, a territory of Guinea, on the Gold coast, where some European states have forts, and each fort its village. Lat. 5. 25. N. 0. 10. W. long.

Acre, or *St. John d'Acre*, a seaport of Syria, in Palestine, and a bishop's see. It is called Ptolemais by the Greeks, and stands on a plain at the N. point of a bay, which extends in a semicircle of nine m. to the point of Mount Carmel, near the mouth of the Kardanah, or ancient Belus. In the time of the crusades, it underwent several sieges; and nothing is now to be seen of this ancient city, but the remains of monuments erected by the christians, and some ruins of a church dedicated to St. Andrew. The new city is distant one m. from the ancient walls, and the fortifications are of little importance. The palace of the grand master of the order of St. John of Jerusalem is the residence of the chief of Acre. Here are three mosques, four churches, and a synagogue. The chief articles of commerce are corn and cotton. In 1759 great damage was done by an earthquake; and the year following 5,000 persons, near one third of the inhab. died by the plague. In 1799, aided by the British, under Sir Sidney Smith, it withstood a severe siege by the French under Buonaparte, who retreated after failing in the twelfth assault. It is 27 m. S. of Tyre, and 23 m. N. N. W. of Jerusalem. N. lat. 33. 0. E. long. 35. 10. Pop. about 20,000.

Acron, a district of the Fantee territory, on the Gold coast of Africa, about 50 m. E. N. E. of Cape Coast Castle.

Acton, the name of 6 villages, and a prefix to 10 others in different parts of England signifying places originally situate among oaks; *ac* being the Saxon word for oak. Also the name of a village in the parish of Ballymore, co. of Armagh, Ireland.

Acton, t. Windham Co. Vt. 18 m. N. W. Brattleboro. Pop. 176.

Acton, p.t. Middlesex Co. Mass. Pop. 1,128.

Acton-Burnel, a village in Shropshire, 8 m. S. of Shrewsbury. Here are considerable remains of a castle, in which a parliament was held in the reign of Edward I.

Actopan, the capital of a district of the same name in the Intendencia de Mexico, about 70 m. N. N. E. of the city of Mexico.

Acworth, p.t. Sullivan Co. N. Hampshire, 87 m. from Portsmouth, and 93 from Boston. Pop. 1,401.

Adamstown, t. Lancaster Co. Pa. 20 m. N. E. Lancaster.

Adams, t. Coos Co. N. Hampshire, 90 m. from Portsmouth. Pop. 515.

Adams, p.t. Berkshire Co. Mass. Pop. 2,648. Saddle Mountain lies partly in this town. Here are extensive manufactures of cotton, woollen and linen.

Adams, p.t. Jefferson Co. N. Y. 160 m. N. W. Albany. Pop. 2,995.

Adams, p.t. Dauphin Co. Pa. 133 m. Washington.

Adams, a County of Pennsylvania. Pop. 21, 378. Gettysburg is the capital.

Adams, a County of Ohio, on the Ohio river, 20 m. in extent and containing 550 sq. m. West Union in Tiffin township is the seat of justice. Pop. 12,278.

Adams, a County of Mississippi. Pop. 12,120. Natchez is the capital.

Adams, p.y. Hyde Co. N. C. 339 m. Wash Adamsburg, p.v. Westmoreland Co. Pa. 145 m W. Harrisburgh.

Adamsville, p.v. Washington Co. N. Y. 57 m. Albany.

Adair, a County of Kentucky. Pop. 8,230 Columbia is the capital.

Adana, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Carmania, and a bishop's see, with a strong castle. It has a trade in corn, wine, and fruits; and is seated on a river of the same name, 12 m. from the Mediterranean, in N. lat. 36. 48. E. long. 35. 6.

Adda, a river of Switzerland, which rises in the Grisons, passes through the lake Como, the Vatteline, and the N. part of the Milanese, falls into the Po, 5m. above Cremona.

Addison, a County of Vermont, on the W. side of the Green Mountains near the centre of the State. It contains about 700 sq. m. Middlebury is the shire town. Pop. 24,940.

Addison, p.t. Addison Co. Vt. on L. Champlain Pop. 1,306. Magnetic oxide of iron is found here.

Addison, t. Washington Co. Me. Pop. 741.

Addison, t. Steuben Co. N. Y. Pop. 944.

Addison, t. Somerset Co. Pa.

Adel, a kingdom of Africa, called also *Zaila*, from a rich trading town of that name, situated near its coast by the Red Sea. It seldom rains here; but the country is well watered by rivers, and abounds with wheat, millet, frankincense, and pepper. The inhab. are Mahometans. It was formerly a part of Abyssinia. The capital is Aucagurel.

Adelfors, a town of Sweden, in Smaland, noted for its gold mines, about 70 m. N. W. of Calmar.

Adelphi, p.t. Colerain township, Ross Co. Ohio, 40 m. S. E. Columbus.

Adige, a river of Lombardy, which rises S. of the Lake of Glace, and passing by Tyrol, Brixen, Trent, and Verona, falls into the gulf of Venice, a little N. of the mouth of the Po.

Adirbeitzen, a province of Persia (part of the ancient Media,) bounded on the N. by Armenia, E. by Ghilan, S. by Irac Agemai, and W. by Kurdistan. Tauris is the capital.

Admiralty-Islands, a cluster of islands in the S. Pacific ocean, to the N. W. of New Ireland. They were discovered in 1767, and are between 20 and 30 in number; some of them appear of considerable extent; and the W. end of the principal island is in 2. 6. S. lat. and 146. 57. E. long.

Adour, a river of France, which rises in the department of Upper Pyrenees, flows by Tarbes and Dax, and enters the Bay of Biscay, below Bayonne. The Duke of Wellington effected a passage across this river, with the allied English and Spanish army, in the middle of February 1814, after considerable difficulty, in the presence of the French army, commanded by Marshal Soult.

Adowa, the capital and residence of the sovereign of Abyssinia, and the place through which the commerce of the inland parts of Abyssinia is maintained with Massowah in the Red Sea.

Adra, a seaport of Spain, in Granada, 47 m. S. E. of Granada. Long. 3. 7. W. lat. 36. 45. N.

Adramiti, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in N. lat. 39. 26. N. by W. of Smyrna. Long. 26. 50. E. lat. 39. 26. N.

Adrai, a town of Italy, in Polesino di Rovigo

which gives name to the Adriatic sea, and was formerly of great note, but has been much reduced by frequent inundations. It is seated on the Turtaro. 26 m. S. S. W. of Venice.

Adrianople, a city of European Turkey, in Rumania, the see of a Greek archbishop, and formerly the European seat of the Turkish dominion. It is eight m. in circumference, situate in a plain, on the river Marissa, which here receives two tributary streams. Several of the mosques are very splendid, and many of the houses neat, but the streets are narrow and devius. The seraglio is separated from the city by the river Arda, and commands an extensive view of the country, which is fertile, and famous for excellent vines. The commerce of the city by the river is considerable, and celebrated for its beautiful red dye. The Turks took this city from the Greeks in 1362. It is 135 m. N. W. of Constantinople. Long. 22. 30. E. lat. 41. N.

Adriatic Sea. See *Venice*, *Gulf of*.

Adventure Bay, at the S. E. end of Van Diemen's land, so called from the ship in which Captain Furnear sailed. Long. 147. 30. E. lat. 43. 23. S.

Egades or Egates, three small islands on the W. side of Sicily, between Marsella and Trapani; their names are Levenzo, Favignana, and Maretime.

Etna or Etna, a celebrated burning mountain of Sicily, now called by the natives *Monts Gibello*. It is situated in the Eastern part of the island, in long. 15. 0. E. lat. 38. 0. N. Pindar, who lived 435 years before Christ, calls it the *Pillar of Hesperus*, on account of its great height, which is generally reckoned to be about 11,000 feet; and its circumference at the base 70 m. It affords an epitome of all the differences of climate. The summit is a league in circumference, and within formed like a vast amphitheatre, from whence flames, ashes, and smoke, issue in divers places. Eruptions of this mountain are mentioned by Diodorus Siculus, as happening 1,693 years before Christ; and Thucydides speaks of three eruptions, which happened in 734, 477, and 425, B. C. From this period till 1447, there were about 18 different eruptions, the most destructive of which were in 1169 and 1399; there have been other eruptions since, which have done immense damage, particularly those in 1669, 1755, 1780, and 1787. In 1809 eruptions took place in 12 different parts of the mountain, and covered the adjacent land with lava to the depth of 40 feet, and another eruption occurred in 1822.

Afghanistan, a country of Asia, stretching from the mountains of Tartary to the Arabian sea, and from the Indus to the confines of Persia. The inhab. of this wide domain have no written character, and speak a language peculiar to themselves. They are a robust hardy race of men; and being generally addicted to a state of predatory warfare, their manners partake of a barbarous insolence. They avow a fixed contempt for the occupations of civil life; and are esteemed the most negligent of religious observances, of all the Mahometans. Their common dress consists of a shirt, which falls over the upper part of long and narrow trousers; a woollen vest, fitted closely to the body, and reaching to the midleg; and a high turned-up cap of broadcloth or cotton, usually of one colour, and of a conic form, with two small parallel slits in the upper edge of its facing. The principal cities of Afghanistan are Candahar and Cabul, the former of which was

the capital; but the late and present sultans have kept their court at Cabul. About the year 1730 an army of Afghans invaded Persia, took Ispahan, and made the sultan Humayn prisoner. They kept possession of Ispahan and the southern provinces for ten years, when they were defeated in several battles, and driven out of the country by Nadir Kuli, commonly known in Europe by the name of Kouli Khan. After Nadir has deposed his sovereign, Shah Thamee, he laid seige to and took Candahar; but afterward received a considerable body of Afghans into his army, who became his favourite foreign troops. On his assassination, in 1747, the general of the Afghan troops, though furiously attacked by the whole Persian army, effected a safe retreat into his own country, where he caused himself to be acknowledged sovereign of the Afghan kingdom. In 1808 the English E. India company deputed the Hon. Mount Stuart Elphinstone on a mission to Cabul, accompanied by a large military retinue. The mission left Delhi on the 13th Oct. the result of their observations and enquiries on the then circumstances and condition of Cabul, (by which name the Afghan territory is generally called,) as well as the countries through which the mission passed, have been since published.

Africa, one of the four great divisions of the world, forming a peninsula to Asia, to which it is connected by a neck of land at the N. E. extremity, about 60 m. across, called the isthmus of Suez. In its extreme length it extends from Cape Negro, in lat. 37. 21. N. to False Cape in lat. 34. 25. S. being about 4,300 m. and in its extreme breadth from Cape Verd in 17. 34. W. to Cape Guardafui in 51. 32. E. long. being about 4,100 m. It will however in the first place be well to consider Africa as divided by nature into two great parts, N. and S., by a chain of mountains, commonly called the Mountains of the Moon, supposed to extend across the entire continent between the 7th to the 11th degrees of N. lat. North Africa will then on its other sides be bounded, on the E. by the Arabian gulf or Red sea, on the N. by the Mediterranean, and on the W. by the Atlantic ocean, approximating in form to a parallelogram; the mean length of which from W. to E. is about fifty degrees of long. and the mean breadth from N. to S. about 27 degrees of lat. forming an area of about 4,550,000 sq. m. of which the great deserts of Sahara, Tuariak, and Lybia constitute about one third of the extent. N. Africa is subdivided into a great number of kingdoms, states and territories; the most prominent of which are, Galla, Abyssinia, Sennaar, and Nubia on the E. bordering on the Red sea, Egypt, at the N. E. extremity, Lybia, Fessan, and Barbary, (comprising, Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, and Fex;) on the N. bordering on the Mediterranean, and Morocco at the N. W. extremity, bounded by the Atlantic ocean; a large extent of coast S. of Morocco, is called Azanago, and S. of the river Senegal in lat. 16. N. to Sierra Leone in lat. 8. 30. the coast is occupied by several Negro tribes, the limits of whose territories are very imperfectly defined. Inland, S. of the great desert, are the kingdoms of Tombuctoo, Houssa, Cassina, and Wangara; and E. of the desert, are Ashber, Bornou, Begherm, Bergoo, Darfur, &c. &c. With the exception of the deserts and the more mountainous districts, this part of Africa is well watered, and exceedingly fertile. The most celebrated river is the Nile, which, rising from various sources on the N. side of the

great chain of mountains, and flowing through Abyssinia, Sennar, Nubia, and Egypt, falls into the Mediterranean sea by several channels between the lat. of 30. 16. and 31. 50. E. The river Niger has long furnished a subject of considerable interest to the learned. It is now known to run into the Atlantic ocean at the Bight of Benin. See *Niger*.

Numerous streams and lakes intersect all the interior part of the country situate between the desert of Sahara and the chain of mountains which divide the continent into two parts. Several rivers fall into the Atlantic ocean S. of the Great desert; the first of these is the Senegal, the entrance of which from the sea is in lat. 15. 53. N. 2nd. the Gambia, in lat. 13. 8. N., and further S. the Pongos, Rio Grande, Noonex, and Sierra Leone, in lat. 8. 30. N.

Independently of the great chain of mountains which divides Africa into two parts, a ridge of considerable altitude extends along the whole extent of the shores of the Red sea; and the states of Barbary are bounded on the S. by another chain called the Atlas, which at the greatest elevation rise to the height of 13,000 feet above the level of the sea.

The middle portion of the western coast of Africa is denominated the Coast of Guinea, on which several of the European states have forts and settlements; it is occupied by several powerful tribes of negroes, with whom the Europeans carry on a very extensive traffic, with the manufactured productions of Europe in general, in exchange for gold dust, ivory, skins, bees wax, palm oil, barwood, &c.; S. of the Coast of Guinea, for about 15 degrees of lat., the coast is also occupied with several Negro tribes, who live in constant collision with each other, and from amongst whom about 100,000 annually, at the period of 1820—1828, were transported as slaves by the ships of France, Portugal, and Spain, for working the plantations of those countries in S. America and the W. Indies; the remaining portion of the W. coast, as well as all the interior, and the E. coast of this part of Africa, is very little known; but as far as knowledge has been obtained the inhab. appear more rude and unsocial than even those of N. Africa. A very rude and uncivilised people, the Hottentots, occupy the more S. extremity of the continent extending to the Cape of Good Hope.

If the climate of America is distinguished by superabundant moisture and cold, that of Africa is not less remarkable for its general want of humidity, and its warmth. Of this fact the immense extent of arid and burning deserts already mentioned, affords incontrovertible proof. The most northern and the most southern districts are equally without a winter; and the greater part of the continent is situated within the tropics.

The ancients indeed supposed the torrid zone to be so parched by the perpendicular rays of the sun as to be uninhabitable; but modern discoveries have assured us that the theory of the ancients is not altogether true. The sun, when vertical, universally brings with him an immense train of clouds, which pour down upon the subjacent country an incessant deluge. When the sun is in the N. the rainy season begins in the countries lying northward from the equator; when in the S., the rainy season is to the S. of the equator. This quantity of rain cools the atmosphere, so as to produce a temperature much more moderate than that which prevails when the sun removes to a greater distance; and the sun produ-

ces within the tropics in Africa the same effects as within the same degrees of latitude in other parts of the world. The prevalent drought is here in some measure checked by the tropical rains; and, so far as has been ascertained, the tropical regions are perhaps that part of this continent which is best watered. The greater part of the immense deserts—that of Sahara for instance—lie in general too far N. ever to be under the influence of a vertical sun. The torrid zone may therefore be considered as having only two seasons—the dry and the wet, which are likewise distinguished, in some places, as the summer and winter. In some districts, indeed, there are two dry and two wet seasons in the year; and these are called the short and the long seasons. In all the countries within 20. of the equator the difference in the amount of temperature is scarcely perceptible, at least in the countries lying near the coast, for the interior here is almost entirely unknown to us. In the countries from Cape Blanco up to the Senegal, the mean temperature from November to the end of March is at 6 A. M. about 73. Fahr., and at noon, in the shade, 87. Fahr. Farther into the interior of the country—at Bambouk, for instance—the heat is much more intense. At the Gambia, in the same months, the mean temperature at 6 A. M. is 77., and at noon in the shade, 91. In the months of April, May, and June, at the Senegal, the thermometer 6 A. M. indicates 83., and at noon, in the shade, 95. From the month of July to the end of October, the mean temperature at 6 A. M. is 95.; and at noon 107. In the more southern countries the heat is still greater, and also in the sandy plains; in those districts which are situated farther towards the E., and even in those farther to the N., the heat is frequently rendered insupportable by peculiar localities. Thus at Ombos and Syene, in the S. of Egypt, the sand absolutely scorches the feet of the traveller, and eggs may be dressed by burying them in the sand. At Algiers the mean temperature is 72.; at the Cape of Good Hope the thermometer frequently rises to 86. or 98., and often much higher; but change of temperature is very quickly effected here, and a burning day is frequently followed by a chilly night. During eight months of the year constant fine weather is prevalent throughout a great part of Africa. The sun rises every morning in a clear atmosphere, and spreads a glaring light over the whole country, too brilliant almost for the eye to sustain; no cloud casts a passing shadow over the landscape; and, in the evening, the orb of day sinks magnificently into the ocean. But the excessive heat diminishes the pleasure man might feel in contemplating the glorious sky; and the first clouds which foretell the approach of rain are hailed with delight by the European resident, overwhelmed by the oppressive heat.

The physical peculiarities which distinguish Africa, seem to depend chiefly on the circumstance that almost her whole territory is situated within the tropics. The other portions of the earth's surface which lie directly beneath the solar influence consist generally either of sea, or of narrow and insular lands, refreshed by breezes from the ocean. But the greatest breadth of Africa is under the immediate power and dominion of the sun; and most of her people see that great planet, in its annual progress from tropic to tropic, pass twice over their heads, and thus experience a repetition of its most intense and perpendicular rays. The highest blessings of this sublu-

nary world, when carried beyond a certain limit, become its deadliest bane. That parent orb, which cheers and illumines the rest of the earth, glares on Africa with oppressive and malignant beam, blasting the face of nature, and covering her with barrenness and desolation. Sometimes it converts the soil into a naked desert; sometimes overspreads it with a noxious excess of animal and vegetable life. The soil, when not watered by copious rains or river inundations, is scorched and dried up till it is converted into a dreary waste. Hence it is, that in Africa, plains of sand form a feature so truly alarming. The Great Desert, with the exception of the narrow valley of the Nile, reaches across the entire continent, exhibiting an expanse of burning surface, where for many days the traveller finds not a drop of water, nor sees the least vestige of animal or vegetable nature. He pursues his dreary route amid loose hills continually shifting, and leaving no marks to guide his course. Every breeze is filled with dust, which enters the mouth and nostrils, and penetrates between the clothes and skin. Sometimes it drives along in clouds and whirlwinds, beneath which it was once thought that caravans and even armies had been buried; but it is now ascertained that the numerous bones which whiten the desert are merely those of travellers who have sunk under famine, thirst and fatigue; and that the sand, which continually blows, has accumulated above them. Travellers over these tracts of shingle have been impressed with the idea of their being the bed of an ancient ocean. This is not the place to enter into a speculation on the formation of the earth. That every part of its surface lay once beneath the waters is sufficiently apparent; but there is at least no historical proof that Africa emerged later than other continents. The earliest records represent her deserts to have been as extensive as they are in our days, and to have pressed equally close upon the cultivated belt along the northern coast. In general, all regions between the tropics, when not copiously watered, moulder into sand, alternating with a hard and impenetrable stratum of clay. The central wastes of Asia, those of Arabia and of Sindetic Hindostan, though inferior to those of Africa, are yet of similar character and of immense extent. In order to obviate the extreme effects of the tropical sun, which produces a desolation so dreadful, Nature has provided suitable remedies. Every country under this latitude has its rainy season, when, amid the blaze of lightnings and the noise of thunders rending the sky, heaven seems to open all her windows to pour an unbroken flood upon the earth. The ground is covered as with a deluge, and the dry beds of the rivulets are converted into torrents; yet so intense are the sun's rays, that the moisture thus lavished upon the surface is quickly dried up. Great rivers, which, swollen by the rains, overflow their banks and lay the surrounding country under water, or at least afford the means of artificial inundation, are the principal source of that luxuriant fertility, that mighty growth of vegetable forms, which singularly characterize the tropical climates. It is to the waters which descend from the lofty precipices and eternal snows of the Himalah, that the plains of Hindoostan and China owe their amazing fruitfulness. Africa, too, has elevated mountain-chains, which give rise to several rivers of great magnitude and most fertilizing influence. Atlas, along its northern border, presents even in so hot a climate, pinnacles wrapped

in everlasting snow. Still more extensive is that central range, which, amid its various local names, is most generally known under the poetical appellation of "The Mountains of the Moon." Yet these chains, besides being not altogether so gigantic as those of the other continents, labour under the peculiar disadvantages of extending across the breadth only of Africa. The Andes and the Himalah, those stupendous heights of America and Asia, as they traverse these continents in the direction of their length, cover a much greater surface, and thus create fertility in the more limited plains which intervene between the mountains and the ocean. But the largest of the African rivers, directing their course through a vast extent of low land, reach the sea only by a circuitous course. Several of them, too, diffusing their waters into lakes or marshes, expire in the very heart of the continent. The result is, that the enormous breadth of the Sahara, or Great Desert, is scarcely irrigated even by a streamlet. It depends entirely on the periodical rains; and these sink into the sandy and porous surface, till being arrested at the depth of eight or ten feet, they form that "sea under ground" which has been traced over a large portion of the waste.

Vegetable life, in consequence of this absence of moisture, is scantily diffused over a great extent of the continent. In the heart of the mountains, however, and in the kingdoms along their border, the soil is most profusely watered, and, under the influence of a tropical sun, produces, perhaps, beyond any other part of the world, that luxuriant growth and those gigantic vegetable forms, which distinguish the equatorial regions. The baobab, or great calabash, appears to be the most enormous tree on the face of the earth. Adanson assures us, that the circumference in some cases is equal to thirteen fathoms, as measured by his arms clasped round the trunk, that is varying from seventy-four to seventy-seven feet. Branches extending horizontally from the trunk, each equal to a large tree, make the baobab a forest as it were by itself. The mangrove, too, which rises on the borders of rivers or inundated spots, diffuses itself in a manner truly remarkable. The branches, dropping down upon the watery bank, strike root and grow; hence the original plant, spreading farther and farther, forms over the stream a species of natural arcade. These mighty trees do not stand alone, but have their interstices filled up by numberless shrubs, canes, creeping and parasitical plants, which intersect and entwine with each other till they form a thick and impenetrable mass of underwood. To cut even a narrow pass through these dense forests is a laborious process; and as shoots are continually protruding inwards on each side, the track, without constant travelling, and the diligent use of the axe, soon becomes impassable.

As we approach the confines of the Desert, these giants of the wood disappear, and vegetation presents a different and more pleasing aspect. It exhibits now the light and gay form of the acacia, whole forests of which rise amid the sand, distilling those rich gums that afford an important material of African commerce. The *lotus*, a celebrated and classical shrub, the tamarisk, and other small and elegant trees, afford agreeable and nutritive berries, which constitute the food of several nations. Various flowering shrubs of the most delicate tints, rising in wild and spontaneous beauty, embellish the precincts of the waste. Thus the Desert, in its first approaches, and be-

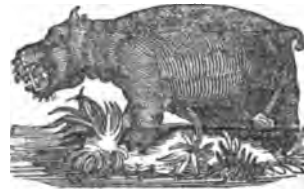
fore vegetable life begins to expire, does not assume its sternest character, but wears even a peculiarly pleasing and smiling aspect.

The animal world in Africa changes equally its nature as it passes from one to another of these opposite regions. In those plains which are inundated by the great rivers, it multiplies at an extraordinary rate, and often assumes huge and repulsive forms. Throughout all this continent the wild tribes exist in large and formidable numbers, and there is scarcely a tract which they do not either hold in full possession, or fiercely dispute with man. Even the most densely-peopled countries border on wide forests and wastes, whose savage tenants find their prey occasionally in man himself, as well as in the domestic animals which surround him; and when the scent of human slaughter is wafted on the breeze, bands of hungry monsters hasten from every side to the feast of blood. These ferocious creatures hold, indeed, so commanding a position, that the colonist scarcely makes any attempt to extirpate them, or even to keep down their numbers. He wages against them only a defensive war, and employs his courage and skill chiefly in hunting the elephant, the antelope, and other peaceful species, by whose spoil he may be enriched.



The lion, that king of the desert, that mightiest among the tribes which have the wilderness for their abode, abounds in Africa, and causes all her forests to re-echo his midnight roar. Yet both his courage and fierceness have, it is said, been overrated; and the man who can undauntedly face him, or evade his first dreadful spring, rarely falls his victim. Wider ravages are committed by the hyena, not the strongest, but the most ferocious and untameable of all the beasts of prey. These creatures, by moving in numerous bands, achieve what is beyond the single strength of the greater animals; they burst with mighty inroad into the cities, and have even carried by storm fortified enclosures. The elephant roams in vast herds through the densely-wooded tracts of the interior, disputing with the lion the rank of king of the lower creation; matchless in bulk and strength, yet tranquil, majestic, peaceful, led in troops under the guidance of the most ancient of the number, having a social and almost moral existence. He attacks neither man nor beast. The human being is more frequently the aggressor, not only with the view of protecting the fruits of the earth, but also in order to obtain the bony substance composing his tusks, which, under the name of ivory, forms one of the most valued articles of African trade. The prodigious strength of the elephant, his almost impenetrable hide, his rapid though unwieldy movements, render him a most perilous object of attack, even to the boldest hunters; so that pits and snares of various kinds are the usual modes by which his capture is effected. Instead of the tiger, Africa has the leopard and the panther; belonging, however, only to certain of its districts.

In the large and broad rivers of Africa, and through the immense forests which overshadow them, a race of amphibious animals of monstrous form and size display their unwieldy figures. The rhinoceros, though not strictly amphibious, slowly traverses marshes and swampy grounds, and almost equals the elephant in strength and defensive powers, but wants his stature, his dignity, and his wisdom. The single or double horn with which he defends himself is an article of commerce in the East, though not valued in Europe. A still huger shape is that of the hippopotamus, or river-horse, fitted alike to stalk on



land, to march along the bottom of the waters, or to swim on their surface. He is slow, ponderous, gentle; yet when annoyed either by design or accident, his wrath is terrible; he rushes up from his watery retreat, and by merely striking with his enormous tusks, can overturn or sink a loaded canoe. But the most dreaded of the inhabitants of the African rivers is the crocodile, the largest and fiercest of the lizard tribe. He lies like a log upon the waters watching for his prey, attacking men, and even the strongest of animals, which, however, engage with him in obstinate and deadly encounters.

We have not yet done with all the monstrous and prodigious forms which Africa generates. She swarms with the serpent brood, which spread terror, some by their deadly poison, others by their mere bulk and strength. In this last respect the African serpents have struck the world with amazement; ancient history records that whole provinces were overrun by them, and that one, after disputing the passage of a river with a Roman army, was destroyed only by the use of a battering engine.

Emerging from these dark regions, where the earth, under the united influence of heat and moisture, teems with such a noxious superabundance of life, we approach the Desert. Here a change takes place equally singular and pleasing as in the vegetable world. Only light, airy, and fantastic forms trip along the sandy border; creatures innocent, gentle, and beautiful,—the antelope of twenty different species, all swift, with



bright eyes, erect, and usually elegant figures, preying neither on men nor animals, but pursued by all on account of the delicate food which they

afford Here also the camelopard, the tallest and most remarkable of animal forms, with its long fore-legs and high-stretching neck of singular and fantastic beauty, crops the leaves of the African forest. Though a rare species, he is seen occasionally straying over a great proportion of that continent. Here, too, roams the zebra, with its finely-striped skin wrapped around it like a robe of rich cloth.



Nature, sporting as it would seem in the production of extraordinary objects, has filled Africa with a wonderful multitude of those animals which bear the closest alliance to "the human form divine." The orang-outang appears to constitute the link between man and the lower orders of living things. Standing erect, without a tail, with flat face, and arms of not greatly disproportioned length, it displays in every particular a deformed resemblance to the lord of the creation. It seems even to make a nearer approach than any other animal to the exercise of reason. It has been taught to make its own bed, to sit at table, to eat with a knife and fork, and to pour out tea. M. Degrandpre mentions one kept on board a French vessel, which lighted and kept the oven at a due temperature, put in the bread at a given signal, and even assisted in drawing the ropes. There was a strong suspicion among the sailors that it would have spoken, but for the fear of being put to harder work. The baboons, again, are a large, shapeless, brutal species, ugly and disgusting in their appearance, yet not without some kind of union and polity. The monkey tribe, now familiar in Europe, and attracting attention by their playful movements, fill with sportive cries all the forests of tropical Africa.

The insect race, which in our climate is generally harmless, presents here many singular and even formidable characteristics. The flying tribes, in particular, through the action of the sun on the swampy forests, rise up in terrible and destructive numbers. They fill the air and darken the sky; they annihilate the labour of nations; they drive even armies before them. The locust, when its bands issue in close and dark array from the depths of the Desert, commits ravages surpassing those of the most ferocious wild beasts, or even the more desolating career of human warfare. In vain do the despairing inhabitants seek with fire and other means to arrest their progress; the dense and irresistible mass continues to move onward, and soon baffles every attempt to check its course. Whole provinces, which at their entrance are covered with rich harvests and brilliant verdure, are left without a leaf or a blade. Even when destroyed by famine or tempests, they cover immense tracts, exhaling the most noxious stench. Yet they may be used as food, and are even relished by certain native tribes. The mos-

cheto and its allies do not spread such a fearful desolation; yet by their poisoned and tormenting stings, they render life miserable, and not very unfrequently lead to its extinction. Even a swarm of wild bees, in the solitary woods of Western Africa, has put a whole caravan to flight, wounding severely some of its members. But perhaps the most extraordinary of all the insect races are the termites, or white ants, which display on a greater scale the arts and social organization for which their species have been so famed in Europe. They cover the plains with their conical huts from ten to twelve feet in height; they are regularly distributed into labourers and soldiers, with others holding the rank of king and queen. This latter personage, when she is about to add to the numbers of the tribe, presents a most extraordinary spectacle, being then swelled to many times the amount of her natural dimensions; and when the critical period arrives, instead of a progeny of two or three, she produces as many thousands. These ants are far from being of the same harmless description as the corresponding insects of this quarter of the world. On finding their way into a house, they devour every thing, clothes, furniture, food, not even it is said sparing the inmates, who are compelled to make a speedy retreat.

Such are the evils to which the people of this continent are perpetually exposed from the lower creation; and yet they experience in full force the truth of the pathetic lamentation of the poet, that "man is to man the surest, deadliest foe." Africa from the earliest ages has been the most conspicuous theatre of crime and of wrong; where social life has lost the traces of primitive simplicity, without rising to order, principle, or refinement; where fraud and violence are formed into national systems, and man trembles at the sight of his fellow-man. For centuries this continent has seen thousands of her unfortunate children dragged in chains over its deserts and across the ocean, to spend their lives in foreign and distant bondage. Superstition, tyranny, anarchy, and the opposing interests of numberless petty states, maintain a constant and destructive warfare in this suffering portion of the earth.

Fever is much less common among native Africans than among European settlers. Africans are seldom affected with enlargement of the spleen. A dangerous species of lethargy is very frequent in the Foola country. Venereal complaints occur in various forms in Africa, but mostly in that of gonorrhœa. The *coup de soleil* (sun-stroke) is unknown in this country, although the natives are in the habit of exposing the head to the perpendicular rays of the sun during the greatest bodily exertions, and Europeans, under such circumstances, seldom have more than a thin handkerchief folded round the head. Dysentery is a frequent complaint on shore. Gout is wholly unknown. The diseases of children are few; and those of women, as may be readily imagined, are greatly fewer than in more polished countries.

The limits of the changeable winds of Africa are about the 30th degree on each side of the equator. Within this region are the passage winds. These blow more or less N. E. in the northern hemisphere, and S. E. in the southern. The monsoons, which are strong and regular in the open Arabian sea become changeable on approaching the land. In the Arabian sea they generally blow from the E. during the months and intervening months of October and May; and during the

rest of the year they blow from the W. In the Red sea the S. E. wind prevails in the southern parts from October to June, when the N. wind begins to blow, and lasts during the remainder of the year. In the northern parts of this sea violent N. winds prevail for nine months of the year. The transition from one season to another is generally accompanied by violent hurricanes and thunderstorms. Some districts are more exposed to these visitations than others; as, for instance, the countries between Cape Verga and Cape Monte, which are often visited betwixt the months of June and October by dreadful tornadoes, the effects of which seldom extend to the neighbouring coasts.—In the deserts the wind is often very troublesome to the traveller, by raising the sand, and filling the air with dust, so as to render it impossible to keep one's eyes open, and difficult even to breathe.—Mr. Buckingham, while travelling betwixt the Red sea and the Mediterranean in 1814, encountered one of these sand-tempests, which he has described with great beauty and effect. "On leaving," says he, "the site of these now evaporated lakes, (the Bitter lakes,) we entered upon a loose and shifting sand again, like that which Pliny describes when speaking of the roads from Pelusium, across the sands of the desert; in which, he says, unless there be reeds stuck in the ground to point out the line of direction, the way could not be found, because the wind blows up the sand, and covers the footsteps.—The morning was delightful on our setting out, and promised us a fine day; but the light airs from the south soon increased to a gale, the sun became obscure, and as every hour brought us into a looser sand, it flew around us in such whirlwinds, with the sudden gusts that blew, that it was impossible to proceed. We halted, therefore, for an hour, and took shelter under the lee of our beasts, who were themselves so terrified as to need fastening by the knees, and uttered in their wailings but a melancholy symphony. I know not whether it was the novelty of the situation that gave it additional horrors, or whether the habit of magnifying evils to which we are unaccustomed, had increased its effect; but certain it is, that fifty gales of wind at sea appeared to me more easy to be encountered than one amongst those sands. It is impossible to imagine desolation more complete; we could see neither sun, earth, nor sky: the plain at ten paces distance was absolutely imperceptible: our beasts, as well as ourselves, were so covered as to render breathing difficult; they hid their faces in the ground, and we could only uncover our own for a moment, to behold this chaos of mid-day darkness, and wait impatiently for its abatement. Alexander's journey to the temple of Jupiter Ammon, and the destruction of the Persian armies of Cambyses in the Lybian desert, rose to my recollection with new impressions, made by the horror of the scene before me; while Addison's admirable lines, which I also remembered with peculiar force on this occasion, seemed to possess as much truth as beauty:

'Lo! where our wide Numidian wastes extend,
Sudden the impetuous hurricanes descend,
Which through the air in circling eddies play.
Tear up the sands, and sweep whole plains away.
The helpless traveller, with wild surprise,
Sees the dry desert all around him rise:
And, smothered in the dusty whirlwind, dies.'

"The few hours we remained in this situation were passed in unbroken silence: every one was occupied with his own reflections, as if the reign

of terror forbade communication. Its fury spent itself, like the storms of ocean, in sudden lulls and squalls; but it was not until the third or fourth interval that our fears were sufficiently conquered to address each other; nor shall I soon lose the recollection of the impressive manner in which that was done. '*Allah kereem!*' exclaimed the poor Bedouin, although habit had familiarised him with these resistless blasts. '*Allah kereem!*' repeated the Egyptians, with terrified solemnity; and both my servant and myself, as if by instinct, joined in the general exclamation. The bold imagery of the Eastern poets, describing the Deity as avenging in his anger, and terrible in his wrath, riding upon the wings of the wind and breathing his fury in the storm, must have been inspired by scenes like these."

In Egypt a S. wind prevails in summer, which raises immense quantities of sand, and is often so hot as to stop respiration. Another called *samiel* by the natives is still hotter and more terrible.—But the most dreadful of all these burning winds is the *simoon*, which seems to be a concentrated column of the positive electric fluid, moving northwards, from the S. or S. E., and carrying sure destruction to all who breathe the baleful atmosphere which accompanies it. The only chance of escaping destruction when the *simoon* glides across the desert is, for the traveller to throw himself flat on his face, which he has not always time to do, for it moves with amazing rapidity. Bruce, whose ardent mind was not easily deterred from the attainment of knowledge by the presence of danger, has described this fearful phenomenon. On the attendants calling out that the *simoon* was coming, he immediately turned for a moment to the quarter whence it came. It resembled a haze, in colour like the purple part of the rainbow, but not so compressed or thick. It was a kind of blush upon the air, and was about 20 yards in breadth, and about 4 from the ground. Its motion was so rapid, that before he could turn and fall upon the ground, he felt its violent heat upon his face. It passed like a gentle rustling wind, but was succeeded by a slight breeze, which for two or three hours was of such intensity of heat, as nearly to suffocate them. Bruce unfortunately inhaled a little of the purple haze, which nearly deprived him of his voice, and caused an asthma of two years' continuance. They saw it twice afterwards as they journeyed across the desert. The second time, it was more southerly—its edges were less defined, resembling a thin smoke—and it had about a yard in the middle tinged with purple and blue. The third time, it had the same purple and blue appearance, but was preceded by the largest sand pillar they had seen.—One of the most striking phenomena on the Gold Coast is the N. E. wind called *harmattan*. It comes on indiscriminately at any hour of the day, at any time of the tide, or at any period of the moon; and continues sometimes only a day or two, sometimes five or six days, and has been occasionally known to last fifteen or sixteen days. There are generally three or four returns of it every season; it blows with a moderate force, not so strongly as the sea-breeze, but somewhat more so than the land-wind. A fog or haze is one of the peculiarities which always accompany a *harmattan*; extreme dryness is another property of it: no dew falls during its continuance, nor is there the least appearance of moisture in the atmosphere, vegetables of every kind are much injured by it, and the grass withers under

its influence. The process of evaporation during this wind proceeds with astonishing rapidity.

Agakly, a province in the centre of N. Africa, the chief town of the same name is situated in about 20. N. lat. and 13. E. long.

Agallela or *Gallela*, an island of Africa, near Madagascar. Long. 24. 8. E. lat. 10. 12. N.

Agamenticus, a mountain in the State of Maine, about 8 m. from York harbour. It affords pasture up to its summit, and is a sea-mark for the entry of Piscataqua river. Long. 70. 30. W. lat. 43. 16. N.

Agawam, r. Mass. flows into the sea at Wareham.

Agde, a town of France, in the department of Hérault, on the river Hérault, not far from its mouth, in the Gulf of Lions, where there is a fort to defend the entrance. It is 17 m. N. E. of Narbonne. Long. 3. 28. E. lat. 43. 19. N.

Agen, a city of France, capital of the department of Lot and Garonne, and a bishop's see. Prunes form here a considerable object of commerce; and it has manufactures of camblets, serges, and canvas. It is seated in a fertile country, on the banks of the Garonne, 80 m. E. S. E. of Bordeaux. Long. 0. 38. E. lat. 44. 12. N.

Agga, *Aggona*, or *Aconah*, a town and district on the coast of Guinea, in which is a very high hill, called the Devil's Mount. The English have a fort here. Long. 0. 5. E. lat. 6. 0. N.

Aggerkuus, a fortress of Norway, in the government of the same name, which is full of mountains. See *Christiania*.

Agha, there are 16 townships or parishes in Ireland, the names of which commence with Agha; as, *Agha-boe*, *bog*, *bolloge*, *da*, *derg*, *doe*, *down*, *gallen*, *gower*, *lee*, *lurcher*, *lo*, *macart*, *more*, *vallagh*, *vea*, most of them contain from 4 to 6,000 inhab. and Aghalurcher in Fermanagh Co. upwards of 12,000.

Aghramullin, a parish in the Co. of Monaghan, Ireland. Pop. in 1821, 15,827.

Aghrim, properly *Aughrim*. See *Augh*.

Agimere, or *Ajmeer*, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a province of the same name. It stands at the foot of a high mountain, on the top of which is a fortress of great strength. It was at Ajmeer, that Sir Wm. Rowe, as English ambassador, was introduced to the Great Mogul in 1716. It is 150 m. W. by S. of Agra. Long. 75. 20. E. lat. 26. 35. N.

Agincourt, a village of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, famous in history for the battle fought here in 1405, wherein Henry V. of England, with an army of 10,000 men, defeated the French army of 60,000, leaving near 10,000 dead on the field. It is 7 m. N. of Hesdin.

Aglish, the name of 4 parishes in Ireland, viz. 1st, in the Co. of Kilkenny. Pop. 1,665, 2nd, in Kerry, pop. 2,298. 3rd, in Cork, pop. 2,446. 4th, in Waterford, pop. 3,268.

Agmat, a town of Morocco, on a river of the same name, and on the W. side of one of the mountains of Atlas, 16 m. S. of Morocco.

Agmondesham. See *Amerham*.

Agnano, a circular lake in the kingdom of Naples, 7 m. from Puzzuoli. It is about half a m. in diameter, surrounded by mountains. On its margin is the famous Grotta del Cane, where many dogs have been tortured and suffocated, to show the effect of a vapour which rises a foot above the bottom of the cave, and is destructive to animal life.

Agnes, St. one of the Scilly Islands. off the

Lands End, Cornwall; there is a light house upon it in lat. 42. 54. N. 6. 19. W. long. Also the name of a parish in the Co. of Cornwall, England, rich in mines. Pop. 5,762.

Agon, *Agou*, or *Agoen*, an island of Sweden, in the gulf of Bothnia, with a good harbour, long. 18. 10. E. lat. 42. 55. N.

Agosta, an island in the Adriatic sea, near the coast of Dalmatia, 18 m. in circumference, and 18, S. W. of the island of Gurezola. Long. 17. 0 E. lat. 42. 55. N.

Agosta, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto, with an excellent harbour, on the E. coast, 18 miles north of Syracuse. Long. 15. 10. E. lat. 37. 20. N.

Agra, a city of Hindoostan Proper, capital of a province of the same name, with a strong fort. It was once the most splendid of all the Indian cities, and now exhibits the most magnificent ruins. About the year 1566, the emperor Acbar made it his capital, and gave his name to it; since which time it is often named Acbarabad. In the 17th century, the great Mogul frequently resided here; his palace was prodigiously large; the palaces of the omrahs and others are very numerous; and there are above 60 caravanseras, 800 baths, 700 mosques, and two magnificent mausoleums. It has since rapidly declined. In the war with the Mahrattas, in 1803, it was taken by the British. It stands on the right bank of the Jumna, a branch of the Ganges, 100 m. S. by E. of Dehli. Long. 78. 30. E. lat. 27. 16. N.

Agram or *Zagrab*, a strong town of Croatia, capital of the county of Zagrab, and a bishop's see; seated on the Save, 27. m. N. E. of Carlstadt. Long. 16. 18. E. lat. 45. 48. N.

Agria, a town of Upper Hungary, and a bishop's see, with a citadel. It was besieged by the Turks, in 1552, with 70,000 men; they lost 8,000 men in one day, and were obliged to raise the siege, though the garrison consisted only of 2,000 Hungarians, assisted by the women, who performed wonders on this occasion. It is seated on the Agra, 47 m. N. E. of Buda. Long. 20. 10. E. lat. 48. 10. N.

Agrikan, or *Island of Xavier*, one of the Ladrone islands, 43 m. in compass, and has several volcanic mountains. Long. 146. 0. E. lat. 19. 40. N.

Agua Calientes, a city in the province of Guadalupe, Mexico, it is situated about 250 m. N. N. W. of the city of Mexico on the direct route to Santa Fe, and is noted for its warm springs.

Agulhas Cape, the most southern point of Africa, 13 leagues E. S. E. of the Cape of Good Hope. Long. 20. 18. E. lat. 34. 55. S.

Ahanta, a district on the Gold Coast, Africa. Axim, the chief town, is on the coast in 4. 57. N lat. 2. 55. W. long. Dixcove and Secondee are other stations on the coast through which considerable traffic is carried on with the inland parts.

Ahascragh, a town in the Co. of Galway, Ireland, containing 600 inhab. and the parish 4,240.

Ahmedabad. See *Amedabad*.

Ahmednagar. See *Amednagar*.

Ahmedpore, a town in the province of Orissa, Hindoostan. 34 miles S. from Cuttack.

Ahoghill, a populous parish in the Co. of Antrim, Ireland. Pop. in 1821, 18,120; there is a town of the same name. Pop. only 370. Portglanone town with 618 inhab. Ballykennedy, Culley-backy, and Galgorim, villages; total pop. 726 are all included in the parish.

Ajaccio, a seaport of Corsica, capital of the department of Liamone, and a bishop's see. This is the birth-place of Napoleon Bonaparte. It stands

on the west side of the island, on a point of land that juts into the gulf, 160 m. S. E. of Toulon. Long. 8. 43. E. lat. 41. 56. N.

Ajan or *Ajen*, a country on the eastern coast of Africa, extending from Magadoxa to Cape Guardafui, 1,500 leagues. It is divided into several states or kingdoms; the principal of which are Adel and Magadoxa. The south coast of Ajan is sandy and barren, but to the N. it is more fertile. The kings of Ajan are frequently at war with the emperor of Abyssinia, and sell the prisoners which they take. Ivory, gold, and horses of an excellent breed, are the articles of trade.

Ajazzo, *Aias* or *Ajasso*, a seaport of Asiatic Turkey, in Syria, seated on the Mediterranean on the site of the ancient Issus, where Alexander fought his second battle with Darius. It is 30 m. S. of Antioch, and 40 W. Aleppo. Long. 36. 10. E. lat. 36. 0. N.

Aich or *Aichach*, a town of Bavaria, with a castle, seated on the Par, 18 m. S. of Neuburg.

Aichstadt, a town of Franconia in Bavaria. In the church is a piece of curious workmanship, called the Sun of the Holy Sacrament, which is of massy gold, enriched with diamonds, pearls, rubies, and other precious stones. It is seated on the Altmühl, 40 m. S. by E. of Nuremberg. Long. 11. 10. E. lat. 48. 50. N.

Aid, t. Lawrence Co. Ohio.

Aidal, the principal seaport of Nubia, seated on a mountain, on the coast of the Red sea. It has a trade in ebony, and aromatic plants. Long. 35. 57. E. lat. 22. 20. N.

Aigen, a town of Austria, on the confines of Bohemia. 24 m. N. W. of Steyre.

Aigle, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Vaud. All the houses, even the meanest, are built of white marble, found in the neighbourhood. It is seated near the Rhone, 6 m. from its entrance into the lake of Geneva.

Aigle, a town of France, in the department of Orne, 47 m. S. W. of Rouen.

Aignan, St. a town of France, in the department of Loire and Cher, on the river Cher, 24 m. S. by E. of Blois.

Ailah, a town of Arabia Petrea, at the head of an inlet of the Red sea, 108 m. E. S. E. of Suez. Long. 34. 10. E. lat. 29. 10. N.

Ailly, a town of France, in the department of Somme, 9 m. S. S. E. of Amiens.

Ailse, an insulated rock, in the frith of Clyde, off the coast of Ayreshire, Scotland, its base is 2 m. in circumference. It consists of a stupendous assemblage of precipitous cliffs, rising in a pyramidal series, 900 ft. high, accessible on the N. E. It affords refuge to an immense number of sea-fowl, and is well stocked with rabbits. The ruins of a chapel and of a castle, are still seen; and near the latter is a spring of fresh water. It gives the title of Baron of the United Kingdom, to the family of Kennedy, Earls of Cassillis, in Scotland.

Ain, a department of France, which takes its name from the river, bounded on the N. E. and S. by the departments of Jura, Mont Blanc, and Isere, and on the W. by those of the Rhone and the Loire, and Saone and Loire. Bourg is the capital.

Airdrie, a town in the parish of New Monkland, Co. of Lanark, Scotland. It has an iron foundry, and a considerable trade in the distillation of malt spirits. It is 10 m. E. of Glasgow, on the direct road to Edinburgh. Pop. in 1821, 4,860, and of the parish, 7,362.

Aire, a town of France, in the department of Landes, seated on the side of a mountain, on the river Adour, 65 m. S. of Bourdeaux. Long. 0. 10. E. lat. 43. 42. N.

Aire, a town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais. It communicates with St. Omer, by a canal, 22 m. S. of Dunkirk. Long. 2. 24. E. lat. 50. 42.

Aire, a river in Yorkshire, which issues from a lake on Malham moor, near Settle, flows by Skipton, Keighley, Leeds, and Snaith, and enters the Ouse, below Howden.

Aisme, a department of France, including the territories of Soissonnois and Vermandois. It takes its name from a river which runs by Soissons, and enters the Oise, above Compiègne. It was overrun by the allied armies in 1814, and was the scene of several obstinate and bloody battles fought between the allies and French, in the months of February and March, of the same year. Laon is the capital.

Aiz, an ancient city of France, capital of the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, and an archbishop's see. It was founded by C. S. Calvinus, a Roman General, 120 B. C. and was formerly the capital of Provence, when it had a parliament. It is seated in a plain, where there are hot baths near the river Arc, accidentally discovered in 1704, but several medals and other antiques, dug up at that time, confirm the baths being known to the Romans. It is 75 m. E. of Montpellier. Long. 5. 27. E. lat. 43. 32. N.

Aiz, a town of Savoy, on the lake Bourget. Here are mineral waters, much frequented. It is 12 m. N. by E. of Chambery.

Aiz, a small island of France, between the isle of Oleron and the Continent. It is 12 m. N. W. of Rochfort. Long. 1. 10. W. lat. 46. 5. N.

Aiz-la-Chapelle, a city of Prussia in the grand duchy of the lower Rhine, lately an imperial city of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers. Charlemagne was so delighted with the beauty of the place, that he chose it for his residence; he is interred in the church of Notre Dame, where they keep his sword and belt. It is seated in a bottom, surrounded by mountains, 22 m. N. E. of Leige. Long. 5. 54. E. lat. 50. 52. N. Pop. 33, 000.

The population of the town, during the period of its prosperity, was estimated at upwards of 100,000, mostly supported by their native manufactures, which were carried on to a considerable extent; being chiefly in woolen cloths, needle-works, Prussian blue, white soap, needles, and pins. The impolitic selfishness of the trading guilds or corporations has been a great check upon manufacturing industry, and the population has proportionally decreased. The two last-named branches of manufacture are, however, still carried on with much spirit.

The town consists of two parts: the inner, about three quarters of a league in circumference, and flanked with ten towers, of which Charlemagne is said to be, if not the founder, the great improver; and the outer, by which the former has been surrounded. The latter has eight gates, is about two leagues in circuit, and is built partly of brick and partly of a blue stone raised from a quarry at some distance. There are upwards of seventy streets; some handsome, and adorned with fine houses. Though no large river approaches the town, it is abundantly supplied from three streams which flow through it, the Pau, the Paunelle, and the Johannis, whose waters are found fully

sufficient for the manufacturing and domestic demands of the inhabitants.

The town hall is chiefly remarkable for two ancient towers, the erection of one of which is attributed to the Romans; and for a spacious hall measuring 162 feet by 60, in which the emperor dined on the day of his coronation. A picture representing the congress of 1748 is to be seen in this building; the portraits of all the members of the congress having been painted at the request of the town magistrates. It contains also several portraits of Charlemagne, and statues of all the emperors since his time. Opposite to this building is an antique fountain, on the top of which is a statue of the same emperor, in copper gilt, holding in his right hand a sceptre and in his left a globe.

The choir of the great church, in which the ceremonial of the coronation took place, is a highly admired piece of Gothic architecture, enriched with some exquisitely wrought pieces of tapestry. In it is also the tomb of the emperor Otho. The pulpit is richly ornamented with gold and precious stones. The remains of the great benefactor of the town, so often mentioned already, were deposited in a tomb covered with a plain black slab, under the centre of the dome, and marked with the simple inscription "CAROLO MAGNO." On the tomb being opened by Otho III., the body of the monarch was found seated in a chair of marble, dressed in his robes and adorned with the insignia of royalty. These were taken away, to be used in subsequent coronations. The tomb was again opened by Frederick I., and placed in an antique sarcophagus, which was carried off by the French on account of its singular beauty, and lodged in the Louvre at Paris; but it has since been restored. The church is also much frequented on account of the numerous relics deposited in it. The person in whose custody they are, furnishes the curious visitant with a long list of the particulars connected with each: they are carefully preserved; and many of them richly embellished with precious stones, and enclosed in costly cabinets. On the advance of the French army, after the Revolution, all the relics were removed into the interior of Germany, and placed under the special custody of the emperor. They have since been restored to their ancient abode, with the exception of the sword of Charlemagne, some earth steeped with the blood of Stephen the first martyr, and a copy of the gospels in golden letters, which the emperor retained as a recompense for his trouble in taking care of the others. The church of St. Nicholas has some fine paintings.

Near the town is the hill of Louisburg, which commands a fine view of it and of the adjacent country. On its summit was an obelisk, erected in honour of Napoleon. After his flight from Russia it was thrown down by the Cossacks, in hopes of coming at the coins buried beneath. It has been restored by the king of Prussia; the inscriptions in praise of Napoleon being changed to others commemorating his reverses and downfall.

But the peculiar characteristics of Aix, which chiefly attract strangers and secure its prosperity, are its warm baths, which have been long in the highest repute for scrofulous and cutaneous diseases, and also for the removal of visceral obstructions and diseases arising from a derangement in the organs of digestion. Their analysis shows that they contain carbonate and muriate of

soda and carbonate of lime: they are extremely nauseous; though habit, arising from a conviction of their utility, renders them at length somewhat palatable. These waters near the sources are clear and pellucid, with a strong sulphureous smell resembling the washings of a foul gun; but they lose this smell by exposure to the air. Their taste is saline and bitter. They do not contain iron. They are also neutral near the fountain; but afterwards are manifestly and pretty strongly alkaline, inasmuch that clothes are washed in them without soap. The accounts of different writers as to the height of their temperature are various; ranging, however, from 136. to 146. of Fahrenheit. The baths are seven in number, arising from five springs, called the Imperial, the Cornelius, the Quirinus, the Small, and the Rose: the two first named are deemed the most efficacious. Besides these, there is a cold spring called Campasbad: though weaker, and therefore less efficacious, it is frequented by many, on account of its lower temperature and its less disagreeable taste. The poorer classes also use it. The revenues of the town arise in part from the farming of these springs.

Like other watering places, Aix is resorted to for pleasure as well as for health. A suite of apartments called the Redoubte is laid out as a place of promenade and refreshment, together with a saloon for balls and evening entertainments.

The charitable institutions are, an hospital for the diseased, another for orphans, another for incurables, an institution for the maintenance of the poor who come to the waters, and a school for the education of the poor, with a house of refuge for the indigent: both these last were founded by the empress Josephine.

Aixenay, a town of France, 29 m. S. of Nantes.

Akerman. See *Bielgorod*.

Akisat, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, the ancient Thyatira, built in a fine plain above 17 miles wide, which produces corn and cotton. It is seated on the river Hermits, 50 m. S. E. of Pergamo. Long 28. 30. E. lat. 38. 48. N.

Akron, p.t. Portage Co. Ohio. 120 m. N. E. Columbus. It is situated on the Ohio canal.

Akshehr, a town in Caramania, on the confines of Natolia, about 250 m. E. of Smyrna, to which place it sends considerable supplies of wool, fine carpets, wax, gum tragacanth, and galls.

Alabama, one of the United States of America, lying between 30. 12. and 35. N. lat. and 85. and 88. 30. W. long.; bounded N. by Tennessee, E. by Georgia, S. by Florida and the Gulf of Mexico, and W. by Mississippi; having a length of 360 and a breadth of 160 m. and containing an area of 46,000 sq. m. It is divided into 36 counties, and is watered by the Tennessee, the Chatahoochee, the Alabama and Tombecbee, and has in the south the seaports of Mobile and Blakeley. Population 308,997, of whom 117,294 are slaves. Tuscaloosa is the seat of government. Alabama was originally a part of the Mississippi Territory, but was erected into a separate territorial government in 1817, and into a State in 1819. The Cherokees and Creeks occupy the northern parts.

The soil, with the exception of the alluvial tracts on Mobile river, is generally a pine barren. The surface is mostly hilly and broken. In the north it is mountainous, and in this region begins the great Apalachian chain. The central part is undulating. Toward the south, within 50 or 60 miles of Florida, the swamps are for the most part

covered with cypress and gum trees, and the uplands with long leaved pine. These pine swells and levels have a very thin soil, with a substratum of clay. They produce without the aid of manure, two or three crops of maize and one or two of cotton. Among the pine grows a rank grass furnishing a fine and inexhaustible summer feed. The alluvions on the Alabama and Tombecbee rivers are generally wide and first rate lands, and this species of soil on all the streams is generally productive. The hammock lands constitute an intermediate belt between the bottoms and pine ridges. They generally have a slope like a glacis. In the best lands, no pines are to be seen. In second rate land, they are intermixed with dogwood, hickory and oak. Along the southern limit the soil is thin, and the unvarying verdure of the pine, beautiful as it is in itself, tires by its uniformity. On the head waters of the Escambia and Conecuh, are groves of orange trees. On approaching Florida, the swamps become more and more extensive. Cypress lands are abundant. On the alluvial ground which is not inundated, is large and rank cane. In these drowned regions the mosquitoes are very annoying. In going toward the central part of the State, the lands become high and broken, and the pines less frequent; oak, hickory and poplar succeed.

The climate generally is favourable to health compared with the southern country in the same parallels. The lower part of the State is constantly fanned during the summer heats, by the trade wind. There is hardly such a season as winter, yet the summers are not hotter than many degrees farther N. In the northern parts, the stagnant waters often freeze. In the S. snow or ice is seldom seen. Cattle require no shelter during winter, and maize is planted early in March.

Cotton is the staple production of Alabama. Sugar, rice and tobacco are also cultivated. Many of the people about Mobile are shepherds, and have large droves of cattle. Swine are raised with great ease where they can be guarded from the wolves, cougars and alligators. The small breed of Indian horses are ugly, but hardy and strong. Alabama exported in 1828, 1,174,737 dollars value of domestic produce; and imported merchandize to the amount of 171,909 dollars.

This State in 1800, had only 2,000 inhabitants. No part of the southern or western country has had a more rapid increase of population. The people began to pay attention to the business of schools and education, though seminaries of learning and literary institutions are rare. The university of Alabama is at Tuscaloosa.

Alabama, r. is the eastern branch of the Mobile, and is formed by the junction of the Coosa and Tallapoosa. It is navigable by large vessels 100 m. above Mobile Bay. Beyond this it affords a good boat navigation 150 m. further. This river gives its name to the State.

Alachua, a prairie in E. Florida, about 70 m. W. of St. Augustine. It is level and grassy, but barren of trees and shrubs. It is 16 m. in length and consists of a sandy soil surrounded with high hills covered with orange trees.

Aladulia, a maritime province of Asiatic Turkey, bounded on the S. by the N. E. extremity of the Levant sea. The chief town is Adana.

Alaman, a town in Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, 9 m. N. E. of Nion.

Aland, a cluster of islands in the Baltic, at the

entrance of the Gulf of Bothnia. The principal island, from which the rest take their names, is 40 m. long, and near 16 broad; and is 95 m. N. E. of Stockholm. Pop. about 12,000. Long. 20.28 E. lat. 60.10 N. They were ceded with Finland, by Sweden to Russia, in the treaty of 1809.

Alais, a town of France, in the department of Gard. It has a citadel, and is seated near the river Gard, at the foot of the Cevennes, 28 m N. W. of Nismes. Long. 2.54. lat. 44.8. N.

Alarcon, a town of Spain, in New Castile. It is seated on the Xucar, 50 m. S. of Cuenca.

Alatamaha, or *Altamaha*, a river of Georgia, U. S. formed by the Oakmulgee and Oconee, two long streams which rise in the northern part of the State. It flows into the sea by several mouths at St. Simon's Sound, 60 m. from Savannah. It is navigable 300 m. to Milledgeville on the Oconee, for boats of 30 tons, and including its longest branch is 500 m. in length. Its mouth is barred by a shoal on which there is a depth of 14 feet of water at low tide.

Alatyr, a town of Russia, on the river Sura, 40 m. E. of Kasan.

Alanta, a river of European Turkey, which rises in the mountains that separate Moldavia, from Transylvania, flows through Wallachia, and enters the Danube, near Nicopolis.

Alba, a town of Piedmont, in Montserrat, and an ancient bishopric. It contains three parochial and three other churches, besides the cathedral, and seven convents. It is seated on the Tanaro, 20 m. S. E. of Turin.

Albania, a maritime province of European Turkey, 240 m. long, and 60 broad; bounded on the N. by Dalmatia and Bosnia, E. by Macedonia and Janna, S. by Livadia and W. by the Adriatic and Ionian seas. It produces excellent wines. It was formerly an independent kingdom. Durazzo is the capital.

Albano, a town of Italy, on a lake of the same name, in Campagna di Roma. The environs produce the best wine in all this country. It is 15 m. S. S. E. of Rome.

Albano, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, on the river, Basiento, 15 m. E. by S. of Potenza.

Albanopolis, a town of European Turkey, formerly the capital of Albania, but now a poor place, seated on the Drino, 43 m. E. of Alessio.

Albans, St., a borough town in Hertfordshire, distinguished in every period of English history. It was once the metropolis of Britain, and on the invasion of the country by the Romans, became one of their most important stations, they gave it the name of Verulam, and by the privileges conferred upon it, so attached the native inhabitants to their interest, as to excite the vengeance of Queen Boadicea, who massacred 70,000 of them, after which she was completely defeated by Suetonius Paulinus, the then Roman governor of Britain. St. Albans again became tranquil, and flourished till the Diocletian persecution, about the commencement of the 4th century, when it became distinguished for the martyrdom of its saint, whose name the town at present bears. After this period, St. Albans declined, till in the 9th century Offa, king of the Mercians, in expiation for his unprovoked murder of St. Ethelbert, king of the East Angles, whom he had invited to his court to be his son-in-law, erected and endowed a most magnificent abbey and monastery for Benedictine monks. After this period, St. Albans experienced various alternations of fortune till the final dissolution of its monastery in the

marauding and rapacious age of Henry VIII. which led to the demolition of this magnificent establishment, of which the gateway only remains, now used as the borough prison; except the abbey church, which was rescued from impending destruction by the inhabitants, who purchased it of the succeeding monarch, Edward VI. for £400. when it was made parochial; but was again doomed to a reverse, in being exposed to the plunder and fanaticism of Cromwell, during the period of his predominance. It has since been repaired, and many vestiges of its former grandeur still remain. It is one of the largest ecclesiastical edifices in Europe. There are three other churches, in one of which (St. Michael) is a monument to the memory of the illustrious Francis Bacon, whose analysis and organization of the laws of nature will immortalize his name. St. Albans is governed by a mayor and 12 aldermen, and returns two members to parliament. Its market on Saturdays is considerable in grain, &c. and especially for straw-plait, which is brought in by the country people, and bought up for manufacturing into bonnets in London. The town is situated on the banks of the little river Ver, on which there are two mills for throwing silk. It is 21 m. N. of London.

Albans, St. p.t. capital of Franklin Co. Vt. 23 m. N. Burlington.

Albans, St. p.t. Somerset Co. Me. 30 m. E. N. E. Norridgewock. Pop. 911.

Albans, St. t. Licking Co. Ohio. Pop. 935.

Albany, capital of the state of New York, stands on the W. bank of the Hudson, at nearly the head of tide water, 160 m. above New York city, and 164 W. of Boston. It is a place of much business and wealth, being situated at the point where the great Erie canal joins the Hudson, and commanding in a manner the whole interior trade of the State. The prosperity of the city has been wonderful since the opening of this great channel of internal navigation, and its population has increased one half within six years. Its first appearance is not prepossessing to a stranger, but the bustle and activity of its business give it an air of great liveliness; while many public and private buildings with which it is adorned, display much taste and elegance. There are many good specimens of the old Dutch architecture in various parts of the city, but its general appearance has been greatly modernized within a few years. The capital is a fine stone edifice upon the brow of a hill overlooking the city, and immediately at the head of State street, a wide and handsome avenue. It is 115 feet long and has in front an Ionic portico of 4 magnificent columns, 33 feet in height. The public square adjoining the capitol, is laid out into walks and avenues. North of this building stands the Academy, the most elegant structure in the city. It is built of freestone and has a front of 90 feet. The State Hall is an ancient building. The Albany, Farmers and Mechanics Banks are handsome edifices of white marble. The City Hall has a gilded dome. The Museum is one of the most splendid structures in the State, and contains a large and valuable collection of curiosities. The basin where the canal joins the river is formed by a pier 4,300 f. in length and includes an area of 32 acres. Here are stored immense quantities of goods of every description. The city has a library of 8,000 vols., a theatre and 16 churches. A mineral spring has been recently discovered here. The neighbourhood is pleasant and the facilities for travelling in every direction very

great. Steamboats constantly pass between Albany and New-York. A railroad extends 15 m. to Schenectady; the Northern Canal brings the waters of Lake Champlain with those of Erie into the bosom of the city, and lines of stages pass to Boston, Saratoga, Utica and many other parts. Albany was founded in 1612, and next to Jamestown is the oldest settlement in the United States. It is governed by a Mayor and a Board of Aldermen and Assistants. Pop. 24,238.

Albany, t. Oxford Co. Me. 18 m. N. W. Paris. Pop. 387.

Albany, t. Orleans Co. Vt. 34 m. N. Montpelier. Pop. 683.

Albany, a County of New York. Pop. 53,560; its capital is the city of this name.

Albany, t. Berks Co. Pa. on the S. side of Blue Mountains.

Albany, New, p.t. Clarke Co. Ind. 642 m. Wash.

Albany, a river of Upper Canada, which flows E. through several small lakes into James's Bay, there is a fort of the same name at its mouth. Long. 82. W. lat. 52. 14. N.

Albarazin, a town of Spain, in Arragon, and a bishop's see. Its wool is the best in Arragon. It is seated on the Guadalaviar, 100 m. E. of Madrid.

Albacete, a town of Spain, in Murcia, with manufactures in iron and steel; seated in a fertile country on the post road from Madrid (dis. 40 lea.) to Carthagena, dis. 33 1-2 leag.

Albazin, a town of Chinese Tartary, with a fortress, on the N. side of the Saghalien. Lon. 123. 30. E. lat. 53. 0. N.

Albeck, a town and castle of Suabia, on the river Alb, 5 m. N. by E. of Ulm.

Albemarle, or *Aumale*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, with a manufacture of serges and other stuffs, 20 m. S. W. of Dieppe and 32 N. N. W. of Rouen.

Albemarle, a central Co. of the state of Virginia. Pop. 22,618. Charlottesville is the chief town.

Albemarle Sound, an inlet of the Atlantic ocean, in N. Carolina, 60 m. long, and from 8 to 12 broad. It is 30 m. N. of Pamlico Sound; and is united with Chesapeake bay at Norfolk, by a canal cut through the Dismal Swamp.

Albenga, a strong seaport on the coast of Genoa, surrounded by olive-trees, 37 m. S. W. of Genoa. Long. 8. 7. E. lat. 44. 6. N.

Albion, p.t. Kennebeck Co. Me. 91 m. N. E. Portland. Pop. 1,393.

Albion, p.v. Edwards Co. Illinois. 88 m. S. E. Vandalia.

Albion New, a name given by Sir Francis Drake, who explored the coast in 1578, to a country on the W. coast of N. America, extending from the 35 to the 48th. degree of N. lat.; but the northern part is now comprehended in the Missouri territory, and the southern in New California.

Albona, a town of Italy, in Istria, near the gulf of Carnaro, 16 m. E. by S. of Rovigno.

Albret, a town of France, in the department of Gironde, 37 m. S. of Bourdeaux.

Albufeira, a town on the S. coast of Algarva, Portugal; pop. about 2,000. Also a town of Valencia, Spain, on the sea coast.

Albuquerque, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, with a strong castle. It has a considerable trade in wool and cloth, and is 18 m. N. N. W. of Badajoz. Also a town on the Rio del Norte, a few miles S. of Santa Fe, Mexico. There is also a village of the same name in the province of Puebla, Mexico.

Alburgh, p.t. Grand Isle Co. Vt. in the S. W.

corner of the state, surrounded by water on all sides but the N. Pop. 1,239.

Alby or *Albi*, an ancient city of France, in the department of Tarn, seated on the river of that name. It is the chief city of the Albigeois, and was formerly the see of an archbishop. The cathedral was dedicated to St. Cecilia, and before the revolution, was ornamented with a valuable silver shrine, of exquisite workmanship, of the Mosaic kind, and contained the relics of St. Clair, the first bishop of this city. The chapel of this saint is a magnificent building, adorned with paintings. Alby has manufactures of both linens and woollens, and four gates, which open into beautiful and fruitful plains.

Alcala de Henares, a beautiful and extensive city of Spain, in New Castile, seated upon the river Henares. The university, which had gone to decay, was re-established in 1494, by Cardinal Francis Ximenes; at whose charge and under whose direction, the first polyglot bible was printed in this town. Without the walls is a spring, the water of which is so pure and well tasted, that it is inclosed for the king of Spain's own use, from whence it is carried to Madrid. It is 11 miles S. W. of Guadalaxara, and 15 N. E. of Madrid.

Alcala la Real, a city of Spain, with a fine abbey, situate on the summit of the Sierra de Granada, on the high road from Madrid to Granada, from which it is distant 18 m. and 190 from Madrid.

Alcala de Guadaya, a town of Spain, dis. 6 m. from Seville on the road to Madrid.

Alcamo, a town of Sicily, in Val di Mazaro, 25 m. S. W. of Palermo.

Alcaniz, a town of Arragon, in Spain. It was formerly the capital of the kingdom of the Moors. It has a remarkable fountain, which throws up water, through 42 pipes. It is seated on the river Bergantes, 12 m. from Caspe.

Alcantara, a fortified town of Spain, in Estremadura, and the chief place of the knights of that name. It has a celebrated stone bridge over the Tejo, or Tagus, built in the time of Trajan. It was taken by the earl of Galway, in 1706, but retaken the same year. It is situate on the high post road from Badajoz to Ciudad Rodrigo.

Alcantara, or *Alcantarilla*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, near the river Guadalquivir. Here is a bridge built by the Romans to pass the marshes formed by the river. It is 14 m. S. of Seville.

Alcantara, a town of Portugal, near Lisbon, having a royal palace. There is also a town of the same name in Brazil, in the province of Maranh.

Alcaraz, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a strong castle, and a remarkable ancient aqueduct. It is situate near the source of the Guadalquivir, 60 m. E. by S. of Calatrava. Long. 2. 20. W. E. lat. 38. 28. N.

Alcaraz or *Alcarraz*, a town of Arragon, Spain, 2 leagues from Lerida, on the road to Madrid.

Alcazar de Sal, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura. Fine white salt is made here. It is seated on the Cadoan, 15 m. from the sea, and 35 S. E. of Lisbon. Long. 9. 5. W. lat. 38. 18. N.

Alcazar Quiber, a town of the kingdom of Fez, near which Sebastian, king of Portugal, lost his life in a battle with the Moors, in 1578. It is seated on the Lucos, 36 m. S. of Tangier.

Alcazar Seguar, a town of the kingdom of Fez, on the strait of Gibraltar. It was taken by Alphonso, king of Portugal, in 1463, but soon after abandoned. It is 14 m. E. of Tangier.

Alcester, or *Alncester*, a market town in War-

wickshire. Many Roman coins, bricks, &c. have been found near it, and the Icknild street passes through the town. It has a manufacture of needles, and is situate at the confluence of the Alne with the Arrow, 14 m. W. S. W. of Warwick, and 103 N. W. of London. Market on Tuesday.

Alcmaer or *Alkmaer*, a city of North Holland. It is a handsome city and one of the cleanest in Holland. The streets and houses are extremely neat and regular, and the public buildings very beautiful. The Spaniards, under Frederick of Toledo, besieged it after they had taken Haerlem, in 1578; but were forced to raise the siege, after lying before it three months. It opened its gates to the British troops in 1799, after the second battle near Bergen; and here the treaty for the evacuation of Holland by the invaders, was afterwards concluded. It is recorded in the register of this city, that in the year 1639, 120 tulips, with the off-sets, sold for 90,000 florins; and in particular, that one of them called the *Viceroy* sold for 4,203 guilders! The States at last put a stop to this extravagant and ruinous passion for flowers. The town has a good trade in butter and cheese, which is esteemed the best in Holland. It is about 4 m. from the sea, 15 from Haerlem, and 20 N. from Amsterdam.

Alcoutim, a town of Portugal, in Algarves, with a strong castle, seated on an island in the Guadiana, opposite to San Lucar, 16 m. from the entrance of the Guadiana into the Gulf of Cadiz, 22 N. N. E. of Tavira.

Alcudia, a town of Majorca, situate on the N. E. coast, between two large harbours. Long. 3. 0. E. lat. 39. 50. N.

Aldborough, a borough, returning 2 members to parliament, and sea-port, in Suffolk, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday; pleasantly seated on the Alde, between a high hill and the sea; and the harbour is tolerably good, but small. The town was formerly much larger; but the sea has taken away whole streets. It is 40 m. E. of Bury, and 94 N. E. of London. Pop. in 1821, 1,212.

Aldborough, a borough in the West Riding of Yorkshire, returning 2 members to parliament. Here are many remains of Roman works. It is 15 m. N. E. of York, and 208 N. by W. of London. Pop. 484.

Aldenburg, a town of Westphalia, 20 m. E. S. E. of Dusseldorf.

Aldersbury, a town in Wiltshire, on a hill near the Avon, 3 m. from Salisbury. It has a manufacture of fustians. By a fire in 1777, 200 houses were destroyed.

Alderholm, an island in Sweden, formed by the three arms of the river Gefle, in the Gulf of Bothnia. It has a considerable trade in planks and deals. It is 80 m. N. of Stockholm.

Alderney, an island in the English channel, 8 m. in circumference, separated from France by a strait called the Race of Alderney, which is a dangerous passage, on account of the rocks under water. It is fertile in corn and pasture; and is celebrated for a breed of small cattle, which yield an abundance of very rich milk. There is a town of the same name. Long. 2. 12. W. lat. 49. 45. N.

Aldstone. See *Alston-Moor*.

Alegre, a town of France, in the department of Upper Loire, 15 m. S. E. of Brioude.

Alentejo, the largest, in its superficies, of the 6 provinces of Portugal, bounded on the north by the Tagus, and south by the ancient kingdom of Algarva. Its superficial extent is 883 French

leagues, and the population, in 1800, was 380,480. Evora is the capital.

Alescon, a city of France, capital of the department of Orne. Its manufacture of lace is considerable. Near it are stone quarries in which are found a sort of crystal like Bristol stones. It is seated on the Sarte, which divides the departments of L'Orne and La Sarthe, 30 m. N. by W. of Lemans, and 87 W. S. W. of Paris.

Aleppo, the capital of Syria, and next to Constantinople and Cairo, the most considerable city in the Turkish empire. It stands on 8 hills, in the middle of a fruitful plain, and is of an oval figure. The castle is on the highest hill, in the centre of the city; and the houses are better than in other places in Turkey. As usual in the East, they consist of a large court, with a dead wall to the street, an arcade running round it, paved with marble, and a marble fountain in the middle. The streets are narrow, but well paved with large square stones, and kept very clean. Here are many stately mosques and caravanseras, fountains and reservoirs of water, and vineyards and gardens. The water in the wells is brackish, but good water is brought from some springs about five miles off, by an aqueduct, said to have been built by the empress Helena. The Christians have their houses and churches in the suburbs and carry on a considerable trade in silks, camlets, and leather. Large caravans frequently arrive from Bagdad and Bassorah, charged with the products of Persia and India.

Several European nations have factories here, and the merchants live in greater splendour and safety than in any other city in the Turkish empire. Coaches are not used here, but persons of quality ride on horseback, with a number of servants before them, according to their rank. Aleppo and its suburbs are 7 m. in compass. An old wall, and a broad ditch, now in many places turned into gardens, surround the city, which was estimated by Dr. Russel to contain 230,000 inhab., of whom 34,000 were Christians, and 5,000 Jews; but at present according to Mr. Eton, it does not contain more than 50,000, which depopulation, occasioned chiefly by the plague, has taken place since 1770; whole streets being uninhabited and bazars abandoned. All the inhabitants of both sexes smoke tobacco to great excess; even the very servants have almost constantly a pipe in their mouths. Eighteen miles S. E. of Aleppo is a large plain, bounded by low rocky hills, called the Valley of Salt: this is overflowed in winter, and in April, the water being soon evaporated by the sun, leaves a cake of salt, in some places half an inch thick, which is sufficient to supply all this part of the country. Aleppo is seated on a rivulet, 70 miles S. E. of Alexandretta, or Scanderoon, and 150 N. of Damascus. Long. 37. 16. E. lat. 35. 40. N. It suffered greatly by a succession of earthquakes in 1822.

Aleppo, t. Green Co. Pa.

Alden, p.t. Erie Co. N. Y. 287 m. W. Albany. Pop. 1,257.

Alessano, a town of Naples, near the extremity of the promontory of the Terra d' Otranto, 15 m. S. W. of Otranto.

Alessio, a town of European Turkey, in Dalmatia, and a bishop's see, seated on the Drino, near its entrance into the Adriatic Sea. 20 m. S. of Scutari. Long. 19. 30. E. lat. 41. 53. N.

Aleutian Islands. See *Archipelago, Northern*.

Alet, a town of France, in the department of Aude, lately an episcopal see. It is noted for its

baths, and stands near the Pyrenees, on the river Auda, 15 m. S. by W. of Carcassone.

Alexander, p.t. Athens Co. Ohio, 75 m. S. E. Columbus. This township and Athens belong to the Ohio University.

Alexandersville, p.t. in Miami township, Montgomery Co. Ohio, on the Great Miami, 75 m. S. W. Columbus. The Miami canal runs through this town.

Alexander, a Co. of the state of Illinois, at its southern extremity, bounded on the east by the Ohio river to the point where it unites with the Mississippi, which bounds on the county on the west. Pop. 1,390. America is the chief town.

Alexander, t. Washington Co. Me. Pop. 334.

Alexander, a County of Illinois. Pop. 1,390.

Alexander, p.t. Genessee Co. N. Y. 18 m. S. Batavia. Pop. 2,331.

Alexanders, p.v. York Dis. S. C. 441 m. Wash.

Alexandretta, or *Scanderoon*, a town of Syria, on the Mediterranean sea, and the port of Aleppo. It is now a poor place, the tombs being more numerous than the houses. It is 60 m. N. W. of Aleppo. Long. 36. 15. E. lat. 36. 35. N.

Alexandria, or *Alessandria*, a considerable and strong city of Italy, in the Milanese, with a good castle, built in 1178, in honour of Pope Alexander III. It was taken in 1706, by prince Eugene; in 1746, by the French, but retaken in 1749, by the king of Sardinia. The French again took it in 1798, but were driven out by the Austro-Russian army in 1799; it was delivered up to the French after the celebrated battle of Marengo, in 1800, but reverted to the dominion of Austria, after the peace of Paris in 1815. It is 15 m. S. E. of Casal, 35. N. W. of Genoa, and 40. S. by W. of Milan.

Alexandria, a celebrated city of Egypt, now much decayed, though there are still some remains of its ancient splendor, particularly an obelisk full of hieroglyphics, called Cleopatra's Needle; and Pompey's Pillar, which is one entire piece of granite, 70 ft. high, and 25 in circumference. The ancient Pharos, so famous in antiquity, that it was numbered among the seven wonders of the world, is now a castle called Pharillon, and still used to direct vessels into the harbour. From the harbour is a canal to the west branch of the Nile, at Rhamanie. This city was built by Alexander the Great, and now consists chiefly of one long street, facing the harbour, the rest being a heap of ruins: part of the walls are standing, with great square towers, 200 paces distant; and the gates are of Thebaic and granite marble. It was formerly a place of great trade, all the treasures of the East Indies being deposited there, before the discovery of the route by the Cape of Good Hope. It is subject to the grand seignior who, however, has but a limited authority. Alexandria was taken by the French, under Bonaparte, in 1798; and taken from them by the English in 1801. It surrendered to the English in 1807, but was soon after evacuated. It is seated on the Mediterranean, 125 m. N. W. of Cairo. Long. 30. 16. E. 31. 11. N.

Alexandria, t. Grafton Co. N. Hampshire, 70 m. from Portsmouth. Pop. 1,063.

Alexandria, p.t. Jefferson Co. N. Y. 172. m. N. W. Albany. Pop. 1,523.

Alexandria, t. Hunterdon Co. N. J. on the Delaware, 15 m. S. E. Easton.

Alexandria, p.t. Huntington Co. Pa. 192 m. N. W. Philad.

Alexandria, a city and port of entry in the

District of Columbia, on the W. bank of the Potomac, 6 miles below Washington. It is a place of some business and fashionable resort during the session of Congress, and contains some fine buildings, but the neighbourhood has a poor soil, and is thinly inhabited. The river here is a mile wide and the water in the channel 30 feet in depth, but notwithstanding the commercial advantages within her reach, Alexandria has not increased much of late. The city is regularly built, and the streets are clean and well paved. The trade is chiefly in flour. The shipping in 1821 amounted to 25,287 tons. Here is a Theological Seminary. Pop. 8,263.

Alexandria, New, p.t. Westmoreland Co. Pa. 266 m. Wash.

Alexandria, p.t. capital of the Parish of Rapides, Lou. on the Red River, 70 m. above the Mississippi in a straight line. It is situated in a beautiful plain. Steamboats ascend the river to this place, and vast quantities of cotton are exported from it. The surrounding country is very rich.

Alexandria, p.t. Smith Co. Lou. 29 m. N. E. Murfreesborough.

Alexandria, t. in Washington township, Scioto Co. Ohio: 90 m. S. Columbus.

Alexandria, a Co. of the district of Columbia. Pop. 9,608.

Alexandriana, p.v. Mecklenburg Co. N. C. 454 m. Wash.

Alfayates, a town of Portugal, in Beira, defended by a wall and castle. It is 150 m. N. E. of Lisbon. Long. 5. 48. W. lat. 40. 9. N.

Alfeizerao, a town of Portugal, on the sea side, 72 m. N. N. E. of Lisbon. Long. 9. 15. W. lat. 39. 30. N.

Alfeld, a town of Lower Saxony, 15 m. S. S. W. of Hildesheim.

Alford, a town in Lincolnshire, Eng. with a market on Tuesday, seated on a brook, 9 m. from the sea, 25 N. of Boston, 140 of London. Pop. 1,506.

Alford, a parish of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire. This parish is rendered memorable by a battle fought here, wherein the marquis of Montrose defeated general Baillie and a party of the Covenanters, on the 2d July 1645; and there was lately discovered in one of the mosses a man in armour on horseback, supposed to have been drowned in attempting to escape.

Alfordstown, p.t. capital of Moore Co. N. C. 30 m. N. W. Fayetteville.

Alfordville, p.t. Roberson Co. N. C. 108 m. S. W. Raleigh.

Alfred, p.t. York Co. Me. 88 m. N. E. Boston. Pop. 1,453.

Alfred, p.t. Allegany Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,416.

Alfred, p.t. Glengary Co. Upper Canada, on the Ottawa.

Alfredon, a town in Derbyshire, with a market on Monday. Here are manufactures of stockings and brown earthenware, and 2 iron works. It is seated on a hill, 13 m. N. of Derby, and 142 N. N. W. of London. Pop. in 1821, 4,689.

Algagliola, a small fortified sea-port on the N. W. coast of Corsica, at the mouth of the Aregno, 28 m. W. by S. of Bastia.

Algarva, or *Algarves*, a province of Portugal. Its superficies is 232 sq. leagues, and in 1800 contained 127,600 inhabitants. It forms the S. extremity of Portugal. Lagos, Faro, and Tavira, all on the S. coast are the chief towns. It is fertile in figs, oranges, almonds, dates, olives, and excellent wine.

Algesiras, a fortified town of Andalusia, Spain, situate on the coast W. of the Bay of Gibraltar.

Algiers, a country of Barbary, comprehending the ancient Numidia, and part of Mauritania. It is 600 m. from E. to W. and 170 in breadth, bounded on the E. by Tunis, N. by the Mediterranean, S. by Mount Atlas, and W. by Morocco. Mineral springs and waters are met with in many places, and several of the chains of mountains contain lead and copper. In the interior of the country commence the dreary deserts. The principal rivers are the Shellif, Mazafran, Malva, and Zaine. The land toward the north is fertile in corn and the valleys are full of fruit. The melons have an exquisite taste, some of which are ripe in summer, and others in winter. The stems of the vines are very large, and the bunches of grapes are a foot and a half long. It is divided into the territory of the city of Algiers, and the provinces of Mascara, Titeri, and Constantina. The Turks,



who had the government in their hands before the French conquest, were not above 7,000 in number; and yet the Moors, or natives of Africa, had no share in it. It was a kind of republic under the protection of the grand seignor, and governed by a sovereign called the Dey, who, however, could do nothing of consequence without the council of the Janissaries. The Arabs, who live in tents, are a distinct people, governed by their own laws and magistrates, though the Turks interpose as often as they please. The Dey was an absolute monarch, but elected by the Turkish soldiers and frequently deposed and put to death by them. The revenues of the government arose from the tribute paid by the Moors and Arabs, a detachment of the army being sent into each province every year to collect it; and the prizes they took at sea sometimes equalled the taxes they laid upon the natives. The Dey had several thousand Moors in his service, both horse and foot; and the beys or viceroys of the provinces had each an army under his command. Their religion is Mahometanism and their language a dialect of the Arabic. They have likewise a jargon, composed of Italian, French and Spanish, called *Lingua Franca*, which is understood by the common people and merchants. The complexion of the natives is tawny, and they are strong and well made.

The dress of the Moors consists of a piece of woolen cloth, 5 ells in length and an ell and a half in breadth, thrown over the shoulders and fastened round the body. This is called a *haïque* and serves also for a covering by night when asleep on their mattresses. To this are added an

upper garment called a *caftan*, with a red cap, a hood and slippers. The women in the country wear haïques like those of the men. Their ornaments are ear-rings, bracelets upon their arms, and rings upon their ankles. They tatoo their skins with representations of flowers &c. and dye their hair, feet, and the ends of the fingers of a saffron color with henna.

The ladies of the city differ little in the fashion, but considerably in the costliness of their ornaments. The *caftan* is of fine cloth or velvet, embroidered with gold and fastened with buckles of gold and silver. The head is surrounded with folds of gauze, wrought of gold and silk. The ear-rings, bracelets, &c. for the legs, are of gold and silver. Paint is sometimes used, and the eyebrows and eyelashes are frequently darkened. The Moors esteem corpulence a prime constituent of beauty.

Algiers, a strong city, capital of the whole country of Algiers. It is built on the side of a mountain, in the form of an amphitheatre, next the harbour; and the houses appearing one above another, of a resplendent whiteness, make a fine appearance from the sea. The tops of the houses are flat, covered with earth, and form a sort of gardens. The streets are narrow, and serve to keep off the extreme heat of the sun. There are five gates, but no public places or squares of considerable extent. The larger mosques are ten, but there is nothing remarkable in their architecture, except the one begun to be built about the year 1796, which is beautiful; and the Dey's palace is far from being spacious and extensive. The harbour is small, shallow, and insecure, and its entrance is incommoded with numerous rocks. The mole of the harbour is 500 paces in length, extending from the continent to a small island, where there is a castle and a large battery of guns. The Turkish soldiers here were formerly great tyrants; and would go to the farm-houses in the country for 20 days together, live at free quarters, and make use of every thing, not excepting the women. There were about 100,000 Mahometans, 15,000 Jews, besides 2,000 Christian slaves in this city before its recent capture by the French. Their chief subsistence was derived from their piracies, for they made prizes of all Christian ships not at peace with them. The country about Algiers is adorned with gardens and fine villas, watered by fountains and rivulets; and thither the inhabitants resort in the hot seasons. Algiers had for ages braved the resentment of the most powerful states in Christendom. The Emperor Charles V. lost a fine fleet and army, in an expedition against it, in 1541. The English burnt their vessels in the harbour in 1635, and 1670; and it was bombarded by the French in 1688. In 1775, the Spaniards attacked it by sea and land, but were repulsed with great loss, though they had near 20,000 foot, 2,000 horse, and 47 royal ships of different rates, and 346 transports. In 1783 and 1784, they renewed their attacks by sea to destroy the city and galleys; but were forced to retire without effecting either its capture or destruction. In 1816, a British squadron, under the command of Lord Exmouth, bombarded the town, and fleet in the harbour. But the year 1830 finally witnessed the fall of Algiers before the arms of a Christian power. On the 14th of June, the French landed an army of 40,000 men in the bay of Sidi Feruch near the city, and after several battles, closely invested the place. The siege lasted six days. On the 5th of July, Algiers

surrendered, and the French immediately took possession of the city. The Dey went into exile at Naples, and a great treasure in gold and silver found in his palace, indemnified the captors for the cost of the enterprise. The French still hold Algiers, and appear determined to establish themselves permanently in the country. The external commerce, before the conquest, was principally with Gibraltar, from whence the Algerines drew considerable supplies of European manufactures, spices, and India piece-goods, in exchange for cattle, fruits, &c. for the supply of the town and garrison.

Alambia, a town of Spain, in Arragon, near a river of its name, 7 m. N. of Tereul.

Alicant, a sea-port of Spain, in Valencia, famous for excellent wine and fruits. It has also a great trade in barilla, and the Americans, English, Dutch, French, and Italians, have consuls here. The castle, on a high rock, was reckoned impregnable, but it was taken by the English, in 1706. It was likewise taken by the French and Spaniards, after a siege of almost two years, when part of the rock was blown up. It is seated on the Mediterranean, on a bay of the same name, 64 French leagues S. E. of Madeira, 23 S. of Valencia, and 21 N. of Carthage. Long. 0. 29. W. lat. 38. 20. N.

Alicata, a sea-port of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, with a fortress on a small cape, at the mouth of the Salso, 22 m. S. E. of Girgenti. Long. 14. 7. E. lat. 37. 14. N.

Alicudi, the most western of the Lipari islands, in the Mediterranean, 10 m. W. of Felicuda. N. lat. 38. 33. E. long. 14. 32.

Alifi, a town of Naples, at the foot of the Appennines, 25 m. N. W. of Benevento.

Allahabad, an interior province of Hindoostan Proper, 160 m. long and 120 broad; bounded on the N. by Oude, E. by Bahar, S. by Orissa and Berar, and W. by Malwa and Agra. The Nerbudda, which rises on the S. E. border of the province, flows from E. to W. near its side; and the Ganges crosses it from W. to E. near its N. side.

Allahabad, a city of Hindoostan, capital of the province of the same name, with a magnificent citadel. It was founded by the Emperor Achar, in 1583, who intended it as a place of arms; but its fortifications will hardly resist the battering of a field-piece. It is seated at the confluence of the Jumna with the Ganges, 470 m. W. N. W. of Calcutta. Long. 82. 0. E. lat. 26. 45. N. It was finally ceded, together with the province, to the English E. I. Company, in 1801.

Allah-Shehr, or *City of God*, the ancient Philadelphia; it is now occupied by about 300 families, principally Greeks. It is situate in the province of Natolia. Asiatic Turkey, about 100 m. due E. of Smyrna.

Alleghany Mountains. See *Apalachian*.

Alleghany, a river of Pennsylvania, which rises in the S. W. corner of the state of New York, in lat. 42. It is navigable for keel-boats of 10 tons burthen, to Hamilton, 260 m. above Pittsburg, where it joins the Monongahela, and then assumes the name of Ohio. See *Ohio*.

Alleghany, a County of New York, in the S. W. Pop. 26,218. Angelica is the chief town.

Alleghany, a County of Pennsylvania, in the W. Pop. 37,964. Pittsburg is the capital.

Alleghany, a County of Maryland, in the N. W. Pop. 10,602. Cumberland is the chief town.

Alleghany is the name of 6 towns in Pennsylv.

vanias, viz., in Westmoreland, Cambria, Huntingdon, Armstrong, Somerset, and Venango counties.

Allemance, p.v. Guilford Co. N. C. 335 m. Wash.

Allen, p.t. Alleghany Co. N. Y. 276 m. W. Albany. Pop. 898.

Allen, t. Cumberland Co. Pa.

Allen, a County in Kentucky. Pop. 6,486.

Allen, a County of Ohio, in the N. W. part, 24 m. in extent, containing 554 sq. miles. Pop. 578. Wapakonetta is the capital.

Allen, t. Union Co. Ohio.

Allen's Ferry, p.v. Harrison Co. Ind. 537 m. Wash.

Allen's Fresh, p.v. Charles Co. Md. 91 m. S. W. Baltimore.

Allentown, p.t. Monmouth Co. N. J. 34 m. N. E. Phil.

Allentown, p.v. Montgomery Co. N. C. 428 m. Wash.

Allentown, t. Merrimack Co. N. Hampshire. 58 m. fr. Boston : 38 fr. Portsmouth. Pop. 481.

Allentown, p.t. Northampton Co. Pa. on the Lehigh, 52 m. N. W. Phil.

Allensville, t. Mifflin Co. Pa.

Allensville, p.v. Switzerland Co. Ind. 28 m. S. W. Cincinnati.

Allenburg, a town of Prussia, on the river Alle, 25 m. E. S. E. of Königsberg.

Allendale, a parish and mining district at the foot of Fuller Hill, in the Co. of Northumberland, Eng. Pop. in 1821, 4,629.

Allendorf, a town of Germany, famous for its salt-works, and three bridges over the Werra. It is 15 m. E. of Cassel; also the name of several other small towns in Germany.

Allerton, the name of a village in Lancashire, England; another in Somerset; and of 6 others in Yorkshire.

Allerton, North. See *North Allerton*.

Allier, a department of France. It is so called from a river which flows by Moulins, and enters the Loire, below Nevers. Pop. 254,558.

Alligator, r. a stream of N. Carolina, running into Albermarle Sound.

Alloa, a seaport of Scotland, in Clackmannanshire, near the mouth of the river, on the Frith of Forth. Here is a custom-house, and an excellent dry dock; and its harbour is the resort of all the coal-vessels in the neighbourhood. It has a glass-house, 2 distilleries, and 2 breweries, the produce of which is in great repute. Near the town is a tower 90 ft. in height, with walls 11 ft. in thickness. It is 30 m. W. N. W. of Edinburgh.

Allonay Creek, t. Salem Co. N. J.

All-saints Bay. See *Bahia*.

Almada, a town of Portugal, seated on a point of land, on the south bank of the Tagus, nearly opposite Lisbon.

Almaden del Azogue, a town of Spain, in La Mancha, famous for its rich mines of mercury and vermilion, 45 m. S. W. of Ciudad Real.

Almaden de la Plata, a town of Spain in Andalusia, on the river Colar, 34 m. N. by E. of Seville.

Almanza, a town of Spain in Murcia, remarkable for the victory gained by the French and Spaniards over the allies in 1707, when most of the English were killed or taken, having been abandoned by the Portuguese horse at the first charge. It is situate in a fertile plain on the frontiers of Valencia, 35 m. S. W. of Xativa,

and 62 N. of Murcia. Long. 1. 10. W. lat. 38 48. N.

Almeida, a fortified town of Portugal, in Beira. It was taken by the French, after a short siege, in 1810, who afterwards demolished the fortifications. It is situate on the river Coa, and near the borders of Spain, 18 m. N. E. of Guarda.

Almeria, a seaport of Spain in Granada, and a bishop's see, seated at the mouth of the Almeria, 62 m. S. E. of Granada. Long. 2. 31. W. lat. 36 51. N.

Almisa, a town of Dalmatia, famous for its wines. It stands at the foot of a high rock, and at the mouth of the Cetina, 12 m. E. of Spalatro.

Almond, p.t. Alleghany Co. N. J. 27 m. W. Albany. Pop. 1,804.

Almondbury, a village in West Yorkshire, seated on the Calder, 2 m. S. S. E. of Huddersfield. It was the Campodonum of the Romans, afterwards a seat of the Saxon kings, and had once a castle and a cathedral. Pop. 5,680.

Almondsbury, a village in Gloucestershire, 7 m. N. of Bristol, where Alimond, father of King Egbert, is said to have been buried. Here is a fortification of the Saxons, with a double ditch, which commands an extensive view of the Severn.

Almunacar, a town of Spain, in Granada, seated on the Mediterranean, with a good harbour, defended by a strong castle, 30 m. S. S. E. of Alhama. Long. 3. 45. W. lat. 36. 30. N.

Alma, p.t. Lincoln Co. Me. 53 m. N. E. Portland. Pop. 1,175.

Alnwick, a considerable town of Northumberland, on the road to Scotland; a place peculiarly fatal to some of the ancient Scottish monarchs. Here Malcolm III. making an inroad into Northumberland, was killed, with Edward his son, and his army defeated, by Robert Mowbray, earl of this county, in 1093. And here too his great grandson, William I. invading England with an army of 80,000 men, was encountered, his army routed, and himself made prisoner, in 1174. The town appears to have been formerly fortified, from the vestiges of a wall still to be seen in several parts, and 3 gates, which remain almost entire. Alnwick is a well-built town; and is ornamented by a stately old gothic castle, the seat of the duke of Northumberland. It is seated on the Alne, 310 m. N. by W. from London, 33 N. of Newcastle, and 26 S. of Berwick. Pop. in 1821, 5,927.

Alpnach, a town of Switzerland, in Unterwalden, seated on an arm of the lake of the Four Cantons, 6 m. S. of Lucern.

Alps, a chain of mountains, in Europe, which begins at the Gulf of Genoa, to the E. of Nice, passes into Switzerland, crosses that country and Tyrol, separates Germany from Italy, and terminates at the north part of the gulf of Venice. This grand chain is sometimes divided into two or more ridges, ranging one by another, with only narrow valleys between; and the different portions have distinct appellations, as the Maritime, Pennine, Lepontine, Helvetian, Rhetian, Julian, &c. They are composed of stupendous rocky masses, two, four, and even six being piled upon each other, and from 4,000 to above 15,600 ft. high. There are few passes over them, and those of difficult access. Switzerland has the central part of these mountains, and the valleys between them. These mountains are frequented by the chamois, an animal about the

size of a goat, and of wonderful agility. They will leap down precipices 30 feet in height, and indeed appear rather to fly than run. The hunting of the chamois, is full of labour and danger, but is pursued with the highest enthusiasm and most unconquerable perseverance by the mountaineers. The famous Hannibal attempt-



ed to cross the Alps on the side of Piedmont, in the winter season, when he invaded Italy, and lost most of his elephants among them. They were passed successfully by a numerous French army under Bonaparte in 1800.

Alps, Upper, a department of France, including part of the late province of Dauphiny. It is so called from its vicinity to the mountains of that name. The capital is Embrun.

Alps, Lower, a department of France, including part of the late province of Provence. The capital is Digne.

Alps, Maritime, a late department of France, including the county of Nice. The capital is Nice.

Alpuzarras, high mountains of Spain, in Granada, near the Mediterranean. They are inhabited by the Moriscos, who carefully cultivate the ground, which produces excellent wines and fruits.

Alresford, a town in Hampshire, Eng. with a market on Thurs. and a manufacture of linseys. It is 18 m. N. N. E. of Southampton, and 57 W. S. W. of London.

Alsace, a late province of France, now divided into the Upper and Lower Rhine, which see.

Alsace, p.t. Berks Co. Pa. on the Schuylkill.

Alsen, a fertile island of Denmark, in the Little Belt, between Sleswick and Funen, 100 m. W. of Copenhagen. The chief town is Sonderborg.

Alsfeld, a town of Germany, with a castle, 12 m. E. of Marburg.

Alsheda, a town of Sweden, in Smaland, near which a gold mine was discovered in 1738.

Alsierra, a town of Naples, in the Molise, on the river Tiserno, 23 m. N. E. of Molise.

Alsieben, a town of Upper Saxony, 9 m. S. S. W. of Bernburg.

Alstadt, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a castle, on the rivulet Rane, 8 m. W. of Querfurt.

Alstadt, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz, near the source of the Morau, 35 m. N. W. of Olmutz.

Alstead, p.t. Cheshire Co. N. Hampshire, 82 m. fr. Portsmouth. Pop. 1,559.

Alston, t. N. C. on Little river, 20 m. W. Brunswick.

Alston-moor or *Aldestone*, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Sat. Here is an iron foundry, and a shot manufacture; and in its vicinity are numerous lead-mines. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the S. branch of the Tyne, 20 m. E. by

S. of Carlisle, and 271 N. by W. of London. Pop. in 1821, 4,410.

Altai Mountains, a range of mountains intersecting Asia from south to north, commencing west of the Indus, in W. long. about 68. and diverging northward by several ridges towards East Cape, in E. long. 170.

Altamura, a town of Naples at the foot of the Apennines, 10 m. N. E. of Gravina. Pop. about 16,000.

Alttau, a town of Lower Saxony, in the territory of Brunswick, 8 m. S. of Goslar.

Alttenburg, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, celebrated for its tin mine, 20 m. S. of Dresden.

Alttenberg, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a castle on a rock. It is seated on the Pleisse, 20 m. S. of Leipsic.

Alttenburg, a town of Lower Hungary, on the river Leitha, at its entrance into the Danube. Here are 2 churches and a college; and its ancient castle is now principally used for a corn magazine. It is 17 m. S. S. E. of Presburg.

Alttenkirchen, a town of Germany, in the Westerwald, chief of the county of Sayn, with a castle, 15 m. N. N. E. of Coblenz.

Altteson, a town of Piedmont, between the rivers Doire and Stura, 3 m. N. of Turin.

Altkirch, a town of France in the department of Upper Rhine, on an eminence, near the source of the river Ill, 25 m. S. of Colmar.

Alton, p.t. Stafford Co. N. Hampshire, 33 m. fr. Portsmouth. Pop. 1,993.

Alton, a town in Hampshire Eng. with a market on Saturday. It has manufactures of worsted stuffs, and round the town are plantations of hops. It is seated on the Wey, 28 m. E. N. E. of Southampton, and 47 W. S. W. of London.

Alton, t. Madison Co. Illinois, on the Mississippi, 3 m. above the Missouri.

Altona, a city and sea-port of Lower Saxony, in Holstein, seated on the Elbe, contiguous to Hamburg. The Danes built it in this situation, that it might rival Hamburg in commerce. It was burnt by the Swedes in 1712, but has been beautifully rebuilt, and is estimated to contain 25,000 inhab. Long. 9. 58. E. lat. 53. 34. N.

Altorf, a town of Franconia, in the territory of Nuremberg, with a university, 16 m. S. E. of Nuremberg.

Altorf, a town of Suabia, 20 m. N. E. of Constance.

Altorf, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Uri. Here are two stone pillars, 130 paces from each other, at which distance Tell is said to have shot the apple from his son's head. This deliverer of his country lived at Burgli, near this place, and his cottage is changed into a chapel, where mass is solemnly said. Altorf stands on the lake of Lucern, near the influx of the river Russ, 20 m. S. E. of Lucern.

Altringham, a town in Cheshire, Eng. governed by a mayor, with a market on Tuesday. Here are several manufactures of worsted and cotton; and much fruit and vegetables are sent hence to Manchester. It is seated near the duke of Bridgewater's canal, 30 m. N. E. of Chester, and 180 N. W. of London.

Altunkupri, a town of Asiatic Turkey, the capital of Curdistan, and the residence of a pacha. It is situate on the river Altun, which flows into the Tigris, 50 m. S. E. of Mosul. Long. 44. 30. E. lat. 35. 45. N.

Alum Creek, r. Ohio, is a branch of the Big Walnut River

Alca de Tormes, a town of Spain, in Leon, with a castle, once the residence of the celebrated duke of Alva, seated on the Tormes, 16 m. S. E. of Salamanca.

Alvarado, a river of Mexico, in the province of Vera Cruz, which rises 40 miles above the town of Cordova, and flows N. E. till it enters the gulf of Mexico, at a town of the same name, 40 m. S. E. of Vera Cruz.

Alvaston, a village in Gloucestershire, Eng., 8 m. N. by E. of Bristol. On the top of a hill, near the Severn, is a round camp, called Oldbury, where several antiquities have been dug up.

Alzira, or *Alcira*, a populous town of Spain, which has a great trade in silk. It is surrounded by the Xucar, 17 m. S. of Valencia.

Amadan, or *Hamadan*, a town of Persia, in Irac Ajami. Here are many Jews, who allege that the tombs of Mordecai and Esther are in the place which serves them for a synagogue. Amadan is a very ancient city; on its site, or near it, the ancient Ecbatana is supposed to have stood. It is said to have been destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar, and rebuilt by Darius, who brought hither all his riches. It is situate to the north of the upper road from Bagdad to Ispahan, about 15 miles from Kenghey. It has considerable manufactures of leather, and contains about 40,000 inhabitants.

Amadia, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Curdistan, governed by a Bey, seated on a high mountain, 40 miles S. E. of Gezira. Long. 41. 35. lat. 37. 20. N.

Amak, or *Amager*, an island of Denmark, on which part of Copenhagen, called Christianshavn, is built. It is eight miles long and four broad, and separated from Zealand by a narrow channel, over which are two bridges that communicate with Copenhagen. It is laid out in gardens and pastures, and supplies Copenhagen with milk, butter, and vegetables.

Amal, a town of Sweden, in Gothland, with a good harbour on the lake Wener. It has a great trade in timber, deals, and tar; and is 175 m. S. W. of Upsal. Long. 12. 40. E. lat. 59. 0. N.

Amalagano, one of the Ladrone islands, about 6 leagues in circumference. Lon. 145. 38. E. lat. 18. 0. N.

Amalfi, a sea-port of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, and an archbishop's see. Flavio Gioia, who is said to have invented the mariners compass, was a native of this town. It is seated on the N. W. side of the gulf of Salerno, 13 m. S. W. of Salerno. Long. 14. 45. E. lat. 40. 28. N.

Amand, St. a town of France, in the department of Cher, near the river Cher, 21 m. S. of Bourges.

Amand, St. a town of France, in the department of Nord, with an abbey; seated on the Scarp, 7. m. N. of Valenciennes.

Amanda, p.t. Fairfield Co. Ohio.

Amandasville, p.v. Elbert Co. Geo.

Amantea, a sea-port of Naples, near the bay of Eufemia, 20 m. S. W. of Cosenza. Long. 16. 10. E. lat. 39. 12. N.

Amapalla, a sea-port of Mexico, in Nicaragua, seated on an island on the west side of the entrance of a gulf of the same name. Long. 88. 30. W. lat. 13. 10. N.

Amasia, or *Amasieh*, a town of Asiatic Turkey in Natolia, the birth-place of Strabo, the geographer. It is the capital of a province which produces excellent wines and fruits. It was devastated

by an earthquake, in 1794. It is seated on the Casalmack, which falls into the Black Sea, 36 m. N. of Tocat. Long. 36. 0. E. lat. 40. 31. N.

Amathus, an ancient town in the isle of Cyprus, so called from Amathus the founder, or from Amath in Phenicia. It had a very ancient temple of Venus and Adonis; and according to Ovid, was rich in copper ore. It is now called *Limisso*.

Amazon, or *Maranon*, a river of South America, and the greatest in the world. Its source is in Peru, not far from the Pacific ocean, and running east, it enters the Atlantic Ocean, directly under the equinoctial line. Its course is 3,200 miles, its mouth is 150 miles broad, and 1,506 miles from its mouth, it is 30 fathoms deep. It receives, in its progress, near 200 rivers, many of which have a course of 1,500 miles, and some of them not inferior to the Danube, or the Nile. In the rainy season it overflows its banks, and fertilizes the adjacent country.

Amazonia, a country of South America, 1,400 m. long and 960 broad; bounded on the N. by Terra Firma and Guiana, E. by the Atlantic Ocean and Brasil, S. by the Paraguay, and W. by Peru. It was discovered in 1580 by Francesco Orellana, who, coming from Peru, sailed down the river Amazon to the Atlantic. Observing companies of women in arms on its banks, he called the country Amazonia, and gave the name of Amazon to the river, which had formerly been called Maranon. The air in this country is cooler than might be expected, considering its situation in the torrid zone; this is owing partly to the heavy rains, which cause the inundations of the rivers for one half of the year; and partly to the cloudiness of the atmosphere, by which the sun is obscured the greatest part of the day. The fair season is about the time of the solstices, and the rainy seasons about the equinoxes. The soil is very rich and fertile; the trees and plants are verdant all the year. The woods abound with game of various kinds. The rivers and lakes abound with fish, but are infested by alligators and water serpents. Their banks are inhabited by different tribes of Indians, governed by petty sovereigns, distinguished from their subjects by a coronet of feathers, a belt of tigers' teeth or claws, and a wooden sword. The natives are of a good stature and copper colour, with handsome features and long black hair. They make cotton cloth, and their houses are built of wood and clay, thatched with reeds. Their arms are darts, javelins, bows and arrows, and targets of cane or fish-skin. The Spaniards have made many unsuccessful attempts to settle in this country; but on the coast, between Cape North and the mouth of the Amazon, the Portuguese have some small settlements.

Amba-Gashen, a rock in Abyssinia, of a most prodigious steepness, in the form a castle, built of free-stone, and almost impregnable. The Ethiopic princes were formerly banished hither by their fathers, the emperors, that they might not attempt any thing against the state, and that their residence might be as noted for its height as their birth.

Amber, p.v. Onondaga Co. N. Y. 145 m. W. Albany.

Amberg, a fortified town of Bavaria, with a strong castle. The magnificent church of St. Martin contains many beautiful paintings and curiosities; and the mint is esteemed one of the finest buildings of the kind in Germany. In 1743 it was taken by the Austrians, and in 1796 by the

French. It is seated on the river Ills, or Wills, on the confines of the principality of Sultzbach, 49 m. E. of Nurenberg. Long. 11. 48. E. lat. 40. 27. N.

Ambert, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome. There are numerous papermakers in its vicinity, and it has a trade in coarse laces, camlets, ferrets, &c. It is seated in a beautiful valley, on the river Dore, 21 m. E. of Issoire.

Ambleside, a town in Westmoreland, standing on the site of a Roman city, called *Dictus*, with a market on Wednesday. Here is a manufacture of woolen cloth. It is seated on the Rotha, near the head of Windermere, 13 m. N. W. of Kendal, and 276 N. N. W. of London.

Ambletouse, a seaport of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, defended by a battery. At this port Cæsar embarked his cavalry when he passed over into England; and here James II. landed on his departure from England, in 1688. It is seated on the English channel, 8 m. N. of Boulogne. Long. 1. 36. E. lat. 50. 49. N.

Amboise, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire. The town is mean and ill-built; but has been rendered famous in history, by the conspiracy of the Huguenots, in 1560, which opened the fatal religious wars in France. Here Louis XI. instituted the order of St. Michael; it was also the birth-place of the poet Jesuit Commune, and the spot where Charles VIII. died. It is seated at the confluence of the Mamee with the Loire, 12 m. E. by N. of Tours, and 115 S. by W. of Paris.

Ambory, or *Perth Ambory*, city, Middlesex Co. N. J. upon a bay at the South end of Staten Island, communicating with N. York harbour by Arthur Kill Sound and with the ocean below the narrows. This harbour is safe and easy of access and the town has considerable commerce.

Ambory, South, p.t. Middlesex Co. N. J., lying S. of the above.

Amboryna, an island of the Moluccas, in the Indian Ocean. It is 56 m. in length from N. to S. and divided on the west side by a large bay in two parts; the largest of which is called Hiten, and the other Leytimor. The face of this island is beautiful; woody mountains and verdant plains being interspersed with hamlets, and enriched by cultivation. The chief products are nutmeg, sugar, coffee, and many delicious fruits, but more especially cloves. The principal animals are deer and wild hogs. The English and Dutch had factories here at the beginning of the 17th century; but the Dutch expelled the English, and tortured and put to death many of them. The natives wear large whiskers, and their dress is only a slight piece of stuff wrapped round their middle. The men buy their wives of their parents, and if they prove barren, the marriage is void. They are generally Mahometans; but there are some Christians among them. This island was taken by the English in 1796, and restored by the treaty of Amiens in 1802, recaptured in 1810, and again restored to the Dutch, by the treaty at Paris in 1814, and confirmed in 1824. The chief town is of the same name, neatly built, and stands near the S. W. extremity. Fort Victoria is in long. 126. 15. E. lat. 3. 40. S.

Ambrose St., an island on the coast of Chile, 15 m. W. from St. Felix Island. The crew of captain Roberts, in 1792, killed and cured here 13,000 seal skins, in seven weeks. Long. 80. 55. W. lat. 26. 13. S.

Ambrye, one of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific

Ocean, 50 m. in circumference. Long. 168. 12. E. lat. 16. 10. N.

Amedabad, a city of Hindoostan, the capital of Guzerat. The walls are 6 m. in circumference, and contain 12 gates; but now not a quarter of the area is inhabited. The mosque and tomb of the founder, Tetay Ahmed, are built of stone and marble, the last of exquisite workmanship. It was taken by general Goddard in 1780, from the Poonah Mahrattas, to whom it was restored in 1783. It is seated in a level country, on a navigable river that enters the gulf of Cambay, 320 m. N. of Bombay. Long. 72. 27. E. lat. 23. 18. N.

Amednagar, a city and fort of Hindoostan, once the capital of the soubah of its name, which is now better known by that of Dowlatabad. This city was the residence of the emperor Aurungzebe, during his conquest of the Deccan and the Carnatic. In 1803 it was taken by the British army under general Wellesley (now Duke of Wellington.) It is 73 m. N. E. of Poona. Long. 75. 0. E. lat. 19. 10. N.

Ameenabad, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore, 35 m. N. by W. of Lahore.

Amelia, a town of Italy, seated on a mountain between the Tiber and Nira, 20 m. S. W. of Spolito, and 45 N. of Rome.

Amelia, an inland county of Virginia. Pop. 11,831. The court-house of the county is 58 m. W. S. W. of Richmond.

Amelia, or *Amilla Island*, on the coast of E. Florida, the north end of it is nearly opposite St. Mary's in Georgia. It is about 14 m. long and a mile and a half wide, with a good soil and an excellent harbour, called Fernandina.

Ameliaburg, p.t. Prince Edward Co. U. C. on L. Ontario.

Amenia, t. Duchess Co. N. Y. Pop. 2,369

America, in its most comprehensive sense and present acceptance, may be considered as comprising half of the terrestrial globe, or the whole of the western hemisphere. It has been usual to speak of America as constituting one of the four quarters, or four grand divisions of the globe; but it is equally matter for surprise as well as for regret, that the western hemisphere should so long have remained subject to a misnomer so obvious, and a designation so inappropriate and indefinite. This hemisphere first became known to Europe, in the year 1493 of the Christian era, when Christopher Columbus, a native of Genoa, who, from a long and close application to the study of geography and navigation, had obtained a knowledge of the figure of the earth, much superior to the general notions of the age in which he lived, was led to conceive that another continent existed. Having fully satisfied himself of the truth of this system, he became impatient to reduce it to practice, and accordingly laid his scheme before the senate of Genoa, making his native country the first offer of his services. They, however, rejected his proposal, as the dream of a chimerical projector. It met with the same fate at the courts of Portugal, Spain, and England, and some of the other European powers of less note; but, still undiscouraged, he applied again to the court of Spain, who were at length induced to fit out a squadron of three small vessels, of which Columbus was made admiral; and with these he set out on his voyage of discovery, in 1492, in which voyage he discovered several of the Bahama islands, with those of Cuba and Hispaniola, and returned to Spain in the following:

year. In a second voyage he discovered many more of the West India islands; and in a third he attained the great object of his ambition, by discovering the southern division of the continent, near the mouth of the Orinoco. Amongst the crowd of new adventurers who now followed from all parts of Europe, was one Americus Vesputius, a Florentine, who, with much art, and some degree of elegance, drew up an amusing history of his voyage, in which he insinuated that he first discovered what is commonly called the continent of the New World. This being published and read with admiration, the country was from him called *America*, though it is now well understood that Columbus was the first discoverer. The celebrity of Columbus and Americus Vesputius soon resounded throughout all Europe, inspiring numbers of adventurers to witness the fruits of their discoveries. Among the rest, Giovanni Gaboto (Anglicised Cabot) a Venetian, and his three sons, under the auspices of Henry VII. of England, sailed from Bristol, in 1497, and discovered the coast of Labrador as the 57th deg. of N. lat.

On a second voyage, in the following year, in a ship, furnished by the king, accompanied by four small barques provisioned by the merchants of Bristol, under the direction of Giovanni's second son, Sebastian, (who had been born in Bristol, hence the claim of the northern division of the western hemisphere having been discovered by an Englishman,) they discovered the island of Newfoundland in N. lat. about 47, and coasted southward as far as Florida. Cabot made a third voyage to Newfoundland in 1502. In 1519 a body of Spaniards, under the command of Cortez, landed at Vera Cruz, and discovered the populous district of Mexico. In 1524 the French sent an expedition, which traversed the coast from the lat. of 28. to 50. N. France, Spain, and England each sent successive expeditions to North America, and made attempts to establish settlements; but so unsuccessfully, it is believed, that at the commencement of the 17th century, not a single European remained north of Mexico. In 1606 renewed efforts were made by England; since when, the extent, features, population, and productions of the whole of the W. hemisphere have progressively been developed to Europe. America, or the western hemisphere, is subdivided by nature into two grand divisions, *north* and *south*; very distinct in character and feature.

America, North, extends from the polar regions to the 15th deg. of N. lat., the more northern part, as far as lat. 50., extending from about the 56th to the 130th deg. of W. long. and at lat. 65. as far west as 165. of long. From the 50th to the 30th deg. of lat. the country assumes a very compact form, extending at the north from about the 62nd to the 124th deg. of long. gradually converging southerly, and at lat. 30. extending only from about the 81st to the 115 deg. of long. at about the 30th deg. of N. lat. The great gulf of Mexico bounds the land, from about the 80th to the 97th deg. of long. the land converging into a promontory of about 10 deg. at the north, extending S. to the chain which unites the northern with the grand southern division, gradually converging in long. to about 1 deg. only, in N. lat. 15. and in W. long. 95. The superficies of the first of these three divisions of the N. W. hemisphere, cannot be stated with any degree of accuracy, owing to the unknown boundaries on the side of the polar regions. The central part con-

tains a superficies of about 2,700,000 sq. miles, and the promontory about 110,000 sq. miles. The extreme length of the grand northern division, in a straight, unbroken line, from the mouth of the Copper-mine River which runs S. to N. into the Icy Sea, in lat. 70, to Acapulco, in lat. 17, is about 3,200 miles, and the extreme breadth, from the mouth of the Penobscot river which falls into the Atlantic Ocean in N. lat. 44. 24. W. long. 68. 45. to the mouth of Columbia river which falls into the North Pacific Ocean in N. lat. 46. W. long. 124. the distance is about 2,500. The northern part of this grand division of the western hemisphere is indented by Hudson's Bay, which extends from the line of the Arctic circle, to the 51st deg. of N. lat. and in its extreme breadth, from the 78th to the 95th deg. of W. long. It is also intersected by a chain of fresh water lakes of vast extent. Athapescow, and the Slave Lake, (the latter of great extent,) discharging their waters into the Icy Sea, Winnipeg, and several of lesser extent and note discharge their waters into Hudson's Bay, whilst Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, Ontario, and Champlain, between the latitudes of 42. and 48. N. discharge their waters by the great river St. Lawrence into the gulf of St. Lawrence, in the lat. of 50. N. and W. long. about 65. the western extremity of lake Superior being in long. about 92. Innumerable streams of water intersect the country in all directions, and form themselves into noble rivers, several of which run into Hudson's Bay, whilst those south of the great chain of lakes and the St. Lawrence, run a course from N. to S. or S. E. falling into the Atlantic Ocean. Taking them in order from N. to S. the most prominent are St. John's, the Penobscot, Kennebec, Androscoggin, Piscataqua, Merrimack, Connecticut, the Hudson, or North river, Delaware, Susquehannah, Potomac, Rappahanock, James river, Roanoke, Santee, and Savannah. All these rivers have their source E. of a chain of mountains, called the Apalachian, running parallel with the Atlantic coast, from about the 34th to the 43rd deg. of N. lat. and 2 to 300 miles from the ocean. South of the 34th deg. of lat. the Apalachicola, Alabama, Tombigbee, and some other rivers of less note, run a course due S. falling into the Gulf of Mexico. West of the Apalachian mountains, innumerable other streams have their source, forming another collection of noble rivers, the most important of which are the Ohio, and Tennessee, running from E. to W. the Missouri, Kansas, and Arkansas, and the Red river, running from W. to E. all of which fall into one grand channel, called the Mississippi, which has its source about the 47th deg. of N. lat. running a course nearly due S. falling into the Gulf of Mexico in lat. 29. 5. N. and 89. 8. W. long. The Rio del Norte, or Rio Bravo, another noble river, has its source westward of the Arkansas and Red rivers, in N. lat. about 42. and falls into the Gulf of Mexico in N. lat. 26. W. long. 97. 25. On the western coast, the Columbia, and Colorado, are the only rivers of importance, and they are not considerable; the first falls into the Pacific Ocean in N. lat. about 45. and the other into the Gulf of California in N. lat. about 32. A ridge of mountains runs parallel with the western coast, the whole extent of the north division, from the point of the promontory S. in lat. of 70. N. bearing west from the 95th to the 122nd or 123rd of long. and about 10 deg. from the western coast or shore of the Pacific Ocean; this ridge which seems to be a continua-

tion of the Andes of the southern division, from the 15th to about the 40th deg. of N. lat. is called the Cordilleras, and more northerly the Rocky Mountains, the greatest altitude is in N. lat. about 19. where Popocatepetl issues forth volcanic eruptions at a height of 17,720 ft. above the level of the sea. Another range of mountains runs parallel with the eastern or Atlantic coast, from about the 35th to the 45th deg. of N. lat. diverging into several distinct and parallel ridges designated as the White, Green, Catskill, Blue, Alleghany, Laurel and Cumberland mountains, and collectively they are called the Apalachian Mountains. Their altitude does not exceed 6,500 ft. above the level of the sea.

On the discovery of this vast territory, at the periods previously stated, it was found, to the N. of the 30th deg. of lat. to be thinly populated with inhabitants, and except the Esquimaux at the more northern part, possessing one common character, and speaking one common language, though somewhat varied in dialect. In person, tall and well-proportioned; complexion coppery,



with long, straight, and somewhat coarse, black hair, localized into various tribes or communities, none of whom were found to have made any, or very little progress in the arts which contribute to the comfort of life; spears and arrows being their only instruments of defence, of attack, and subsistence, whilst skins, mats, and the coarsest cloth of reeds, grass, or hemp, constituted their chief clothing and protection from the inclemency of the weather. They were nevertheless found possessing many manly qualities, and social virtues, until corrupted and debased by the vicious refinements of their invaders, before whom they have receded as from a pestilence.

In America, as in all other regions of the world, the animal tribes bear a proportion both in number and size, to the extent of the country which has given them birth. The musk, or the North American bison, and the Magellanic ostrich of South America, equal in size their corresponding species of the old world. The elk or stag of New California, attains a gigantic magnitude. The moose is found from the Rocky Mountains to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and is sometimes 12 feet high. The elk and red deer are inhabitants of the United States. The white, black, and grizzly bear are common in various parts. The wolf and the cougar, or catamount, are widely distributed. Foxes and squirrels are abundant. The hare of America, improperly called rabbit, is found as far North as Hudson's

Bay. In many parts of the United States they exist in great abundance and are taken in vast numbers for their flesh and fur; they do great



mischief to the farmers. The beavers are still numerous in the North and West. Most of the animals of America form particular species, or at least distinct races from those of Europe, and are evidently aboriginal in the country which they inhabit.

In the plains between the Apalachian and Rocky Mountains, fossil bones of animals have been found far exceeding in size those of any known animal now existing, or ever known. Neither the elephant, lion, tiger, leopard, nor hyena have ever been found in America.

The birds of America are not, as absurdly stated by Buffon, inferior to their kindred species of the old world. The Washington or great sea eagle, a native of the United States, is the noblest of his tribe. The bald eagle is distributed over nearly the whole continent. Vultures and hawks of many species are common. The passenger pigeons in countless millions obscure the heavens with their flocks, and wherever they direct their flight it may be said to 'snow of meat.' The wild geese and ducks pass along the whole extent of the continent in their periodical migrations. The robin and blue bird court the society of man, and in the colder districts are the earliest harbingers of spring. The oriole, the woodpecker, the blue jay, the cardinal and the tanager, adorn the woods with their brilliant plumage; while the unrivalled mocking-bird makes the forest echo with his thousand melodious and varied notes. The deep woods and swamps of the West still



afford a retreat to the wild turkey, once common all over the United States.

Insects and reptiles are of course larger and more abundant in the southern than in the northern part of this country. Little incommodity is suffered from insects in the temperate portions. In the south the mosquitoes are very annoying. Bees are numerous in the woods of the west, and the people who go into the forests to collect honey return with waggon loads. Locusts are unknown,

and the insect most troublesome to agriculturists, the Hessian fly, was imported from Europe. The rivers in the South swarm with alligators. But the most terrible of American reptiles is the rat-



lesnake, who is found in nearly all parts of the hot and temperate regions of this country.

The northern portion of the western hemisphere is at present divided into three great parts; viz. 1st. North, under the dominion of Great Britain, which part extends S. from the Icy Sea, and polar regions, to about the 48th deg. of N. lat. subdivided into seven provinces or territories: viz. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Lower and Upper Canada, Labrador, New South Wales, and the N. W. territory; 2nd, the Central part, from the boundary of the British territories on the North, to the Gulf of Mexico S. and W. from the Atlantic Ocean to about the 100th deg. of W. long. and from the 42nd to the 49th deg. of N. lat. extending W. to the Pacific Ocean under the rule of the federal government of the *U. S. of America* and 3rd. the part extending from the United States territory S. to the isthmus which unites the northern with the grand southern division. This part, for three centuries, continued under the dominion of Spain; but from the period of 1820 or 1821, it may be considered as forming a separate and independent territory.

South America extends through 68 deg. of lat. from Cape la Vela in 12. 12. N. to Cape Horn in 55. 58. S. being about 4,100 miles, and under the lat. of 5. S. extends through 45 deg. of long. from Cape St. Roque in 35. 40. to Cape Blanco in 81. 10. W. From the equator N. to the 7th deg. of lat. it extends only through about 27 deg. of long. and from the 7th to its northern extremity, only through about 20 deg. and S. from about the 10th deg. of lat. it assumes a form approximating to a right angled triangle, of which the western shore on the Pacific Ocean is the perpendicular, and the eastern on the South Atlantic Ocean is the hypothenuse, so that whilst the *extreme* breadth is about 2,700 miles, the *mean* will not exceed more than about 1,500, giving a superficies of about 6,150,000 sq. miles. This division of the western hemisphere, as previously stated, was first discovered by Columbus (on his third voyage from Spain) on the first of August, 1498; but it was not till the year 1531 that any knowledge was obtained, of its extent and productions, in which year three low and unprincipled adventurers, Pizarro, Almagro, and the priest Lucques, landed at the Isthmus of Panama, and proceeding south, discovered the rich and then populous districts of Quito and Peru. In the year 1500, the Portuguese admiral, Alvarez de Cabral, commanding a squadron of 13 sail, with 1,200 men on board, destined for the East Indies by the Cape of Good Hope, accidentally discovered on the 24th of April the southern division of the western hemisphere, about 4 deg. S. of the equator, and on the following day landed and took possession of the country, since called Brazil; and al-

though near half a century elapsed before any effectual efforts were made by the Portuguese to form a permanent settlement, the whole of the southern division of the western hemisphere (with the exception of a comparatively trifling extent of territory, between the 3rd and 7th deg. of N. lat. settled by the Dutch, and the southern extremity continuing in possession of the natives) fell under the dominion of Spain and Portugal; the Spanish portion being divided into five departments: viz. New Granada, Venezuela, Peru, Buenos Ayres, and Chile, each sub-divided into several provinces; the whole of the Portuguese portion continuing under one general government. Since the period of 1825, the domination and rule of both Spain and Portugal has entirely ceased over every part of the great southern division of the western hemisphere; new and distinct governments having established themselves, giving rise to new boundaries and subdivisions of territory, which will be found detailed under the several heads of Colombia, Peru, United Provinces of La Plata, or South America, Chile, and Brazil, and the remaining portion under the heads of Amazonia, Guiana, and Patagonia.

The natural features of this division of the western hemisphere are in the highest degree grand and imposing; extensive fertile plains yield a variety and abundance of every thing calculated for the comfort of man; whilst the mountains display the majesty of creation, affording abundance of malleable and indestructible metals, and innumerable streams, forming themselves into noble rivers, yielding their proportion of supply, affording facility of conveyance, and eminently contributing to promote the sociality, enjoyment, and happiness of society. The range of mountains called the Andes, extends from the utmost extremity of this division south, to the chain which unites it with the north, running parallel with the shores of the Pacific Ocean, at the distance of 100 to 200 miles from the sea, and occasionally in parallel ridges, the main ridge maintaining an average altitude of 12,000 to 15,000 ft. above the level of the sea, nearly the whole extent of the continent. In 1802 the travellers, Humboldt and Bonpland, ascended the peak of the Andes called Chimborazo, in the province of Quito, to the height of 19,400 ft. its extreme altitude being 21,440. The peak of Cotopaxi, 40 m. S. E. of the ancient city of Quito, is volcanic, and frequently emits fire with terrific violence, from its summit, 18,898 ft. above the level of the sea. Various mountain ridges intersect the more eastern parts of the continent, all running from south to north, similar in diversity and altitude to the Apalachian of the northern division. The rivers run in every direction: taking them from north to south, the first demanding notice is the Magdalena; 2nd Orinoco; 3d. the Yapura, Tunguragua, Ucayale, Madeira, and Tapajos, branches which form the Amazon; 4th. the Araguay; 5th. Parai-ba, or Maranham; 6th. the Francisco, and 7th. the Uruguay, Parana, Paraguay, Pilcomayo, Vermejo, and Salado branches, which form the Rio de la Plata, all of which will be found under their respective heads. The inhabitants of this division of the western hemisphere, on the first inroads of the Spaniards, at the commencement of the 16th century appeared to be of the same stock; and possessing the same common character of feature and colour as those of the north; but on the western side were much further advanced in the arts of social life. Of their origin no credible as-

count either of history or tradition could be obtained. Instead of an Adam, formed of the dust of the earth, and an Eve, formed of Adam's rib,



the Peruvians had a Manco-Capac, who came from an island on a great lake south, to instruct their men in agriculture and other useful employments, and a Mama-Ocillo, to instruct the women in spinning and weaving. Of the precise era, however, of their appearance, their chronology was too imperfect to define; they enumerated 14 reigns of Incas or sovereigns since their time, which would carry the epoch back to about the end of the 12th, or beginning of the 13th century. In the face of evidence so imperfect, it would be absurd to hazard even a conjecture, much more an assertion, upon the subject of the first peopling of the south. It may, however, be fairly inferred that the north division was first peopled by emigrants from the south, rather than from any part of the eastern hemisphere. This seems probable, as well from the similarity of general feature and character, as from the regular gradation of the athletic power and energy which seemed to prevail amongst them from south to north. The most healthy and robust of the race would doubtless be most likely to advance onward.

In the animal creation we here meet with the jaguar, or South American tiger, an animal su-



perior in size to the leopard, with a spotted hide, and ferocious in habits. He is found from Paraguay to Guiana. The cougar, or puma, sometimes called the South American lion, inhabits the southern as well as the northern part of the American continent. The tapir dwells in the rivers of every part of South America and lives upon sugar cane, grass, shrubs and fruits. The tiger cat is a beautiful spotted animal not much larger than the common cat, and is mischievous and untameable. Here are three species of anteaters with a long snout, no teeth and a long tongue, perpetually occupied in destroying the ant-hills. The llama of Peru is a very useful beast of burthen; the vicuna and alpaca furnish a valuable wool. Wild horses and oxen cover the plains with their immense droves. The

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armadillo is a very curious little animal clad in a natural coat of mail, without hair. They burrow in the ground like a rabbit and are generally in-



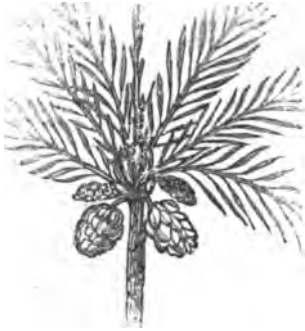
nocent in their manners. Monkeys of various species swarm in the forests; one of these, the coaita, has a remarkable resemblance to an Indian old woman. The beaver of this region does not build his habitation after the manner of the common beaver. The chinchilla is prized for its valuable skin. The sloth is peculiar to this country: he is unfurnished with teeth, and crawls slowly, from tree to tree devouring their leaves. The peccary exists in abundance here as well as in Mexico. The cavy frequents the marshes, and the coati prowls among the woods devouring small animals, poultry and eggs. The agouti is about the size of a hare, and burrows in hollow trees; feeding upon potatoes, yams and such



fruits as fall from the trees. It uses its paws in the manner of hands, like a squirrel, and is exceedingly voracious.

Birds are various in species, and numerous; the condor of the Andes is considered superior in majesty to the ostrich of the deserts of Africa; in the plains is another large bird of a species between the ostrich and cassowary of New Holland; there are eagles of various kinds, and an endless variety of smaller birds of exquisitely beautiful plumage. The winged tribe and insects are various and infinite, some surpassing in beauty, and others in noxiousness; but next to the volcanic eruptions and natural convulsions of the earth, the greatest terror of S. America are the reptiles, which exceed in variety, number, and voracity those of any other part of the world. Of the inhabitants of the waters, the electric eel and ink-fish are peculiar to the eastern coast of the equatorial latitudes of this hemisphere; in addition to which, nearly all the species common to other seas and rivers are also abundant. Indestructible metals and gems are more abundant in this division of the western hemisphere than any other part of the world; and gold and silver seem to abound to such a degree as is likely soon to satiate the mania for their possession. Copper, in several parts, is also abundant. The vegetable productions exceed in variety, beauty, and utility, those of Asia, or any other part of the globe, whether considered in reference to sustenance, or to luxury, taste, and adornment in art. Vegetation presents a great number of gradations. From the shores of the sea to the height of 1,083 ft. we meet with magnificent palms, the most odoriferous lilies, and the balsam of Tolu. The large flowered jessa-

mine and the *datura arborea* exhale at night their delicious perfume, and ornament the head dress of the ladies with their beautiful flowers. On the arid shores of the ocean as well as in the depth of the interior forests, grows spontaneously the cocoa tree, whose fruit is applied to so many useful purposes. The trunk is composed of hard, strong fibres crossing each other like net work, and there are properly no branches. The husk of the cocoa nut is twisted into cordage, and of



the pulp a species of butter is made. Above the region of the palm commences that of the arboreous fern and the cinchona which bears the febrifuge bark. Above this, a broad zone of 6,000 to 12,000 ft. contains the region of alpine plants. The sugar cane, the orange, coffee and cotton have been introduced by the Europeans, and flourish in great luxuriance. The climate, though noxious in certain confined and local situations, is on the whole delightful; in short, nothing is wanting but judicious and well-directed means, on the part of man, to render the whole southern division of the western hemisphere the abode of enjoyment and prosperity.

America, p.t. capital of Alexander Co. Illinois, on the Ohio, 7 m. above the Mississippi.

Amerpore, a town of Nepaul, 10 m. W of Moowanpoor.

Amerkate, a fort of Hindoostan, in the extensive sandy desert between the Indus and the Pindar. This place is celebrated as the retreat of the emperor Humaioo, during his troubles; and here was born his son, the illustrious Acbar. It is 160 m. E. N. E. of Tatta.

Amersfort, a town of Holland, in the state of Utrecht. A considerable quantity of tobacco is raised in the neighbourhood. It has a trade in beer, and goods from Germany are shipped here for Amsterdam. It is seated in a fertile country, on the river Ems, 10 m. E. N. E. of Utrecht.

Amersham or *Agmondesham*, a borough in Buckinghamshire, returning 2 members to parliament, with a market on Tuesday. It has a considerable manufacture of black lace. The town-hall is the handsomest in the country. It is seated in a vale between woody hills, 26 m. N. W. of London. Pop. 2,612.

Ames, p.t. Athens Co. Ohio, 77 m. S. E. Columbus.

Amesbury, p.t. Essex Co. Mass. 40 m. N. E. Boston: on the Merrimack 4 m. above Newburyport, is a thriving manufacturing town. Pop. 2,445. In the iron factories 1,000 tons of iron were formerly wrought in a year. The nail machine invented by Jacob Perkins, was first put in motion here. The flannel factory has 5,000 spin-

dles, and turns out 200 pieces in a week. There are several other factories, bleacheries, &c.

Amesbury, or *Ambresbury*, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the lower Avon, at the place where a number of Britons were treacherously murdered, and near that famous monument of antiquity, Stonehenge. Here are the ruins of a venerable abbey. This place gave birth to Addison. It is 6 m. N. of Salisbury, and 77 W. of London. Pop. 810.

Amhara, a district of Abyssinia, between the Deuder and Tacazze branches of the Nile.

Amherst, a town, recently established by the English, at the bottom of the gulf of Martaban, in the Birman empire. Here is a Baptist Missionary.

Amherst, p.t. Hampshire Co. Mass. 91 m. W Boston and 7 E. of Conn. river. Pop. 2,631: has a college incorporated in 1825. This Seminary has 7 Professors and 4 tutors. The number of Students is 188. The libraries contains about 7,000 volumes. Here are also an academy, and an institution called the Mount Pleasant Institution, containing 9 instructors.

Amherst, p.t. one of the seats of justice in Hillsborough, N. H., on Souhegan river, a branch of the Merrimack, 47 m. fr. Boston; it is a pleasant town, and contains a mineral spring. Pop. 1,657.

Amherst, t. Erie Co. N. Y. 12 m. N. Buffalo. Pop. 2,489.

Amherst, an inland county of Virginia, on the north bank of James River. The court house of the county is 130 m. W. of Richmond. Pop. 12,072.

Amherst Springs, p.v. Amherst Co. Va. 211 m. W. Wash.

Amherst, p.t. Lorain Co. Ohio. 130 m. N. E. Columbus.

Amherstburg, a town and fort of Upper Canada, on the east side of the river Detroit, at its entrance into Lake Erie. Long. 82. 56. W. lat. 42. 36. N.

Amiens, a large and populous town of France, in the department of Somme. It is a place of great antiquity; being mentioned by Cæsar (by whom it was called Samarobriva) as a town that had made a vigorous resistance against the Romans, and where he convened a general assembly of the Gauls. The town is encompassed with a wall and other fortifications; and the ramparts are planted with trees, which form a delightful walk. The city has five gates. At the gate of Noyon there is a suburb, remarkable for the abbey of St. Achen. The cathedral is one of the largest and most magnificent churches in France. Three branches of the river Somme pass through this city, and afterwards unite. Amiens was taken by the Spaniards in 1597, but retaken by Henry IV. who built a citadel in it. A treaty of peace was concluded here, March 27, 1802, between Spain, Holland, France, and England. It has manufactures of linen and woollen cloth, which employ in the city and adjacent country, 30,000 people. It is 20 m. S. E. of Abbeville, and 75 N. of Paris. *Amite*, a county of Mississippi. Pop. 7,943. Liberty is the chief town.

Amity, p.v. Washington Co. Pa.

Amity, p.v. Allegany Co. N. Y. Pop. 872.

Amity, t. Berks Co. Pa.

Amisville, p.v. Culpepper Co. Va. 86 m. Wash.

Amtwiech, a town of Wales, on the N. coast of Anglesey with a harbour for small vessels. In 1768, when the Parys copper mines were opened, it did not contain above 6 houses; but in 1821,

1,006, and 7,292 inhab. It is 25 m. W. of Beaurmaris, and 266 N. W. of London. See *Parys*.

Amman, a town of Syria, anciently the capital of the Ammonites, called Rabbah Ammon, and by the Greeks Philadelphia, and now the principal place of a district. It is 30 m. S. W. of Bosra, and 52 N. of Jerusalem.

Amol, a town of Usbec Tartary, in Bucharia, and a place of considerable trade. It is seated on the Amu, which falls into the sea of Aral, 60 m. W. of Bucharia. Long. 60. 40. E. lat. 39. 20. N.

Amol, a town of Persia, in Mazanderan, with the remains of an ancient fortress and palace. It has manufactures of cotton, and in the neighbourhood are iron mines and cannon foundries. It stands in a plain, at the foot of Mount Taurus, and on the borders of the Caspian sea, 30 m. N. W. of Ferabad. Long. 52. 38. E. lat. 37. 30. N.

Amoneosuck, *Upper* and *Lower*; two rivers rising among the White Mountains and flowing into the Connecticut; each about 50 m. long.

Amorgo, an island of the Archipelago, fertile in wine, oil, and corn. The best cultivated parts belong to a monastery. It is 30 miles in circumference, and 67 north of Candia. Long. 26. 15. E. lat. 36. 20. N.

Amoskeag falls, on the Merrimack, in N. Hampshire, 15 m. below Concord, consist of 3 pitches within half a mile, descending about 50 feet. A canal passes round them.

Amour, or *Amur*, river of Chinese Tartary. See *Saghalien*.

Amoy, an island on the S. E. coast of China, 15 miles in circumference. The English had a factory here, but abandoned it on account of the impositions of the inhabitants. Its port, on the west side, is capable of receiving 1,000 ships. Long. 118. 45. E. lat. 24. 20. N.

Amplepuis, a town of France, in the department of Rhone, celebrated for its wines. It is 16 m. W. of Villefranche, and 26 N. W. of Lyons.

Amptill, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Thursday. It was the residence of Catharine, queen of Henry VIII. during the time that her unjust divorce was in agitation. This event is commemorated by a poetical inscription on a column where the old castle stood. It is situate between 2 hills, 6 m. S. of Bedford, and 45 N. W. of London. Pop. 1,527.

Ampurias, a sea-port of Spain, in Catalonia, at the mouth of the Fluvià, 70 m. N. E. of Barcelona. Long. 3. 0. E. lat. 42. 9. N.

Amrus, a castle or palace of Germany, in Tyrol, at the foot of a mountain, 2 m. S. E. of Inspruck.

Amsterdam, the principal city of Holland Proper, the capital of the northern division of the Netherlands, and formerly of the republic of the Seven United Provinces, is situated at the confluence of the rivers Amstel and Y, or Wye, near the south-western extremity of the Zuyder Zee. 90 m. N. by E. from Antwerp, in lat. 52. 25. N. long. 4. 40. E. Pop. 180,000. This city was unknown in history before the latter end of the thirteenth century, and was then noticed only as a collection of fishermen's huts in the middle of a morass. It first acquired a commercial character about the year 1370, but was not fortified till the end of the succeeding century; after which period it gradually increased in magnitude and mercantile celebrity, yet not without experiencing some severe check. In 1512 it was besieged by the people of Guelderland, who, on failure of their attempt to take the city, set fire to the shipping in the harbour. During the same century its

tranquillity was disturbed by tumults and insurrections occasioned by the anabaptists; in one of which Van Geelen, the leader of these enthusiasts, led his followers openly in military array, with drums beating and colours flying to the town house, where he fixed his head quarters. He was however, soon dispossessed. The magistrates assembled the burghers, who showed no disposition to take part with the insurgents, and being aided by some regular troops, surrounded the place; and after an obstinate resistance, he and the whole of his surviving band were taken prisoners, and put to death under circumstances of extreme cruelty. The city was taken possession of by the Hollanders in 1578, on condition that the religious rights of the Roman Catholic citizens should be respected. The condition was but ill observed; for all the ecclesiastics of both sexes were driven out of the city, the images broken, and the altars demolished. From this period its opulence and splendour increased with an almost uninterrupted rapidity till its connection with the revolutionary government of France, which caused a total annihilation of its commerce during the continuation of the union of the countries.

One cause of the advancement of Amsterdam was the decay of Antwerp, occasioned chiefly by the closing of the navigation of the Scheldt; another, which also concurred in securing the stability of its commerce, was the erection of the public bank. This establishment was instituted in 1609, in order to obviate the inconveniences arising from the very debased state of the currency of Holland, which was made up of coins brought from every part of the world. Merchants often found it difficult to procure standard coin to pay their bills; but as the bank received the light and worn out coin at its intrinsic value, an invariable standard was thus formed which tended greatly to simplify the operations of trade. The amount of the capital of the bank was never correctly ascertained, though it is said to have increased in the period of its prosperity to upwards of forty millions sterling of actual deposits. These originally consisted of coined money, but afterwards large quantities of gold and silver bullion were received. After the French invasion in 1795 it was ascertained, however, that its boasted treasures were imaginary: the precious metals had been lent out by the directors to different public bodies, whose bonds were deposited in their stead.

In consequence of its extensive commercial credit, Amsterdam was long the centre of exchange for Europe; but from the time that a want of confidence in the bank began to be felt, a great part of the exchange transactions have been carried on in London and Hamburg.

In the year 1757 this city suffered considerably from the explosion of a powder magazine, by which many buildings were destroyed. During the internal troubles that agitated the republic in 1797, it was occupied by the Prussians, who maintained possession of it for a year; afterwards, in 1805, it submitted to the French; and when the United Provinces were incorporated into the body of the French empire under Napoleon, Amsterdam was considered the third city in rank, being deemed inferior only to Paris and Rome.

The government is vested in a council called *Vroedschap*, of thirty-six members, in whom the supreme power is lodged. The office is held during life, and vacancies are filled by the survivors. This body elects the chief magistrates,

named burgomasters or echevins, a rank somewhat similar to that of alderman: the number of these is twelve; they have the direction of all public works, and hold the keys of the city bank. The military protection of the town is in the charge of the militia, consisting of sixty companies of from 200 to 300 men each. Jews and anabaptists are excluded from this body, as they are not allowed to bear arms: they are, however, obliged to contribute to the support of the city guard, consisting of 1,400 soldiers, and to the night watch, which patrols the streets and calls the hours. In addition to this night patrol, trumpeters are stationed in every church steeple, who sound every half hour, and, in case of fire, ring the alarm bells, and direct enquirers to the place.

The city extends in the form of a semicircle on the southern bank of the Y, which is its diameter; on the land side it was surrounded by a wall and bastions, with a broad and deep fosse: the wall is dismantled; but the bastions still remain, and are used as sites for corn-mills. The Amstel, on entering the city, divides into two branches, from each of which issue numerous canals, forming a collection of islands, connected with each other by 290 bridges; of which, that over the Amstel, commanding a panoramic view of the city and its environs, is the only one worthy of notice. That part of the river Y which forms the port of Amsterdam, is guarded by a double row of piles, with openings at intervals for the admission of vessels: these openings are always closed at night. The deeply laden ships lie outside the piles, in a place called the Laag. During the period of Dutch prosperity, an hundred vessels have entered the port in one tide, and six or seven hundred were to be seen there at anchor together. On the opposite side of the Y are the locks by which ships enter the great canal, which is carried thence, in a straight line, northwards to the Texel; thus preventing the risk and delay of a voyage through the Zuyder Zee. This canal, which has been recently finished, is 120 feet wide at the surface, and twenty-five deep. It was constructed at an expense of 1,000,000*l.* sterling. It terminates at the Helder, which was nothing more than a fishing village, until it was fortified by Bonaparte for the defence of a naval arsenal he formed there, and which is now called Willems-oord. The island of the Texel is principally devoted to the breeding of sheep. The cheese made from their milk is much prized by the inhabitants. The canals with which the city is intersected, though extremely convenient and ornamental, are attended with one very disagreeable consequence: from the stagnation of the water, and the collection of offal of every kind discharged into them, they send forth effluvia equally offensive and unwholesome, which all the characteristic cleanliness of the inhabitants has not been able wholly to remove. Mills have been erected on their banks, to promote a circulation of air by ventilation; others, called mud-mills, from the purpose to which they are applied, are also used to raise and remove the slime which the river deposits largely.

In consequence of the badness of the foundation, the whole city is built on piles driven endways into the mud; a circumstance which occasioned the witty remark of Erasmus, on visiting it, "that he was in a town where the inhabitants lived, like rooks, on the tops of trees." This circumstance also occasioned the restriction of coaches to men of consequence and physicians,

who paid a tax for the privilege of using them; the magistrates conceiving that the rolling of the wheels produced a dangerous concussion of the piles. Goods are conveyed through the town on sledges; and the common conveyance for those who do not wish to walk is a kind of sleigh or traineau, consisting of the body of a carriage fixed on a hurdle, drawn by a single horse, and guided by the driver, who walks by its side. The streets in general are narrow, with the exception of a few which present a fine appearance, and are adorned with spacious mansions. The principal square is the Dam, in front of the palace; besides which there are three others, where markets and an annual fair are held. The palace, formerly the stadthouse, or town hall, is considered to be the most magnificent building in Holland. It forms an oblong square, 232 feet in length, 235 in breadth, and 116 in height, besides the tower, which is 67 feet high. Within is a spacious hall, 150 feet long, 60 broad, and 100 high. This hall, and the other apartments of the palace, are adorned with some fine paintings. Strangers are admitted daily to view it, under the sole restriction of writing down their names on entering. The front entrance has seven doors, which were intended for the representatives of the Seven United Provinces, but are now reserved exclusively for the royal family. All other persons obtain admission through the back entrance. The basement story was formerly used to hold the immense treasures of the bank.

The royal museum contains, besides other curiosities, a fine collection of paintings, chiefly of the Flemish school. It is said that the emperor Alexander offered the sum of 30,000*l.* for one alone. Visitors are admissible to the museum on terms of equal liberality as to the palace.

The exchange is a large but plain building, 230 feet in length and 130 in breadth: it is capable of containing 4,500 persons; and is divided into thirty-six compartments, for the transaction of the various kinds of commercial business carried on there.

The deficiency of architectural elegance in the places of public worship is very striking, particularly to travellers coming from the Netherlands, where much attention is paid to their embellishment. The old church of St. Nicholas has some fine painted windows, and contains the tombs of several of the celebrated Dutch admirals. The burial ground of one of the sixteen chapels attached to it was appropriated, by the catholic magistracy of Amsterdam, during the period of religious persecution, for the interment of the protestant merchants of Hamburgh who died here. The new church of St. Catherine contains a splendid monument of white marble, erected to the memory of admiral de Ruyter. The Portuguese synagogue is said to have been built in imitation of the temple of Solomon. The churches of the established religion, which is the reformed or Calvinistic, are distinguished by being the only places of worship which are allowed the use of bells. The total number of churches is, ten Dutch reformed, twenty-two catholic, one French reformed, one English presbyterian, three Lutheran, one anabaptist, one Walloon, one Greek, and seven synagogues. The number of resident Jews is estimated at 17,000.

The management of the penitentiaries is peculiarly worthy of notice. The number of convicts is great, not because crime is more common, but because the punishment of death is seldom inflicted.

ed: imprisonment for various periods, in most cases, supplies its place. The principal prison is the house of correction, called also the Rasp-house, because the chief employment of its inmates is the cutting and rasping of Brazil wood. In this place of confinement, no one is suffered to be idle: and thus the government is indemnified for much of the expenditure incurred; and the prisoners, on their part, are frequently reclaimed, by its wholesome and rigid discipline, from the dissolute and vicious habits which led them to become its inmates. In the yard of the prison is one cell, and one only, for the treatment of the incorrigibly idle. A stream of water constantly flows into it, which can only be discharged through a pump set up within. The only means, therefore, by which the inmate can avoid being overwhelmed by the ingress of the water is by working incessantly at the pump: if he persists in his idleness, he is inevitably drowned. It is said that it is now never used.

The workhouse is intended for minor offences; some of which are not recognised by our laws. Husbands may send their wives thither on a charge of drunkenness or extravagance; and they are themselves liable to punishment for the same offences. Young women, also, even of good families, are sometimes sent thither as to a school of rigorous reformation. The charitable institutions are numerous, and generally well conducted.

Amsterdam can boast of a fair proportion of literary and scientific societies. The principal, named Felix Meritis, comprehends among its members most of the literature of the kingdom. Its business is distributed among five classes or committees: one for agriculture, manufactures, and commerce; the second for mathematics and its kindred sciences; the third for the polite arts; the fourth for music; and the fifth for general or miscellaneous literature. The building contains a theatre for the delivery of lectures, a museum, a gallery of sculpture, a drawing school, and an observatory commanding a fine view of the city and its environs. The public botanic garden, though plentifully stocked, does not contain any plants of extraordinary value. In the Royal Academy of Liberal Arts, a late institution for communicating instructions in painting, sculpture, and architecture, pensions for four years are granted to the most deserving pupils, which are appropriated to a journey to Italy. In the naval schools, children of common seamen, when properly recommended, are educated gratuitously; as are the sons of officers, on the payment of a small pension. All are treated alike; and almost every officer who has elevated the naval character of his country has received his education here.

Amsterdam and St. Paul, two islands in the Indian Ocean, lying in the same longitude, at 40 m. distance. Their names are reversed by navigators, but most of them call the northern one St. Paul, and the southern Amsterdam. The latter is high land, and upward of 4 m. long, and 2 broad. It has evident marks of volcanic eruption in every part, and is almost wholly covered with a deep fertile soil, but is destitute of trees. On the east side is a great crater, into which the sea has made a narrow and shallow entrance; its shelving sides are 700 feet in perpendicular height, in which, and in the causeway dividing it from the sea, are several hot springs of fresh water. St. Paul, or the northern island, presents no very high land, or any rise in a conic form. It is covered with shrubs and low trees, but has no

convenient landing-place. Long. 77. 48. E. lat. 37. 51. S.

Amsterdam, New, one of the Friendly islands. See *Tongataboo*.

Amsterdam, p. t. Montgomery Co. N. Y. 33 m. N. W. Albany. Pop. 3,354.

Amu, Gihon, Ami, or Oxus, a river of Independent Tartary, formed by numerous streams which issue from the mountains of Belur, on the confines of India and Persia, and flowing W. by N. through Bucharra, enters the S. extremity of the lake Aral after a course of 1,200 m., part of which is through a desert.

Amwell, a village in Hertfordshire, 1 m. S. of Ware, famous for originally giving rise to the New River, which supplies a great part of London with water.

Amwell, p. t. Washington Co. Pa.

Anacopia, the capital of the nation of the Abkhas, on the river Makai, near its entrance into the Black sea. Long. 40. 30. E. lat. 43. 20. N.

Anadir, a river of Siberia, which has its source in a lake in the province of Tchukotski, and runs into Notchen Bay, near Behring's straits.

Ana Capri. See *Capri*.

Anah, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Diarbeck, in a country producing abundance of corn and fruit. It stands on a river that flows into the Euphrates, 80 m. W. N. W. of Bagdad and 240 S. S. E. of Diarbekir. Long. 42. 28. E. lat. 34. 6. N.

Anantpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, 100 m. N. E. of Chitteldroog, and 120 N. of Bangalore.

Anaquito, a district in the province of Quito, and kingdom of Peru, where Almagro and Pizarro (joint discoverers of Peru,) engaged each other in battle, in 1546.

Anatton, an island, the most southern of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific ocean. Long. 170. 9. E. lat. 20. 10. N.

Anbar, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Irac Arabi, seated on the Euphrates, 50 m. W. of Bagdad.

Ancarani, a town of Italy, 5 m. N. of Ascoli, and 82 N. E. of Rome.

Ancaster, p. t. Upper Canada, at the W. end of L. Ontario.

Ancaster, a village in Lincolnshire, Eng. 15 m. S. Lincoln. It stands on a Roman high-way at the foot of a hill which abounds with antiquities, and at the S. end are the remains of a castle.

Ancenis, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire, seated on the Loire, 20 m. E. of Nantes.

Anchelm, a river in Lincolnshire, Eng. which rises near Market Raisin, flows to Glandford-bridge and is navigable thence to the Humber.

Anclam, a fortified town of Hither Pomerania, on the river Peene, 20 m. S. E. of Gripswald.

Ancoder, a territory of Guinea, on the Gold coast, to the W. of Axim. It has a river of the same name flowing through it; and at its mouth is a town with a good harbour. Long. 1. 10. W. lat. 4. 50. N.

Ancona, Marquisate of, a maritime province of the states of the church, Italy, bounded on the E. by the Adriatic, and on the W. by the Apennines; it is very fruitful in corn, fruits and silk.

Ancona, a city and seaport of Italy in the above province, and a bishop's see, with a citadel on a hill. The cathedral stands upon another hill, and the houses extend down the side of the eminence toward the Gulf of Venice. Clement XII. built a mole, to render the harbour safe; it is erected on the ruins of the ancient mole, raised by

Trajan, above 2,000 ft. in length. Near this stands the beautiful triumphal arch of Trajan. Here likewise Clement XII. erected a lazaretto, which advances a little way into the sea in the form of a pentagon. Great numbers of Jews are settled in this city, where they have a synagogue; and they have the principal share of its commerce. Ancona was taken in 1796 by the French, who surrendered it to the Austrians in 1799. It is 116 m. N. by E. of Rome. Long. 13. 29. E. lat. 43. 38. N. Pop. about 20,000.

Anconam, p.t. Columbia Co. N.Y. 52 m. S. Albany. Pop. 1,533. Here are large manufactures of bar and pig iron.

Ancyra, the capital of Galatia, near the river Halys, said to have been built by Midas, king of Phrygia, and so named from an anchor found there. See *Angoura*.

Andahuailas, the chief town of a district of the same name, in the intendancy of Guamanga, Peru, about 100 m. W. of Cuzco.

Andalusia, a province of Spain, which in its largest sense comprises the kingdom of Granada, Seville, Cordova, Jaen, and the colony of Sierra Morena, bounded on the N. by Estremadura and La Mancha, E. by Murcia, S. by the Mediterranean, and W. by the Atlantic and Portugal. The Guadalquivir runs through its whole length; and it is the most fertile and trading country in Spain. Its aggregate superficies are 2,281 French leagues, and pop. about 1,900,000. The French overran this province in 1810, but evacuated it in consequence of the battle of Salamanca, in 1812. The capital is Seville.

Andalusia, New. See *Paria*.

Andalusia, p. t. Bucks Co. Pa. 94 m. E. Harrisburg.

Andaman Islands, several islands on the E. side of the bay of Bengal. The largest called Great Andaman, is 120 m. long and 16 broad, indented by deep bays affording good harbours, and intersected by rivers one of which passes quite through the island, and at high water is navigable for small vessels. The forests afford some precious trees, as ebony and the Nicobar bread-fruit: and the edible birds' nests abound here. The only quadrupeds seem to be wild hogs, monkeys, and rats. The inhabitants are in a state of barbarism, and live chiefly on fish, fruits, and herbs; they perfectly resemble negroes, and their canoes are of the rudest kind. In 1793, the English made a settlement on the N. end of Great Andaman, the largest island, which is called Port Cornwallis, and has a commodious harbour to shelter ships during the N. E. monsoon. Long. 93. 0. E. lat. 13. 30. N.

Andaye, a fortified town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, famous for its brandy. It is situate near the mouth of the Bidassoa, almost opposite Fontarabia, in Spain, 18 m. S. W. of Bayonne.

Andely, a town of France, in the department of Eure, divided by a paved road into Great and Little Andely, a mile from each other. Great Andely is on the rivulet Gamons, and Little Andely on the Seine. The cloths manufactured here are in high esteem. It is 17 m. N. E. of Evreux, and 20 S. E. of Rouen.

Andernack, a town in the grand duchy of the Lower Rhine, now forming part of the Prussian territory. Great quantities of timber are collected here, which are formed into vast rafts, and floated hence to Dordrecht, in Holland. It is seated on the Rhine, 20 m. N. W. of Coblenz.

Anderak, a city of Usbec Tartary, capital of the province of Tokaristan. In its vicinity are rich quarries of lapis lazuli. It is seated on a branch of the Gihon Amu, and near a pass through the mountains of Hindooko into the kingdom of Caubul, 240 m. E. S. E. of Balk. Long. 68. 58. E. lat. 36. 10. N.

Anderson, a County of E. Tennessee. Pop. 5,312. Clinton, on Clinch river, is the chief town.

Anderson, a County of Kentucky. Pop. 4,542. Lawrenceburg is the chief town.

Andersonburg, p.v. Perry Co. Pa. 36 m. N. Harrisburg.

Anderson, t. Hamilton Co. Ohio.

Andersontown, p.v. Madison Co. Ind. 21 m. N. W. Indianapolis.

Andersonville, p.v. Pendleton Dis. S. C. 150 m. N. W. Columbia.

Andersonville, p.t. Hancock Co. Miss. 42 m. S. E. Monticello.

Andes, p.t. Delaware Co. N. Y. 87 m. W. Albany. Pop. 1,859.

Andero, St. See *Santander*.

Andes, a chain of mountains running through the whole extent of North and South America, although the name is confined to S. America alone; and N. of the isthmus of Darien the chain is known by the name of the Cordilleras, Rocky Mountains &c. From the utmost extremity of the Southern division, in south lat. 54, to about the lat. of 18 south, they continue in an unbroken line to run parallel with the shore of the Pacific Ocean, at a distance of 100 to 200 miles, with here and there parallel ridges further east, and at an altitude of 12,000 to 15,000 ft. above the level of the sea; from about the 18th to the 15th deg. of south lat. the chain is somewhat broken, but further north they assume a more grand and imposing form, diverging into parallel ridges, and rising near the equator to an altitude of 21,440 ft. and in several places issue forth volcanic eruptions with terrific violence. N. of the equator they diverge into 4 parallel and distinct ridges, running to the shores of the Caribbean Sea, and the outermost ridge skirting the coast of that sea to the Atlantic, through the chain which unites the two grand divisions of America, or the western hemisphere, the mountains are considerably broken; but at about the 15th degree of north lat. through the territory of Mexico, they again assume their wonted grandeur, rising to a height of 17,720 ft. and again pouring forth volcanic matter, and proceed in an unbroken line at a somewhat greater distance from the sea than through the south division, by the name of the Rocky Mountains, to the icy Sea in the 70th deg. of north lat. From the 40th deg. of lat. south, to the 30th north, the Andes abound with gold, silver, copper, and other metallic substances.

In the Colombian provinces, the Andes are divided into three parallel chains separated by deep and extensive valleys, which are the basins of great rivers. Farther south these mountains intermingle in one group and stretch onward beyond the equator. The Andes of Quito are the most elevated points of the whole chain, Chimborazo being the highest summit in America, unless according to the statement of a recent traveller, the peak of Ylimani be entitled to this distinction. Throughout Peru and Chile these mountains still maintain a sublime elevation and contain enormous metallic riches. The highest peaks are in the region of eternal snow, and they present in every quarter the most grand and imposing

scenery. The passes through the mountains are frequently no more than two feet in breadth, and resemble a hollow gallery, open to the sky. The traveller shudders in passing along these tremendous fissures, which are filled with mud; while at the same time their obscurity is increased by the thick vegetation, which, hanging down from above, covers the opening. The *quebradas* are immense rents breaking through the whole chain of the mountains and forming vast abysses sufficient in size to swallow up an ordinary mountain. It is here that the eye of the terrified traveller can best comprehend the gigantic magnificence of the Andes. Through these natural gates the great



rivers find a passage to the sea. Here also are villages of mountaineers; pastures covered with llamas and sheep; orchards bordered with quick-set hedges and luxuriant and highly cultivated cornfields, occupying a station suspended as it were in the lofty regions of the air; and the traveller can hardly bring himself to believe that this habitable region is higher above the sea than the summit of the Pyrenees.

Andlau, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, with a castle, situate on a mountain, 18 m. S. S. W. of Strasburg.

Andover, a borough in Hampshire, Eng. returning two members to Parliament, with a market on Saturday, a manufacture of shalloons, and a considerable trade in malt. A navigable canal passes hence to Southampton water. It is situate near the river Ande, 10 m. N. by W. of Winchester, and 63. W. by S. of London. Pop. in 1821, 4,123.

Andover, p.t. Merrimack Co. N. H. 21. m. fr. Concord. Pop. 1,324

Andover, p.t. Windsor Co. Vt. 68. m. S. Montpelier. Pop. 975.

Andover, p.t. Essex Co. Mass. 20 m. N. Boston. Pop. 4,540. This is a pleasant and thriving town with manufactures of flannel and other woollen cloths; but is chiefly distinguished for its Theological Seminary, first established in 1807 and enlarged by subsequent endowments, amounting to 400,000 dollars. It comprises three large piles of building with accommodations for 120 students. The doctrines of this institution are substantially Calvinism. The library has 5,000 volumes. Most of the students are supported by charity. The officers are a President and 4 Professors. Andover also contains Phillips Academy, founded in 1788. Its officers are a principal and 5 assistants. The usual number of students is 130; all of them are engaged in classical studies. The funds of the institution amount to 50,000 dollars. Andover has a third Seminary called Franklin Academy, in which classical studies are pursued.

Andover, p.t. Tolland Co. Conn. 15 m. E. Hartford.

Andover, p.t. Allegany Co. N. Y. 235 m. W. Albany. Pop. 598.

Andover, p.t. Sussex Co. N. J. 48 m. N. Trenton.

Andover, p.t. Ashtabula Co. Ohio. 200 m. N. E. Columbus.

Andragiry, the capital of a kingdom on the E. coast of the island of Sumatra. The chief produce is pepper. It is seated on a river; commodious for trade, 200 m. N. by W. of Bencoolen. Long. 102. 0. E. lat. 0. 58. S.

Andrarum, a town of Sweden, in Gothland, with the greatest alum work in the kingdom. It is 10 m. S. of Christianstad.

Andreasberg, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, with good silver mines, 28 m. N. E. of Gottingen.

Andrew, St. a town of Germany, in Carinthia, and a bishop's see; seated on the river Lavant, 20 m. E. N. E. of Clagenfurt.

Andrews, St. a sea-port town of New Brunswick, at the entrance of Passamaquoddy River.

Andrews, St. a city of Scotland, in Fifeshire, once the metropolis of the Pictish kingdom, and the see of an archbishop.

About the middle of the twelfth century, David I. erected the town into a royal burgh, and the privileges which it thus obtained were confirmed by Malcolm II. In the wars of subsequent times, it was more than once the object of bloody contention between the loyalists and the malcontents; and at the commencement of the Reformation it suffered its full share in the violences which were committed.

The cathedral, which was once the glory of the city, is now a ruin. It is said to have been not less than 157 years in building, but was nearly destroyed in one day, the assailants leaving only sufficient of it standing to indicate its former magnitude and great antiquity. The remains consist of part of the east and west ends, and of the south side, together with the chapel of St. Regulus, the entire body and great tower of which still exist. The latter is 103 feet high, and forms an immense equilateral triangle, each side being twenty feet broad.

The ancient castle retains as little of its original grandeur as the cathedral; but it is still remembered as the scene of many a desperate struggle in former times. It was from one of the windows of this building that cardinal Beaton beheld his unjust sentence of the heroic reformer Wishart put in execution; and it was before the same window that his own body was laid after his assassination by the friends of the reformer.

The university of St. Andrew's is the oldest in Scotland, and originally consisted of three colleges—St. Salvator's, St. Leonard's, and St. Mary's or the new college. Its government is formed of a chancellor, who, previous to the Reformation, was the archbishop of the diocese, but since then has been elected by the professor, and of the principals of the colleges. The number of students seldom exceeds 300; but both the healthy situation of the town and its accommodations for study give it great advantages as a place of education. The college of St. Mary is devoted entirely to students in theology; that of St. Salvator to the sciences in general. The extensive library of the university contains near 40,000 volumes, and numerous manuscripts.

Dr. Johnson visited this city in his tour through Scotland, and speaks of it with more than usual urbanity. "We found," says he, "that, by the interposition of some invisible friend, lodgings

had been provided for us at the house of one of the professors, whose easy civility quickly made us forget that we were strangers; and in the whole time of our stay we were gratified by every mode of kindness, and entertained with all the elegance of lettered hospitality. In the morning we rose to perambulate a city which only history shows to have once flourished; and surveyed the remains of ancient magnificence, of which even the ruins cannot long be visible, unless some care be taken to preserve them; and where is the pleasure of preserving such mournful memorials? They have been till very lately so much neglected, that every man carried away the stones, who fancied that he wanted them. The university within a few years consisted of three colleges, but is now reduced to two; the college of St. Leonard being lately dissolved by the sale of its buildings and the appropriation of its revenues to the professors of the two others. The chapel of the alienated college is yet standing—a fabric not inelegant of external structure; but I was always by some civil excuse hindered from entering it. The dissolution of St. Leonard's college was doubtless necessary; but of that necessity there is reason to complain. It is surely not without just reproach, that a nation, of which the commerce is hourly extending and the wealth increasing, denies any participation of its prosperity to its literary societies, and, while its merchants or its nobles are raising palaces, suffers its universities to moulder into dust." In the year 1683, the tomb of bishop Kennedy in the college church was opened, and six silver maces were found in it of very beautiful workmanship. The other religious structures of this town are interesting for their antiquity; and the principal church, which is sufficiently large to hold between two and three thousand people, contains the monument of archbishop Sharpe, who was murdered near the town by the covenanters, and whose tragical history is displayed in rude sculpture on one of the walls.

Till the Reformation, St. Andrew's enjoyed the high distinction of being the metropolitan see of the Scottish kingdom. It also carried on a profitable trade; and, in the time of Charles I., possessed between thirty and forty vessels. Both its commerce and its manufactures have of late years been reduced to a low ebb, and the manufacture of golf-balls is now the only one that exists. It is associated with Dundee, Cupar, Perth, and Forfar, in sending one member to parliament. It is seated at the bottom of a bay, on the level top of a small hill, 30 m. N. N. E. of Edinburgh. Long. 2. 50. W. lat. 56. 18. N. Pop. in 1821. 4,900.

Andrews-bridge, p.v. Lancaster Co. Pa. 38 m. S. E. Harrisburg.

Andros, an island in the Archipelago, 24 m. long and 8 broad. It is one of the ancient Cyclades. It has fertile plains, which are well watered; and it wants only a good harbour. The inhabitants are of the Greek church, and have a bishop and several monasteries. The principal riches of this island consist in silks, and the fields produce oranges, citrons, mulberries, pomegranates, and figs. The capital is of the same name; and about two miles from it are to be seen the ruins of a strong wall, with the fragments of many columns, chapiters, bases, broken statues, and several inscriptions, some of which mention the senate and people of Andros, and the priests of Bacchus; from which it is probable that this was the site of the ancient city; Long. 25. 2. E. lat. 38. 0. N.

Androscoggin, a river rising from Umbagog Lake, on the W. side of the state of Maine, it runs into New Hampshire, and re-enters Maine, falling into the Kennebeck, about 18 m. above its confluence with the sea.

Andezar, or *Andujar*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a castle, and some beautiful churches and convents. The environs abound in wheat, wine, oil, honey, and fruit. It is seated on the Guadalquivir, and on the great post road from Madrid, dis. 5 1-2 leagues, by way of Cordova to Seville and Cadiz.

Anemur, *Cape*, the southern extremity of Carmania, opposite the Isle of Cyprus; on the promontory are the ruins of the ancient city Anemurium. N. lat. 36. 15. E. long. 32. 36.

Angediva, a small island in the Indian Ocean, off the coast of Malabar, belonging to the Portuguese. It is 60 m. S. S. E. of Goa. Long. 74. 12. E. lat. 14. 43. N.

Anegada, the most northern of the English Virgin Islands. Long. 64. 7. W. lat. 18. 40. N.

Angelica, the chief town of Allegany Co. N. Y. 232. m. W. of Albany. Pop. 998.

Angelo, *St.*, a town of Italy, 14 m. S. W. of Urbino.

Angelo, *St.*, a town of Naples, 6 m. N. N. W. of Conza.

Angelos, a city of Mexico. See *Puebla de los Angelos*.

Angerburg, a town of Prussia, with a castle, seated on the N. side of a lake, to which it gives name, 70 m. S. E. of Königsberg. Long. 22. 15. E. lat. 54. 8. N.

Angerbury, or *Angermanland*, a province of Sweden, in Nordland, 150 miles long, and from 25 to 80 broad, the widest part being to the east on the gulf of Bothnia. It is mountainous and woody, and in it are considerable iron-works. The chief town is Hernösand.

Angermünde, a town of Brandenburgh, in the Ucker Mark, on the lake Mund., 48 m. N. N. E. of Berlin.

Angers, a large city of France, in the department of Maine and Loire, situated near the confluence of the Sarthe, the Loire, and the Maine, which divides the city into two equal parts, between which there is a communication by two large bridges. Angers contains 36,000 inhabitants. The castle is situated in the centre of the city, on a rock, overhanging the river. The cathedral is a venerable and elegant structure: the principal gate is surrounded with three steeples. Here lies interred with her ancestors, the renowned Margaret, daughter of Rene, king of Sicily, and queen of Henry VI. of England, who expired after many intrepid but ineffectual efforts to replace her husband on the throne, in 1482, at the castle of Dampierre. The university of Angers was founded in 1396, and the academy of Belles Lettres in 1685. It has a considerable manufacture of handkerchiefs and canvas; and the produce of the slate quarries, at the extremity of the suburb of Bressigny, forms likewise an important article of commerce. The walls with which king John of England surrounded it in 1214, remain nearly entire, and are of very great circumference. It is 50 m. E. N. E. of Nantes, and 175 S. W. of Paris. Long. 0. 33. W. lat. 47. 28. N.

Anglen, or *Angelen*, a small country of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick. Many authors suppose that from the people of this country the English originated; being called in to assist the

Britons against the invaders from Norway, they in process of time became masters of the country, and gave it the name of England.

Anglesey, an island and Co. at the N. W. extremity of Wales. It is separated from Caernarvonshire by a long and narrow channel called Menai, which passes from St. George's Channel, by Caernarvon and Bangor, to the Irish Sea. That part of the island which borders this strait is finely wooded, recalling to the mind its ancient state, when it was the celebrated seat of the Druids, whose terrific religious rites were performed in the gloom of the thickest woods. Rude mounds and heaps of stone, said to be druidical remains, are still to be seen; but a little way within, the whole appears a naked tract, without trees or hedges, watered by numerous rills, fertile in grass and corn, and abounding in cattle. This island produces vast quantities of copper and sulphur (see *Parys*) and in the N. W. part is a quarry of green marble, intermixed with asbestos. Beaumaris and Holyhead are the chief towns.

Angola, the whole extent of territory on the western coast of S. Africa, from near the equator to the 13th or 14th deg. of S. lat. comprehending Loango, Congo, Angola Proper, and Benguela, is commonly called Angola; but Angola Proper, or the kingdom of Angola lies S. of the Congo, between the lat. of 7 to 9 S. All this part of the coast of South Africa is well watered and exceedingly capable of yielding abundance, not only for the subsistence but the luxury of man. It is divided into numerous petty states and sovereignties, the chiefs of which live in constant collision with each other; since the restriction of the traffic in slaves to the S. of the equator, rapine and cruelty have reigned with uncontrolled sway over the whole of this fine and extensive district; and since the period of 1815 and 1816, more than 100,000 of the natives have been annually transported as slaves, by the French, Spaniards, and Portuguese, to Martinique, Guadeloupe, Cuba, and the Brazils. St. Paulo de Loango in lat. about 8. 30. S. is the principal place on the coast of Angola Proper, at which the Brazilians more particularly carry on their operation of slave traffic. Abstracted from the unsocializing and debasing influence which the slave-traffic is so strongly calculated to excite and promote, the inhabitants of this part of South Africa are much addicted to habits of idleness, idolatry, and polygamy.

Angola, p.v. Erie Co. N. Y. 291 m. W. Albany.

Angora, or *Angouri*, the ancient Ancyra, a city of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, and a Greek archbishop's see, remarkable for its remains of antiquity; such as inscriptions, pillars, ruins of temples, &c. The castle has a triple inclosure, and the walls are of white marble and stone, resembling porphyry. The inhabitants are estimated at 100,000. Here are bred the finest goats in the world; the hair being almost like silk, is worked into fine stuffs. It stands in a lofty situation, 212 m. S. E. of Constantinople. Long. 32. 50. E. lat. 40. 4. N.

Angoulême, a town of France, capital of the department of Charente, and the see of a bishop. It is seated on a mountain surrounded by rocks. The river Charente runs at the foot of it; and there are some paper manufactures in its environs. It is 50 m. W. S. W. of Limoges. Long. 0. 9. E. lat. 45. 39. N.

Angoumois, a late province of France, bounded on the N. by Poitou, E. by Limosin and Manche, S. by Perigord, and W. by Saintonge. It is now

distributed among the departments of Charente, Dordogne, and Deux Sevres.

Angra, the capital of Terceira, one of the Azores. It is a bishop's see and the residence of the governor of the Azores. The town is well built, and populous; and here are royal magazines for all sorts of naval stores, a cathedral, five churches, and several monastic houses. It stands on a bay, between two mountains, on the S. side of the island. Long. 27. 12. W. lat. 38. 39. N.

Angrogna, a town of Piedmont, on a river of the same name, 7 m. W. of Pignerol.

Anguilla, or *Snake Island*, the most northerly of the English Leeward islands in the West Indies. It is 30 miles long and 3 broad, winding somewhat in the manner of a snake, and is 60 m. N. W. of St. Christopher. Long. 62. 35. W. lat. 18. 15 N. One of the Bahama islands is also called Anguilla.

Angusshire, or *Forfarshire*, a maritime county on the N. E. coast of Scotland; bounded on the S. by the Frith of Tay, W. by the county of Perth, and N. by Kincardineshire. The chief towns are Dundee, Arbroath, Forfar, Montrose, and Brechin. It is prettily diversified with hill, dale, and water.

Anhalt, a principality of Germany, in Upper Saxony, 42 m. long and 10 broad; bounded on the S. by Mansfeld, W. by Halberstadt, E. by the duchy of Saxony, and N. by Magdeburg. It abounds in corn, and is watered by the Salde and Mulda. Its ancient castle is gone to decay Zerbst is the capital.

Anholt, an island of Denmark, in the Cattegat, surrounded by sand banks so dangerous to seamen, that on it is a light house. The English took possession of it in 1810, and made it a place of rendezvous for the North Sea squadron. Long. 11. 35. E. lat. 56. 38. N.

Aniane, a town of France, in the department of Herault, 13 m. W. N. W. of Montpellier. It has an extensive manufacture of mineral alkali.

Anjengo, a town of Hindoostan, in Travancore, which has a trade in pepper and calicoes. It stands at the mouth of a river, 46 m. W. N. W. of Travancore. Long. 76. 40. E. lat. 8. 40. N.

Animaly, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Coimbatore, with a fort. It has a trade in drugs, honey, and wax, collected in the hills to the south, and is seated on the Alima, 21 m. S. of Coimbatore.

Anjou, a late province of France, bounded on the N. by Maine, W. by Bretagne, S. by Poitou, and E. by Touraine. It formerly belonged to the sovereigns of England. It now forms the department of Mayenne and Loire.

Ann, St. a town of New Brunswick, situate on the river St. John nearly opposite to Fredericton, and 80 m. above the city of St. John. Also the name of the chief town of the province of Parana, in Paraguay, and of a lake in Upper Canada, to the north of Lake Superior.

Anne Arundel, a county of Maryland, on the western shore of Chesapeake Bay. Pop. 28,905. Annapolis is the chief town.

Ann, Cape, a point of land which forms the north side of Massachusetts Bay. Two light-houses on an island at the extremity of this Cape are in N. lat. 42. 40. W. Long. 70. 38.

Ann, Fort, a town in Washington Co. N. Y. between the North River and Lake Champlain. Pop. 3,301.

Annaberg, St. a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, noted for silver mines and the manufacture of lace, 17 m. S. of Chemnitz.

Annagh, an island on the W. coast of Ireland 5 miles in circumference, between the isle of Achil and the coast of the county of Mayo. Long. 9. 39. W. lat. 53. 58. N. Also the name of three parishes in different parts of Ireland; 1st, in the co. of Kerry, pop. 2,089; 2d, in Cavan, pop. 10,488; 3rd, in Mayo, pop. 5,749.

Annagh, is also a prefix to several other parishes in Ireland, such as *Annagh-clone, down, duff, &c.*

Annamaboe, one of the principal commercial places on the Gold coast of North Africa, in N. lat. 5. 9. W. long. 1. 41.

Annamooka, one of the Friendly Islands, discovered by Tasman, in 1643, and visited by captain Cook in 1774 and 1777. It is well cultivated in many places, consisting of plantations of yams and plantains, inclosed with neat fences of reed. The bread-fruit and cocoa-nut trees are interspersed with little order, but chiefly near the habitations of the natives; and the other parts of the island, especially towards the sea, are covered with trees and bushes. It is situate about 187. E. long. 20. S. lat.

Annan, a borough of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, seated on the river Annan, 3 m. from its mouth, which forms a good harbour for vessels of 250 tons burden. Here was a fine castle, built by one of the Bruces, the ruins of which still remain. Much corn is exported hence; and there is a manufacture for carding and spinning. It is 16 m. E. S. E. of Dumfries, and 80 S. of Edinburgh. Long. 3. 8. W. lat. 55. 2. N.

Annapolis, the capital of Anne Arundel county, and seat of the legislative government of the state of Maryland. The state-house, a noble building, stands in the centre of the city, from which point the streets diverge in every direction. Here also is St. John's college, which with Washington college at Chester, constitute one university, named the University of Maryland. Annapolis is situate on the west side of Chesapeake bay, at the mouth of the Severn, 40 m. E. by N. of Washington, and 35 S. of Baltimore. Long. 76. 48. W. lat. 39. 0. N. Pop. 2,623.

Annapolis, a sea-port of Nova Scotia, on the E. side of the Bay of Fundy. It has one of the finest harbours in the world; but the entrance is through a difficult strait, called the Gut of Annapolis. The town stands on the S. side of the harbour, at the mouth of a river of its name, 86 m. W. by N. of Halifax. Long. 64. 55. W. lat. 44. 50. N.

Annapolis, p.v. Salem township, Jefferson Co. Ohio, 135 m. N. E. Columbus.

Annecy, a town of Savoy, seated on a lake of its name, whence issues the canal of Thioux, which runs through the town and then enters the river Sier. It was lately the see of a bishop, who also assumed the title of bishop and prince of Geneva. Annecy is the largest town in Savoy next to Chamberry, and is 16 m. S. of Geneva. Long. 6. 5. E. lat. 45. 53. N.

Annobon, an island near the coast of Guinea, so called because it was discovered by the Portuguese on New Year's day. It is well stocked with cattle, and abounds with palm trees and fruit. Long. 5. 10. E. lat. 1. 50. S.

Annonay, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche, with manufactures of very fine paper: seated at the confluence of the Cances and Deumes, 12 m. S. W. of Vienne.

Annsville, p.v. Dinwiddie Co. Va. 54 m. S. Richmond.

Anson, a County of North Carolina, bordering

on South Carolina, and bounded on the N. E. by the Yadkin River. Pop. 14,061. Wadesborough, 142 m. S. W. by W. of Raleigh, is the chief town.

Anson, p.t. Somerset Co. Me. on the Kennebec. Pop. 1,532.

Anspach or *Onolzbach* a principality of Germany, in the south part of the circle of Franconia. It has iron mines and several medicinal springs; and the soil produces considerable quantities of corn, and feeds great numbers of cattle.

Anspach, a city, and capital of the above principality, with a castle, a palace and an excellent academy. It has many handsome buildings; and the principal manufacture is lace. It is seated on the Retzat, 24 m. W. S. W. of Nuremberg. Long. 10. 28. E. lat. 49. 18. N.

Anstruther, *East* and *West*, two boroughs of Scotland, on the S. E. coast of Fifeshire. They adjoin each other; and *East Anstruther*, which is much the largest, is little more than a fishing village, 9 m. S. S. E. of St. Andrew. Pop. of both, 1,519.

Antab, or *Aintab*, a town at the N. E. extremity of Syria, situate on two hills, and the valley that lies between them is watered by the Sejour. It is three miles in circumference, with a strong old castle on a rock, and had formerly a considerable manufacture of printed calicoes. Many medals of the Syrian kings have been found here, and some also of the kings of Cappadocia. It is 50 m. E. of Alexandretta, and 60 N. by E. of Aleppo. Long. 37. 35. E. lat. 36. 35. N.

Antequera, a town of Spain, in Granada, divided into the Upper and the Lower. The Upper is seated on a hill, and has a castle: the Lower stands in a fertile plain, and is watered by many brooks. Here are large quantities of natural salt, quarries of excellent stone, and a spring famous for the cure of the gravel. It is 26 m. N. N. W. of Malaga. Long. 4. 30. W. lat. 37. 1. N.

Antequera, a town of Mexico. See *Guazaca*.

Anthony's Nose, a point on the E. bank of the Hudson, just above Peekskill.

Anthony's Kill, a little stream running into the Hudson from the W. 7 m. above the Mohawk.

Anthony, St., Falls of, on the Mississippi River, in N. lat. 45. W. long. 93. being more than 2,000 m. above the entrance of the river into the Gulf of Mexico. There is a fort in the Missouri territory, on the point of land formed by the St. Peter's River, which river falls into the Mississippi just below the Falls of St. Anthony.

Antibes, a town of France, in the department of Var, with a strong castle, and harbour for small vessels. Its territory produces excellent fruit; and it is seated on the Mediterranean, 11 m. S. S. W. of Nice. Long. 7. 7. E. lat. 43. 36. N.

Anticosti, an island at the mouth of the river St. Lawrence, 90 m. long and 20 broad. It is full of rocks, covered with wood, and has no harbour; but excellent cod is found on the shores.

Antietam, a small tributary of the Potomac, running into it near Shepardstown.

Antigua, one of the English Leeward Islands, in the West Indies, about 20 m. in length and breadth, and 60 east by south of St. Christopher. It is destitute of water, and the inhabitants are obliged to save the rain water in cisterns. The chief produce is sugar, of which it annually produces about 10,000 hogsheads. It was taken by the French in 1782, but restored in 1783. The capital is St. John. See *Appendix*.

Antilles, the name which the French give to the Caribbee, or West India islands, which see.

Antioch, or *Antakia*, a town of Syria, of which it was formerly the capital. This ancient city in which the disciples of Christ were first called Christians, and yet the see of a Greek patriarch, is now almost come to nothing; but the magnificent ruins of it still remain. It is seated on the river Orontes, now called *Oni*, 15 m. from the Mediterranean, and 50 N. W. of Aleppo. Long. 36. 40. E. lat. 36. 10. N.

Antiochetta, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Carmania, and a bishop's see, seated on the shore of the Levant, opposite Cyprus, 88 m. S. of Koniah. Long. 32. 26. E. lat. 36. 30. N.

Antio, St. an island on the S. W. coast of Sardinia, 14 m. long and 3 broad. In 1793 it was taken by the French, but evacuated soon after.

Antioquia, or *St. Fe de Antioquia*, a town in the new department of Cauca, Colombia. It is seated on the banks of the river Cauca, about 200 m. N. N. W. St. Fe de Bogota.

Antiparos, the ancient *Oleas*, an island of the Archipelago, two miles west of Paros. It is only a rock, 15 miles in circuit; yet in some parts is well cultivated, and produces as much barley as serves a small village. It has a remarkable grotto, about 70 yards high and 100 broad, which contains a vast variety of figures, and a white transparent crystalline substance resembling vegetables, marble pillars, and a superb marble pyramid. Long. 25. 44. E. lat. 37. 8. N.

Antisana, a peak of the Andes, in the department of Quito, which is volcanic, 19,150 ft. above the level of the sea. There is a village of the same name, a few leagues east of the city of Quito, at a height of 13,500 ft. being the highest inhabited place on the globe.

Antoine, St. a town of France, in the department of Isere, 5 m. N. E. of St. Marcellan.

Antonio, St. the most northern of the Cape Verde islands, 15 m. from St. Vincent. It is full of high mountains, whence proceed streams of excellent water, which render the land fruitful. The principal town is seated among the mountains. Long. 25. 0. W. lat. 17. 0. N.

Antonio de Behar, San, the Capital of Texas, on the S. Antonio river. It is a village composed of mud cabins covered with turf.

Antonio de Capo, St. a town of Brasil, in the province of Pernambuco, situate near Cape St. Augustin, 30 m. S. S. W. Olinda.

* There are near 100 other towns and streams in different parts of South America and Mexico, dedicated to the tutelar saint of the Portuguese and Spaniards, *Anthony*, or *San Antonio*, who does not appear to have done much for them, as they are mostly insignificant.

Antrim, a maritime county, on the N. E. coast of Ireland. It has two great natural curiosities; Lough Neagh, a large lake, the area of which exceeds 100,000 acres, the waters being of a petrifying quality; and the Giant's Causeway, consisting of lofty pillars of basalt, all of angular shapes, from three sides to eight, and extending three miles along the north shore. The linen manufacture is carried on very extensively in this county, and since about 1823 the cotton manufacture has been making considerable progress. The principal towns are Belfast, Lisburne, and Carrickfergus, each of which (in addition to the two for the county) returns one member to the parliament of the United Kingdom. Carrickfergus is the assize town. The county contained in 1821, 270, 823 inhabitants, and 48,028 houses.

Antrim, a town and parish of the above county,

about 19 m. N. W. of Belfast. Pop. of the town 2,485, and of the parish, 5,129. The town is situate on the bank of a small stream, which runs into Lough Neagh, at a short distance on the north-east.

Antrim, p.t. Hillsborough Co. N. Hampshire. 67 m. fr. Boston. Pop. 1,309.

Antrim, p.t. Franklin Co. Pa. adjoining Maryland.

Antrim, t. Crawford Co. Ohio.

Antwerp, a celebrated city of Brabant, and after the decline of Venice and Genoa it became one of the most considerable commercial depots of Europe. It is situated on the east bank of the Scheldt, in N. lat. 51. 13. and 4. 24. E. long. The era of its greatest importance was about the commencement of the 17th century, when its population amounted to about 200,000, but the devastating policy of Austria and Spain involved it in the bigoted and ruthless contentions of that period; further, by the extent of the commercial transactions, which its localities drew hither as to a centre, it greatly rivalled the transactions of Rotterdam and Amsterdam, and as such excited the grovelling jealousy of the Hollanders; the navigation of the Scheldt was therefore obstructed in 1648, by the treaty of Westphalia, between Spain and Holland, and Antwerp in consequence, progressively declined in population and importance, until the period of the French revolution. When the French overran this part of Europe in 1794, they proclaimed the free navigation of the Scheldt, and after the renewal of the war subsequent to the peace, or rather the respite of Amiens in 1802, Antwerp claimed the especial notice of Napoleon, who constructed a basin to hold about 20 sail of the line, and a noble quay, along the east bank of the river, and made it his principal naval arsenal for the northern part of his empire. It was not, however, till subsequent to the general peace of Europe in 1814, when the Netherlands were ceded to Holland, and Antwerp declared a free port for the transit of merchandise, that it began to resume its former wonted activity and importance. Since that period, Brussels, and a vast extent of country westward of the Rhine, draw their supplies of foreign produce from Antwerp, which is, in consequence, progressively, though slowly, increasing in population and interest. It has, however, but few articles of export, either within itself, or of transit.

The city is nearly a semicircle, of about seven miles round. It was defended by the citadel, built by the duke of Alva to overawe the inhabitants. The whole appearance of its public buildings, streets, and houses, affords the most incontestable evidence of its former splendour. Many instances of the immense wealth of its merchants are recorded: among others, it is said that when Charles V. once dined with one of the chief magistrates, his host immediately after dinner threw into the fire a bond for two millions of ducats, which he had received as security for a loan to that monarch, saying that he was more than repaid by the honour of being permitted to entertain his sovereign.

The most remarkable of the streets is the Place de Mer, said to be unequalled by any in Europe for its great length, its still more unusual breadth, and the extraordinary sumptuousness of its houses. A crucifix thirty-three feet high, made from a demolished statue of the duke of Alva, stands at one end of the street; but the eye of taste is of fended here and elsewhere by the great intermix

ture of dwellings of the lowest description with splendid palaces. The noble and the mechanic often inhabit adjoining houses. The want of sunken areas before the houses, and of raised foot-paths for pedestrians, is also severely commented on by British visitors.

The quays present a noble appearance: they are richly planted, and form one of the most favourite promenades. In the neighbourhood of the basins for shipping, is a square building, 230 feet long each way, intended as a place of merchandise for the Oosterling or Hanseatic towns of Germany. In its middle story, which has a gallery quite round the square, there are 300 lodging-rooms, but they are no longer used as such. The cellars serve for stables.

Besides the canals usual in all Dutch towns, others of an extraordinary construction are to be found here. They are carried on wholly underground, having been excavated at the expense of individuals, in order to convey in small boats, to their storehouses, the goods which had been brought in by the usual conveyance of the open canals. They are now used as sewers.

The town hall, in the great market-place, is a spacious building 250 feet long, having its front adorned with statues. It was rebuilt in 1581, the period of the commercial downfall of the city. This building contains the public library, which is not remarkable for the number or rarity of its books. It also contains a fine collection of paintings. The royal palace in the Place de Mer, which had been fitted up for the residence of Bonaparte, contains also some fine paintings. The Exchange, a large, but by no means an elegant structure, has served as a model for those of Amsterdam and London.

Of the places of public worship, the cathedral is by far the most noble, not only as compared with those in the neighbourhood, but with any other on the continent. It is 500 feet long, 230 wide, and 360 high; its erection occupied a period of ninety-six years. The spire is 466 feet in height. According to the original design, another of equal dimensions was to have been erected on the other side of the great entrance. But after having been carried up to a certain height, the work was discontinued; yet, notwithstanding this defect in uniformity, it is thought that the want of the second spire adds to the simple grandeur of that which has been completed. The gallery to the summit of the tower is attained by an ascent of 622 steps; and the toil of going up is well repaid by the commanding view afforded of the city beneath, the country, the Scheldt, and its neighbouring islands, stretching into the main sea. This church contains many fine paintings, mostly by Rubens: that of the taking down of our Saviour from the cross, in which the figures are as large as life, is universally considered his masterpiece. It also contains the monuments of Ambrose Capello, seventh bishop of the see; those of Moretus the printer, the successor of Plantin; of Plantin himself, and of Van Delft. Outside its walls is the tomb of Quinten Matsys, originally a blacksmith, but who, on being refused the daughter of Floris the painter till he had proved himself a painter also, laboured with incessant assiduity till he overcame the old man's scruples, and ultimately surpassed him in his favourite art. Near the tomb is a pump, the iron-work of which is said to have been wrought by Matsys before his transformation. In this cathedral Henry VIII. of England, together with

the then kings of France, Denmark, Portugal, Poland, Bohemia, and the Romans, were made knights of the order of the Golden Fleece, by Philip II. of Spain, in the year 1555.

The church of St. James contains the tomb of the great Rubens: It is of black marble, simple in design, but most appropriately adorned with one of that master's own paintings. The windows of this church are much admired.

The church of St. Paul or of the Dominicans has in it some works of Rubens and Vandyke; particularly the scourging of Christ, by the former. But it is more frequently visited to see a representation of mount Calvary near its entrance. On descending into a cavity in the rock, intended to represent the place of our Saviour's sufferings, the body of Christ is seen laid out on a tomb, and covered with a shroud of silk; the walls around are painted to resemble the flames of purgatory, and the figures of those suffering its torments. The whole is executed in a coarse style, almost bordering on the grotesque; yet, situated as it is, it seldom fails to produce a solemn effect. The other churches are in possession of paintings by the old masters.

At the academy of fine arts upwards of 1,000 students receive gratuitous instruction in painting and its kindred arts. The academy is held in some of the departments of the museum, where also there is a fine collection of pictures and of casts. A public annual exhibition of the productions of the pupils is held here alternately with Brussels and Ghent; prizes are distributed; and the successful pictures are purchased by the cities to which the victors belong, to be lodged in their public collections, as rewards to the successful candidates and as excitements to others. Antwerp boasts of being the native place of Rubens and Vandyke, as also of Teniers, Snyders, and Joerdans. Opposite to the town, and near the spot whence it was bombarded by the English in 1809, the place of a new city was traced out by Bonaparte. Its site is now occupied by some forts built under the direction of the duke of Wellington.

The recent separation of the Netherlands from Holland, will doubtless have a considerable effect upon the commercial prosperity of Antwerp. During the insurrection which preceded this event, the city was bombarded by the Dutch, and a great number of its buildings burnt. The Dutch were repulsed after much hard fighting.

Antwerp, p.t. Jefferson Co. N. Y. 185 m. N. W. Albany. Pop. 2,412.

Anvil, p.t. Lebanon Co. Pa.

Anville Island, an island in the gulf of Georgia, discovered by Vancouver, and so called from its shape.

Anweiler, or *Anweiler*, a town in the duchy of Deux Ponts, 6 m. W. from Laudan. It was formerly a city of Austria, and the inhabitants enjoyed the singular privilege of exemption from toll dues in all parts of the empire; but in 1330 it was brought under the dominion of the counts palatine.

Anzerma, a town of New Granada in the province of Popayan, where there are mines of gold. It is seated on the Cauca, 140 m. N. N. E. of Popayan. Long. 75. 25. W. lat. 4. 53. N.

Anziko, a kingdom of Guinea, lying east of Gabon and north of Congo, but it is little known. The king is styled the Micoco, whence the country is sometimes so called. The capital is Monsi.

Aosta, or *Aoust*, duchy of, a province of Pied-

mont, bounded on the west and north by the Alps, or rather on the north by the Valais, for the mountains run from north to south into Aoust, which may be considered altogether as a mountainous district. Pop. about 65,000. The principal city of the same name, which is a bishop's see, is situate about the centre of the province, between two streams of the Baltea River, which falls into the Po, and on the great high road from the pass of St. Bernard to Turin. It contains several monuments of the Romans. Pop. 5,500.

Apalachian Mountains, the name given to the immense chain extending along the whole Atlantic coast of the U. States, from Alabama to Maine. In the Southern States they are 200 m. from the sea, but as they extend northward approach near the coast. They run generally in parallel ridges and their various divisions go by different names. These are the Cumberland mountains of Tennessee, the Blue mountains of Virginia, the Alleghany and Laurel mountains of Pennsylvania, the Catskill mountains of New York, the Green mountains of Vermont, and the White mountains of New Hampshire. They are sometimes broken into groups and isolated chains. Their highest summits are in N. Hampshire; and are between 6 and 7,000 ft. above the level of the sea. East of the Hudson they are granitic. In the W. and S. they consist of granite, gneiss, mica and clay slate, primitive limestone, &c. Their name in the language of the Indians signified *endless*.

Apalachicola, a river of North America, formed by the junction of the Chatahoochee and Flint, at an old Indian fort of the same name on the south confines of Georgia, and thence flows between West and East Florida into Apalachee bay, in the gulf of Mexico, east of Cape Blaise.

Apamormia, a town seated on the N. W. coast of the island of Santorin, 7 m. N. N. W. of Scauro, at the entrance of the Grecian Archipelago.

Apee, one of the New Hebrides, near Mallicollo, in the Pacific Ocean. Long. 168. 27. E. lat. 16. 46. S.

Asenrade, or *Aspenrade*, a sea-port of Denmark, in Sleswick, with a citadel. It is a place of considerable trade, seated at the bottom of a gulf of the Little Belt, 27 m. N. N. W. of Sleswick. Long 9. 34. E. lat. 55. 8. N.

Aphium, or *Aphium-kara-hissar*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, built round a high rock, on the top of which is a fortress. It is 3 m. in circumference, and has a considerable trade. The chief manufacture is carpets; and the country around produces much opium, called aphium by the Turks. It stands on the Mindra, 150 m. E. of Smyrna. Long. 31. 10. E. lat. 38. 35. N.

Apolda, a town of Upper Saxony in Thuringia, 8 m. N. of Jena, and 40 S. W. of Leipzig.

Apennines, a chain of mountains, in Europe which begins near Oneglia, on the gulf of Genoa, passes round that gulf at no great distance from the sea, then proceeds east to the centre of Italy, and afterward divides that country in a mediate south-east direction to the extremities of the kingdom of Naples. Hence proceed all the rivers which water Italy. The *Apennines* are at first a branch of the Alps, but, in general they may rather be regarded as hills than as mountains.

Appenzel, a canton in the N. E. part of Switzerland, bordering on Tyrol. It is divided into 12 communities: six called the interior, are Roman Catholic, with a population of 16,000, subsisting

chiefly by agriculture; and six exterior, bordering on the canton of St. Gall, are Protestant, with a population of 40,000, a great portion of which are employed by the manufacturers of the city of St. Gall.

Appenzel, the chief town of the above Canton, is situate on the bank of the river Sitter, on the interior side, and containing about 3,000 inhab.

Appia Via, or *Appian Way*, a celebrated road from Rome through Capua to Brundisium. It was begun by Appius Claudius Cæcus, and continued by Julius and Augustus Cæsar.

Appii Forum, a town in the south west of Italy, about 50 m. S. of Rome, and 18 from the Three Taverns; where the Christians of Rome came to meet Paul in his journey from Puteoli to that metropolis of the world.

Applety, a borough in Eng. returning two members to parliament, and the county-town of Westmoreland, with a market on Saturday. It was a Roman station, and has been twice destroyed by the Scots, and it now consists of only one broad street of mean houses. At the upper end or south part is the castle, and at the lower end is the church. The town is governed by a mayor, and almost encircled by the Eden. It is 20 m. N. N. E. of Kendal, and 270 N. N. W. of London. Pop. in 1821, 824, and Bongate, which forms part of the town, 637 more.

Applecross, a parish extending for about 20 miles along the western coast of Ross-shire, Scotland. Pop. in 1821, 2,793, who subsist mainly by the herring fishery. There is a town of the same name, in which the population is principally concentrated.

Appledore, a village of England in Northam, Devonshire, situate at the mouth of Towridge, in Barnstable bay, three miles north by east of Bidford. Here the Danes landed, under Hubba, in the time of Alfred. It is now resorted to for bathing.

Appleton, t. Waldo Co. Me. Pop. 735.

Appling, a Co. of Georgia, in the S. E. part of the state, upon the Altamaha. Pop. 1,468.

Applingville, the chief town of Columbia Co. Geo. 93. m. from Milledgeville.

Appollonia, a district extending about 100 miles on the S. W. coast of North Africa. Cape Appollonia is in 5. N. lat. and 3. 57. W. long.

Appolobamba, a town in La Paz, one of the united provinces of Paraguay, on the border of Peru.

Appomattox, a stream of Virginia, falling into the James from the S. near City Point.

Appoquinimink, a stream in the state of Delaware, running into Delaware Bay, a little below Reedy Island.

Appoquinimink, t. Newcastle Co. Del.

Apt, a town of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone. It has a trade in prunes, coarse serges, and wax chandlery; and contains many Roman antiquities. It is seated on the Calaron, 20 m. N. of Aix.

Apulia, p.v. Onondaga Co. N. Y. 129 m. W. Albany.

Apuro, a river of Colombia rising from various sources on the E. side of the eastern range of the Andes and falling into the Orinoko.

Apurimac, a river of Peru, which rises 10 miles N. of Arequipa, and flows N. about 430 miles; receiving the Paucartambo, and Pilcomayo from the E. and the Jauja or Mantaro from the W. It then takes the name of Ucayale, and continuing its course 470 miles further, enters the river Amazon, in long. 72. 46. W.

Aqui, a town Piedmont, in the duchy of Montferrat, with a citadel, and baths of mineral water; seated on the north bank of the Bornida, 15 m. S. of Alexandria.

Aquila, a fine large city of the kingdom of Naples, anciently called Avia, and Avella, the capital of Abruzzo, seated on a hill, east of the Apennines, on the banks of the river Alterno, or Pescara, near its source. It has an ancient castle, and is a bishop's see. An earthquake was so violent here in Feb. 1703, that 24,000 people perished, and great numbers were wounded. It is situate 35 m. W. from the Adriatic, and 92 E. of Rome. Long. 14. 20. E. lat. 42. 50. N.

Aquileia, an ancient and large city of the Carni, or Veneti, in Italy, seated near the coast at the head of the gulf of Venice. A Roman colony was settled in it, between the first and second Macedonian wars, to be a bulwark against the Huns and Goths. In 425 it was besieged by Attila with an innumerable host of barbarians. Three months were consumed without effect in the siege; till the want of provisions and the clamour of his army, compelled Attila to issue his orders that the troops should strike their tents the next morning, and begin their retreat. But as he rode round the wall, pensive, angry, and disappointed, he observed a stork preparing to leave her nest in one of the towers, and to fly, with her infant family, towards the country; this he interpreted as an omen that those towers were devoted to impending ruin and solitude. The siege was renewed and prosecuted with fresh vigour; a large breach was made in the part of the wall from whence the stork had taken her flight; the Huns mounted to the assault with irresistible fury; and the succeeding generation could scarcely discover the ruins of Aquileia.

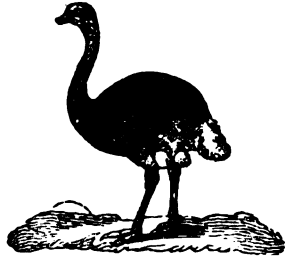
Aquino, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, ruined by the emperor Conrad. It is the birthplace of Juvenal, and seated near the Carigliano, on the great high road from Rome to Naples, 20 m. S. by E. of Sora.

Arabat, a town and fort of the Crimea, and province of Taurida, on the borders of the sea of Asoph, 20 m. N. by E. of Caffa.

Arabia, a country of Asia, extending from the 12th to the 32nd deg. of N. lat. and from the 33rd to the 58th of W. long. being about 1,480 m. in length, 1,200 in breadth; bounded on the W. by the Red Sea, and the isthmus of Suez, N. E. by the Euphrates, which divides it from Diarbekir, E. by the gulfs of Persia and Ormus, and S. by the Indian Ocean. It is divided into three parts, Arabia Petrea, Deserta, and Felix, so named by Europeans from their supposed qualities of soil and climate. Arabia Petrea, much the smallest of the three, lies to the south of Syria along the east coast of the Red Sea. The north part is mountainous, and in general stony, sandy, and barren; but some parts yield sufficient nourishment for cattle, whose milk, and camels' flesh, is the chief food of its few inhabitants. Arabia Deserta lies south of Syria, and east of Arabia Petrea, and the Red Sea. It is for the most part desert, being intersected by barren mountains, and many of the plains nothing but great sands and heaths; but there are some plains and valleys that feed great flocks of sheep and goats; there are also great numbers of ostriches, and a fine breed of camels in several places, and the horses are the noblest of the species.

The Arabians train up their best and fleetest horses, to hunt the ostrich. Perhaps, of all va-

rieties of the chase, this, though the most laborious, is yet the most entertaining. As soon as the hunter comes within sight of his prey, he puts on his horse with a gentle gallop, so as to keep the ostrich still in sight; yet not so as to terrify him



from the plain into the mountains. Upon observing himself, therefore, pursued at a distance, the bird begins to run at first, but gently, either insensible of his danger, or sure of escaping. In this situation he somewhat resembles a man at full speed; his wings, like two arms, keep working with a motion correspondent to that of his legs; and his speed would very soon snatch him from the view of his pursuers, but, unfortunately for the silly creature, instead of going off in a direct line, he takes his course in circles; while the hunters still make a small course within, relieve each other, meet him at unexpected turns, and keep him thus still employed, still followed, for two or three days together. At last, spent with fatigue and famine, and finding all power of escape impossible, he endeavours to hide himself from those enemies he cannot avoid, and covers his head in the sand, or the first thicket he meets. Sometimes, however, he attempts to face his pursuers: and, though in general the most gentle animal in nature, when driven to desperation, he defends himself with his beak, his wings, and his feet. Such is the force of his motion, that a man would be utterly unable to withstand him in the shock. The oxen of Arabia have generally a hump on their back like those of Syria. The sheep have a thick and broad tail, which they are said to drag behind them on a carriage: their wool is coarse, and their flesh not very delicate. The wild goat is found in the mountains of Arabia Petrea. The other animals are the jackal, hyæna, many sorts of apes, the jerboa or rat of Pharaoh, antelopes, wild oxen, wolves, foxes, wild boars and the great and little panther. The caracal or syagosh is a sort of lynx, and is



probably the lynx of the ancients. It follows the lion and lives upon the remains of that animal's meals. It is somewhat larger than a fox, and much fiercer and stronger. It climbs with astonishing agility to the tops of the tallest trees in pursuit of hares, rabbits and birds. Arabia Felix, so called on account of its fertility with regard to the rest, lies to the south of Arabia De-

serts, between the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean. It is by far the most considerable part, and though the centre is occupied by very dry deserts, there are many rich provinces on the coasts, producing a variety of fruits, honey, wax, cinnamon, cassia, manna, spikenard, frankincense, myrrh, and coffee, of which latter great quantities are exported from Moka. The Arabs are of a middle stature and



brown complexion, and have always a grave and melancholy air. They derive their subsistence from their flocks, from hunting, and from what they acquire by plunder of the caravans which pass from Aleppo to Bassora, and from Bassora to Mecca. They acknowledge no sovereign but the emirs of their tribes, who are their natural princes, and to whom they pay obedience. They have also sheiks, or chiefs of an advanced age, whom they often consult, and whose advice they follow. The dress of the Arabs consists of a white robe, bound round with a broad leather girdle, fastened by a strong buckle or large clasp. Their drawers are made of linen, and descend to the lower part of the leg. They wear a kind of red cap on the head; and sometimes they wear slippers, after the manner of the Turks, but are generally in half boots that they may be ready to get on horseback. Winter and summer they wear a large cloak, striped black and white, made of the hair of goats or some other animal. Their emirs dress in the same manner, except that their cloaks are for the most part all black. The Arabs in the deserts live in tents, and remove from place to place, partly for the sake of pasture, and partly to lie in wait for the caravans. The famous Mahomet was a native of this country; and his followers, soon after his death, conquered a great part of Asia, Africa, and Europe, establishing their religion wherever they came. The interior of this vast territory is very little known, but it seems nearly destitute of water, as but very few rivers are found round its coast for near 2,500 miles. Medina, Mecca, and Moka, all on the coast of the Red Sea, are the chief towns.

Aracan, or *Reccan*, a maritime and fertile country of Asia, on the east coast of the bay of Bengal, bounded on the east by Birmah. The rainy season continues from April to October, and the rest of the year is called summer. The inhabitants are idolaters. The women are tolerably fair, but the longest ears are reckoned the most beautiful, and in these they wear many rings. They are a dastardly race of people, and have only courage to attack defenceless merchants and boatmen. There are such numbers of elephants, buffaloes, and tigers, that but few places are inhabited, on ac-

count of the ravages made by these animals. The chief productions of commerce, are salt, elephants' teeth, bees' wax, and rice; but its trade was never very considerable. Aracan was long an independent nation, governed by a king; but it was subdued by the Birmans in 1783, and is now a province of that empire.

Aracan, the capital of the country of the same name, with an extensive fort. It is situate at the head of an inlet of the sea, which forms one of the finest and most capacious harbours for shipping in the world. The river Aracan runs through the city, and waters the streets by means of several arms or canals, into which it is divided. The inhabitants are about 100,000. It was taken by the Birmans in 1783. It is 260 m. S. S. E. of Islamabad, and 230 W. S. W. of Ava. Long. 93. 10. E. lat. 20. 38. N.

Arad, an interior county of Upper Hungary, population about 155,000. There are two towns of the same name, the Old, which is the capital of the county, on the north, and the New town on the south side of the Marosch river. The old town is a great mart for cattle, and is about 24 m. N. N. E. of Temeswar.

Arafat, or *Gebel Orphat*, a mountain of Arabia, about 150 ft. in height, 15 m. S. E. of Mecca. Its name implies the *Mountain of Knowledge*, and as such is an object of adoration with the devotees of Mahomet; in 1807, upward of 80,000 pilgrims, including 45,000 mounted Wahabees, were assembled about it.

Araguaya, a river of South America, which rises in the lat. of about 19. S. near to the Parana, which runs from north to south, whilst the Araguaya runs through the heart of Brazil from south to north, to the lat. of about 7. S. where it is joined by the Tocantins, and about 5 deg. further it diverges into two branches, one falling into the Amazon, and the other forming a separate channel into the Atlantic, called Para, in the lat. of 0. 20. S. and 48. 20. W. long.

Aral, a lake of Independent Tartary, 120 miles east of the Caspian Sea. It is 200 miles in length, and in some places 70 in breadth, intersected by the lines of 45. N. lat. and 60. W. long. The water is salt, and there are many small saline lakes in the vicinity, but it has no visible communication with the sea.

Aranjuez, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with broad streets intersecting each other at right angles. The great square is surrounded by porticoes, and has a fountain that supplies the town with water. Here are three churches, and a theatre for bull-fights; but the glory of Aranjuez is the royal palace and gardens, situate on an island formed by the Tagus, the Xarama, and a canal. This palace justly ranks among the finest and most agreeable residences in Europe; it was in it the supreme junta of government of the kingdom, on the declaration in favour of Ferdinand VII. were installed, and held their first meeting, Sept. 25th, 1808. Aranjuez is seated on the Tajo, 20 m. S. of Madrid.

Ararat, a mountain of Armenia, distinguished in Mosaic history. See Gen. viii. 4. Its height is about 9,500 ft. above the level of the sea.

Ararat, a mountain in N. Carolina, 10 m from Bethany in Stokes Co.

Arassi, a maritime town of the territory of Genoa, 5 m. S. W. of Albenga.

Arau, a town of Switzerland, capital of the department of Lower Argo, canton of Berne, with manufactures of cotton, printed linen, and

cutlery. A treaty between the protestant and catholic cantons was concluded here in 1712. It is seated on the river Aar, 27 m. W. of Zurich.

Arauco, a district extending from the 42nd to the 37th deg. of S. lat. on the shore of the Pacific Ocean, bounded on the E. by the Andes, and is considered as belonging to Chile, but it is inhabited almost exclusively by natives, who have not only successfully resisted every attempt of the Spaniards to become masters of the country, but frequently made incursions into their territory. The district contains both gold and silver, is watered by several streams, is very fertile, and the climate is delightful. The Spaniards constructed a fort about 40 m. S. of Concepcion, (named after the district) as a defence against the incursions of the Araucans.

Arazes, or *Aras*, a river of Asia, which rises in Georgia, flows S. E. across Armenia, and joins the Kur, near its entrance into the Caspian Sea. It is a very rapid river, and is supposed to be the Gihon mentioned by Moses.

Arbe, an island 30 m. in circumference, on the coast of Dalmatia, from which it is 5 m. distant. The soil is rich, but the inhabitants are indolent. It has a town of the same name. Long. 14. 55. E. lat. 45. 5. N.

Arberg, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne, on an island formed by two branches of the Aar. It is 10 miles W. by N. of Berne.

Arbel, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Curdistan, ancient Arbela, near which Alexander defeated Darius. Here are the remains of an ancient castle, and in the vicinity are naphtha pits. It is seated in an extensive plain 36 m. N. of Altunkupri, and 50 E. of Mosul.

Arbela, p.v. Lancaster Co. Pa. 45 m. E. Harrisburg.

Arbois, a town of France, in the department of Jura, famous for its white wines. It is 22 m. S. W. of Besançon.

Arboga, a town of Sweden, Westmanland, seated on the Ulvison, by which river, and a canal, it has a communication with the lakes Hielmar and Maclar. It is 25 m. E. N. E. of Örebro.

Arbon, a town of Switzerland, situate on a point of land jutting into the lake of Constance, 12 m. S. E. of Constance.

Arbroath. See *Aberbrothwick*.

Arburg, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne, with a citadel on a rock, seated on the Aar, opposite Olten, 12 m. E. of Soleure.

Arcadia, a division of Modern Greece, in the central part of the Morea.

Arcadia, a town on the west coast of the Morea, near the gulf of its name, W. of the above district, 22 m. north of Navarino. Long. 21. 42. E. lat. 37. 24. N.

Archangel, a large province of Russia, bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean. It is divided into eight circles: viz. Archangel, Chencourisk, Cholmegar, Kem, Kola, Meson, Onega, and Senega. It is a very dreary district, especially the eastern part; it supplies some fir timber and deals, and contains many wild animals, which are slaughtered for their fat; and tallow and bristles form great articles of export.

Archangel, or *St. Michael*, the chief town of the above province, is situate on the east bank of the Dwina River, a short distance above its entrance into a bay of the White Sea, in N. lat. 64. 34. E. long. 38. 59. It was for many years the principal sea-port of Russia, and was first resorted to by the English in 1553, and although

greatly declined in importance since the building of St. Petersburg, it still exports considerable quantities of tallow, deals, and some bristles; but as it is only attained by the dreary coast of Norway, and the North Cape, in lat. 71. 10., it is accessible only a few months in the year, in July, August, and September, during which short period it is resorted to by 60 or 70 sail of vessels annually, principally English. It was nearly destroyed by fire in 1793, but has since been rebuilt with neatness, principally of wood, the severity of the winter being counteracted by stoves. Pop. about 7,000, who have about a dozen churches, one Lutheran, one Calvinist, and the others Greek. Archangel is about 400 m. N. E. of St. Petersburg.

Archer, t. Harrison Co. Ohio.

Archipelago, is a term applied to a cluster or group of islands, hence the Grecian, Eastern, Northern, &c. &c.; but the most celebrated group is the Grecian, at the head of the Mediterranean sea, having Romania on the north, Natolia on the east, the isle of Candia on the south, Macedonia, Livadia, and the Morea on the west. It is partly in Europe, and partly in Asia, containing the islands of Rhodes, Negropont, Lemnos, Tenedos, Scyros, Mytilene, Scio, Samos, Patmos, Paros, Antiparos, Cerigo, Santorini, Andros, Tina, Naxia, Milo, Delos, Argentiera, and many others.

Archipelago, Northern, a part of the Pacific Ocean, having the peninsula of Kamtschatka on the west, and the coast of America on the east. It includes a number of islands, among which are four principal groups. The first, called Sasignan, contains five islands; the second, called Khoo, includes eight islands; and both these groups together are styled the Aleutian Islands. The third group is called the Anpreoffski Ostrova, and comprises 16 islands. The fourth group is the Lissie Ostrova or the Fox Islands, 16 in number. They all belong to Russia, and are valuable chiefly for the skins of animals found there, particularly the sea-otter. See *Fox Islands*.

Arcis-sur-Aube, a town of France, in the department of Aube, seated on the river Aube, 15 m. north of Troyes.

Arco, a town and castle of Germany, in Tyrol, taken by the French in 1703, and abandoned soon after. It stands on the Sarca, near the head of the lake Garda, and 15 m. W. S. W. of Trent.

Arcas, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on a craggy rock, on the river Guadalete, 28 m. N. E. of Cadiz. It is the residence of the vicar general of the metropolitan church of Seville. There are several other towns of the same name in Spain and Portugal.

Arcot, a city of Hindoostan, capital of the Carnatic, which became subject to the English East India Company in 1801. The citadel is large, and esteemed a place of some strength; but the nabob often resides at Madras. In the vicinity are several celebrated temples, visited by numerous pilgrims. Arcot has a manufacture of coarse cotton cloth. It is seated on the south bank of the Paliar, 66 m. W. by S. of Madras, and 180 E. by N. of Seringapatam. Long. 79. 24. E. lat. 12. 51. N.

Ardagh, the name of a barony in the county of Longford, Ireland, containing 9 parishes, and the towns of Longford and Edgworthstown; a parish of the same name, in 1822, contained a population of 4,962, and which, united with Kilmore gives name to a bishopric, but there is neither cathedral nor episcopal residence in Ardagh. There are

four other parishes of the same name in different parts of Ireland: viz. 1st in Meath, pop. 1,074; 2nd in Cork, pop. 2,344; 3rd in Limerick, pop. 1,550; and 4th in Mayo, pop. 1,556. There are 40 other parishes in different parts of Ireland beginning with *Arđ*.

Ardebil, a town of Persia, in Aderbeitzan, the residence and burial-place of many kings, particularly of Sheik Sessi, the founder of the Persian sect. Pilgrims resort to this place from all parts of Persia; and caravans are frequently passing to and from Constantinople and Smyrna. It is 35 m. E. S. E. of Tauris. Long. 47. 10. E. lat. 38. 20. N.

Ardeche, a department of France, including the late territory of Vivarez. It takes its name from a river, which flows into the Rhone, at the south extremity of the department. Privas is the capital. Pop. about 285,000.

Ardee, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Louth. Here is a large mount, apparently artificial: some suppose it to have been a burial place of the Irish kings; others, that it was a place where the people assembled to deliberate on public affairs. It is 14 m. N. W. of Drogheda. Pop. of the town 3,588, and the parish 1,773 more.

Ardennes, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Champagne. It is so named from a famous forest, lying on the river Meuse. The principal town is Sedan. Pop. about 350,000.

Ardfert, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, and a bishop's see united with Aghadoc to Limerick. It was formerly the capital of the county, but is now a poor place, with extensive ruins. It is seated on a river which runs into Tralee bay, 7 m. N. N. W. of Tralee. Pop. of the town 629; of the commons 263; and of the whole parish 2,481.

Ardmore, a town of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, on a cape and bay of its name, 10 m. S. S. W. of Dungarvon. Pop. of the town 403, and of the parish 2,761.

Ardra, a small kingdom of Guinea, on the Slave coast, at the bottom of the gulf of St. Thomas. The country is fertile in maize, palm wine, plants and fruits, which last all the year; and it produces a great deal of salt. It has a town of the same name. Long. 3. 5. E. lat. 6. 0. N.

Ardres, a town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais. On an open plain between the town and Guisnes, was the celebrated interview between Francis I. of France, and Henry VIII. of England, in 1520. It is 10 m. S. S. E. of Calais.

Arree, an island in the gulf of Persia, 3 m. S. W. of Ormus. The Dutch attempted to establish a factory, and built a fort here, but were expelled by the Persians.

Arakea, a sea-port of Abyssinia.

Arensberg, the capital of a county of the same name, in the duchy of Westphalia. It is seated on a hill, by the river Roer, 22 m. S. S. E. of Ham, and 63 N. E. of Cologne. Long. 8. 10. E. lat. 51. 23. N.

Arensburg, a sea-port of Russia, in the government of Riga, capital of the isle of Osel, and a bishop's see. Long. 25. 40. E. lat. 58. 15. N.

Arensharde, a district in Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, containing the greatest part of the famous rampart built by king Gotric, in the beginning of the 9th century, as a defence against the irruptions of the Saxons. It extends across the country, about 9 m. in length.

Arequipa, an episcopal town of Peru, founded by Pizarro, in 1539. Near it is a volcano. It has been four times laid in ruins by earthquakes. It stands in a fertile country, a few miles south of a small lake, which is the source of the Apurimac branch of the Amazon River; 240 m. S. of Cuzco, and 460 S. E. of Lima. Long. 72. 30. W. lat. 16. 40. S.

Arezzo, a town of Tuscany, in the Fiorentino. Guy Aretin, a Benedictine monk, inventor of the musical notes, ut, re, &c. was born here; also the celebrated Francis Petrarch, and Mecenas. It stands on a hill, at the conflux of the Chianno and Arno, 15 m. west of Citta di Castello.

Argau, or *Lower Argow*, a canton of Switzerland, formerly the north part of the canton of Berne, lying to the west of that of Zurich. Arau is the capital.

Argences, a town of France, in the department of Calvados, on the river Menace, 10 m. E. of Caen.

Argentan, a town of France, in the department of Orne, which has a considerable trade in lace. It is seated on an eminence, in the middle of a fertile plain, on the banks of the Orne, 12 m. N. W. of Sees, and 110 W. of Paris.

Argenteuil, a town of France, on the river Seine, 5 m. N. W. of Paris. It has a fine vineyard, and in the environs are quarries of the plaster of Paris.

Argentiera, a barren island of the Archipelago, so called from the silver mines in it. There is but one village, and it has no water but what is kept in cisterns. Long. 23. 10. E. lat. 36. 50. N.

Argenton, a town of France, in the department of Indre, divided into two parts by the river Creuse. It is 37 m. S. W. of Bourges.

Argolis, one of the divisions of Modern Greece in the eastern part of the Morea or Peloponnesus, established since the recent independence of that country.

Argos, a seaport of Modern Greece, in the preceding district, 25 m. S. of Corinth. Long. 23. 5. E. lat. 37. 30. N.

Argostoli, a town of the island of Cefalonia, with a fortress and the best harbour in the island. It is 8 m. W. S. W. of Cefalonia.

Argueil, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, 18 m. N. E. of Rouen.

Arguin, an island and fort on the coast of Zahara, 30 m. S. E. of Cape Blanco. It was taken by the Dutch from the Portuguese, in 1637; afterward the French took it from the Dutch. Long. 17. 5. W. lat. 20. 30. N.

Argun, a river of Asia. See *Saghalien*.

Argunskoi, a town of Siberia, on the frontiers of Chinese Tartary. There are mines of silver and lead near it, and a pearl fishery in the river Argun, on the west bank of which the town is situate. It is 70 m. S. E. of Nerchinsk. Long. 118. E. lat. 52. 30. N.

Argyle, t. Penobscot Co. Me. Pop. 326.

Argyle, p.t. Washington Co. N. Y. 46 m. N. Albany. Pop. 3,459.

Argyleshire, a county of Scotland, bounded on the north by Invernesshire, east by the counties of Perth and Dumbarton, and south and west by the Atlantic ocean, by which it is broken into islands and peninsulas. It is 110 miles long from the Mull of Cantyre to its N. E. extremity; its breadth is very unequal, about 40 miles where greatest. To the N. W. is a peninsula, nearly detached from the rest of the county: it contains the districts of Ardnamureham, Morven, Sunart,

and Ardgowar. The peninsulas of Cantyre and Cowal are likewise very large. The chief islands, attached to this county, are Mull, Islay, Jura, Tirey, and Col. The soil of Argyleshire, in the high grounds, though little fitted for cultivation, affords excellent pasture. Some parts are covered with heath, and others exhibit rugged and bare rocks. The sides of the hills and lakes are interspersed with woods; and there are rich mines of copper, iron, and lead. The mountainous parts abound with deer and the heaths with grouse. The chief town is Inverary.

Arica, a seaport at the south extremity of Peru. It is but badly fortified, and has been much injured by earthquakes. Here the treasure brought from Potosi is shipped; and there are many farms employed in the cultivation of Guinea pepper, in which it has a great trade. It is 550 m. S. E. of Lima. Long. 70. 25. W. lat. 18. 27. S.

Arienzo, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, 14 m. N. E. of Naples.

Arindal, a town of Norway in the government of Bergen, noted for the productive iron mines in its vicinity. It is seated near the sea, 10 m. N. E. of Christiansand.

Arisch, or *El Arisch*, a town and fort of Egypt, on a gulf of the Mediterranean, to which it gives name. The French became masters of it in 1799; but it was retaken by the Turks and English at the end of the year. In 1800, the Turks and French signed a convention here, by which the troops of the latter were to evacuate Egypt; but the English admiral refused to ratify the capitulation. Arisch stands on the confines of Arabia and Palestine, 36 m. S. W. of Gaza, and 120 N. E. of Suez, in N. lat. 31. 8. E. long. 34. 3.

Arispe, the chief town of the extensive district of Sonora, Mexico. Arispe is situate at the foot of the Cordilleras, near the source of the Hia, or Yaqui river, in the lat. of about 31. N. and 109. W. long.

Arkansas, a territory of the U. S. formed from a part of the Missouri territory in 1819. It lies between 33. and 36. 30. of N. lat. and between 90. and 100. W. long. Bounded N. by the state of Missouri, E. by the river Mississippi, separating it from Tennessee and Mississippi, S. by Louisiana, and W. by the Mexican and Missouri territories. Containing above 500,000 sq. m., and a population of 30,383, of which 4,578 are slaves. The limits of this region are strongly defined by physical and geographical lines. These lines are for the most part large rivers and the ocean of prairies beyond. The chief rivers are the Mississippi, Arkansas, White, Washita and Red rivers. The western part is traversed by the Ozark and Masserne Mountains.

For some distance up the waters of Arkansas and White rivers, the country is an extensive, heavily timbered and deeply inundated swamp. Near the St. Francis hills and at Point Chico, the eastern front along the Mississippi is above the overflow. The remainder of the eastern line is a continued and monotonous flooded forest. It has large and level prairie plains. It possesses a great extent of rocky and sterile ridges, and no inconsiderable surface covered with mountains. Perhaps no section of our country is more diversified, in regard to its surface. Its northern line is intersected by a range of hills, which are commonly denominated the 'black mountains,' a line of elevations running from Black river to the western extremity of the territory, and separating between the waters of White river and Arkansas.—

There are ranges of hills, that have the name of mountains, which separate the waters of Arkansas from those of Washita. Near the Hot springs, these ridges mount up into elevated peaks, which in the eye of a visitor at the springs, from the level country of Louisiana, have the aspect of lofty mountains. At the south-western extremity of the territory, there are three parallel ranges of hills, that divide the waters of Red river from those of Washita. There are, also, many detached hills, and flint knobs. On some of these is found the whortleberry '*vaccinium*' of the north, in great perfection and abundance. These hills exhibit red cedars and savins, such as grow on hills of a similar appearance on the Atlantic shore. In the central parts of the territory, and intermediate between Arkansas and Washita rivers, on the waters of the latter is that singular detached elevation, called 'Mount Frairie.' On the waters of White river and St. Francis, the country generally is rolling. But, take the extent of the territory together, it is either very level or very hilly. In some places, the hills rise at once from level prairies and plains. A very considerable portion of the country is broken land, and unfit for cultivation. A great part of the 'barrens' of this state are what their name imports. There are four considerable detached bodies of good upland. But it may be assumed as a general fact, that the high prairies and timbered lands are sterile. That part of the course of the Washita, which runs in this territory, has narrow, though in some places rich bottoms. Here are cane brakes, birch, maple, holly, and muscadine grape vines. The tender soil on the banks is often torn away by the sweeping and rapid course of the full river. Rugged hills, covered with stunted pines and cedars come in close to the river; and the valley is so deep, and its boundaries so abrupt, that the sun is seen but a few hours in a day.

There is a large tract of country, on the upper waters of White river, which has sometimes been denominated New Kentucky, either from its being fertile, rolling, and abundant in lime stone springs; or from its being more congenial to the staple products of Kentucky, than the country lower down. It is sheltered on the north by mountains. The fertile tracts are valleys embosomed between high hills; and the productions of the north and the south for the most part succeed in this soil. It has one great inconvenience. The streams, that run among its precipitous hills, receive the waters of the powerful showers that occasionally fall, and pour these waters from an hundred shelving declivities into the streams. They have been known to rise forty feet in perpendicular height, in a few hours. The standing corn and cotton is submerged; and the hope of the year destroyed.

Arkansas is the northern limit of the cotton growing country. The rich lands on the Arkansas produce cotton of the same staple and luxuriance as those of Red river; but, having a season some what shorter, it cannot ripen so well. Nevertheless, the planters here assert, that even here they can raise more, that their hands can 'pick out,' as the phrase is; consequently they affirm, that they lose nothing by the shortness of their season. Cotton becomes an uncertain crop north of the river St. Francis. As we ascend the Arkansas towards the high table prairies, the temperature diminishes more rapidly, than would be indicated by the latitude; and cotton ceases to be a sure crop a little beyond 34. in that direction. It is at

present the staple article of cultivation. The rich lands bring fine maize, sweet potatoes, and the vegetables generally of Mississippi and Louisiana. In the high country above 34, wheat does well. Rye and barley will thrive almost in any parts of the country. Mulberry abounds; and on the bases of the precipitous hills of White river, we should suppose, would be the happiest soil and climate for the vine. Muscadine, and *pine wood's grapes* abound; as do pawpaws and persimmons. Figs are raised, but with difficulty; and the tree is often killed to the ground by the frost. Peaches are raised in great excellence and abundance. Apple orchards do well at Mount Prairie, and in the open and high lands above Peccan Point on Red river; and no doubt, will thrive in all the higher and more northern regions of this territory. In the lower and more settled parts of it they have no where succeeded well. Chickasaw and prairie plums grow wild in abundance, and the woods and prairies abound in native fruits and berries.

The soil is of all qualities from the best to the most sterile. The settlement of Point Chico, on the Mississippi, has a soil of the best quality; and is noted for the productiveness of its cotton plantations. The bottoms of the Arkansas are not generally so rich, as those of Red river.—The belt of cultivated land below the Post of Arkansas, called 'the coast,' does, indeed, somewhat resemble the delightful country so called above New Orleans in appearance. The resemblance ceases here. It has a soil of but moderate richness; and needs manuring to produce large cotton, or maize. To one emerging from the inundated and mephitic swamps below, this line of open, contiguous plantations, dotted with beautiful clumps of the fine trees of this climate, and French habitations, which generally have a very picturesque appearance, this tract, called 'the coast,' has a charming appearance. There is a great extent of cotton lands of the first quality, in the country along the river, above the Post, in the 'Quawpaw purchase.' The country, five or six hundred miles up the Arkansas, where the American garrison used to be, and that, where it now is, and the country where the Arkansas mission is settled, have large prairies interspersed with forest bottoms, and great tracts of excellent soil. There is much fine country in this territory above Peccan Point on Red river. Mount Prairie, which rises, like a prodigious Indian mound, from the subjacent plains, may be reckoned among the striking spectacles of the country. It is ten or twelve miles in diameter; and is situated on the waters of the Washita. It has a soil of great fertility, and of the blackness of ink; rather exposed, however, to 'bake,' as the phrase is, in the hot and dry weather. They obtain water from wells, which are obliged to be dug of very great depth.—In the whole depth vast quantities of sea-shells appear.—In a state of pulverization they are mixed with the earth, communicating a mawkish and unpleasant taste to the water, and very great fertility to the soil. On White river are some of the finest lands and the healthiest sites for planters in this country. In short this territory possesses great bodies of the best soil. There are vast tracts, too, of precipitous knobs, sterile ridges, sandy, or muddy prairies, and miserable barrens. The country on the Mississippi, between White river and the St. Francis, is in many places above the overflow, and of the highest fertility. Wapanocka bottom, opposite Memphis, is an uncommonly high, rich and extensive bottom. The

soil on the St. Francis is very fertile; and is covered with a heavy growth of beech, generally denoting a rich soil; but the hills are so precipitous, and exposed to wash, as hardly to be susceptible of cultivation. On the whole, this territory has a sufficiency of excellent lands, to become a rich and populous state.—In its eastern front, and near the Mississippi and the Arkansas, it is exposed to excessive annoyance from its myriads of mosquitoes.

This climate is a compound of that of Missouri and Louisiana. Until we advance 200 miles west of the Mississippi, in its humidity it more nearly resembles the latter. The season, in point of the forwardness of vegetation in the spring, is also, much more like that of Louisiana. The season of planting is three weeks later than on the coast above New Orleans; and is more than that in advance of the climate of Missouri.—The distribution of rain is extremely unequal. There are often drenching rains and thunder every day, for thirty-six days in succession. At other times, the weather is as remarkable, for long droughts. Planting of corn commences by the middle of March, and cotton by the first of April. By this time the forests of the Arkansas are in full leaf; and the shores of no river show a deeper tangle of vines near the soil, and of nobler forest trees above.

The shores of Arkansas, as far up as Little Rock, are decidedly unhealthy. Great tracts on all sides are covered with sleeping lakes and stagnant bays. The country is a dead level. The falling waters of the rains cannot be drained off. In the commencement of summer they are exposed to the intense ardors of the sun. Sickness is the natural result. On the vast prairie, which commences just above the Post, and extends ninety miles up the country, it is more healthy; and there is less annoyance from the mosquitoes. This long sweep of country is thoroughly ventilated. But the air, in the timbered bottoms, is close, and unelastic; and the mosquitoes are excessively troublesome. There is but too often an abundant visitation of bilious and remittent fevers in the latter part of summer and the first of autumn. Farther up the country and on the open prairies, it is as healthy as in any other country in the same climate. It is a very absurd idea, that a country of the extensiveness of this should all be alike sickly. In this territory there are many positions, but a few miles apart, one of which may be as sickly as the shores of Surinam, and the other as healthy, as any country in America.

Among the curiosities of this region may be mentioned the vast masses of sea shells, that are found dispersed over different tracts of the country. They are generally found in points remote from limestone; and answer a valuable purpose to the inhabitants, who collect, and burn them for lime. Far above the political limits of the territory, and towards the sources of the Arkansas, is the sublime elevation, which we hope will always retain the name of Pike's mountain. The prairies are bounded in that direction by the stupendous ridges of the Rocky mountains. There are very considerable mountains near the Hot Springs, which see.

The Quawpaw Indians intermixed with many fugitive Choctaws, reside on the Arkansas not far above the Post. That portion of the Cherokee nation, which has emigrated west of the Mississippi, has its chief settlements on the Arkansas. Beyond this territory (a White river are congregated the Shawnees and Delawares, that have

emigrated from Ohio and Missouri. Above the Cherokees, on the Arkansas, are the Osages; and still higher are the Pawnees. In the vast waste



of prairies, that interpose between this territory and the Rocky mountains, roam different tribes of Indians, among which are often seen, Indians from the Mexican country, who come here to hunt the bison. These animals with deer, elk, bears, and wolves are abundant in this region. Herds of wild horses are seen ranging the prairies and forests of the western parts. They are rather small in size but very fleet and hardy. They are caught with the noose or entrapped into pens, and when taken may be broke to the saddle or harness.



There are no large towns in this territory and the settlements are scattered about in isolated and detached situations, generally with great tracts of wild country between them. Little Rock, on the south bank of the Arkansas, is the seat of government.

Arkansas, a great river running into the Mississippi, from the West, through the centre of the Territory of Arkansas.

The extent of this mighty stream, which is said to meander a long distance in the Rocky mountains, is commonly given at 2,500 m. This is probably an extravagant calculation. It is believed, that its distance from the point, where it has a volume of waters to entitle it to the name of river, to its entrance into the Mississippi, measuring its curves, is about 2,000 miles. In summer it pours a broad and deep stream from the mountains upon the arid, bare, and sandy plains. The sand and the dry surrounding atmosphere so drink up the water, that in the dry season it may be crossed, many hundred miles below the mountains, without wading as high as the knees. The tributary streams are far from being so well known, as to render them susceptible of an accurate description. Some of them are remarkable for being impregnated with salt to such a degree, that we have tasted the waters of the main river so salt, as to be unpotable. The whole alluvial earth along the

banks is so strongly impregnated with salt, that the cattle sometimes kill themselves by eating it. For a distance of many hundred miles from its mouth, it receives no tributaries of any considerable length, owing to the configuration of the country through which it passes, and to the vicinity of Red river and Washita on one side, and the Yellow Stone, Kansas, and Osage on the other. When it has arrived within four hundred miles of the Mississippi, it begins to assume the character of Red river, in the numbers of its bayous and lakes. The belt of high land, between the river and the cypress swamps, is by no means so wide, as that on the other river. The alluvial soil is of the same colour and qualities, though it is not generally so fertile. It has a broader channel, and generally a narrower valley. We believe, that it does not carry so much water; and the rapidity of its ordinary current is less. When it is full, its waters have a still deeper colour. Its curves, that is to say, its *points* and *bends* are broader and deeper. It surpasses the Mississippi, or any river of the west in the perfect regularity of these, and in the uniformity and beauty of the young cotton wood groves, that spring up on the convex sand bars. In other respects, it has a surprising resemblance to Red river. The Arkansas has decidedly the advantage in the extent of its navigation. In the spring floods, steam-boats can ascend it nearly to the mountains. The first thirty or forty miles of its course, is through a heavy, inundated forest, with very little land sufficiently above the floods, to admit of cultivation. Forty or fifty miles by the course of the river above the Post, bluffs, crowned with pine, come into the river. Between that distance and the Post, only a narrow belt along the river is above the overflow; and even through this belt the river has torn great numbers of *crevasses*, through which in high floods its waters escape into the swamps. Directly beyond these belts are gum trees, and other vegetation denoting swampy soil. Beyond these are vast cypress swamps; and in all its course from the bluffs to the mouth, like Red river, it has its net-work chequering of bayous and lakes. The lakes, on the subsidence of the river, are covered with vast leaves of the *Nymphaea Nelumbo*. The bayous, when filled with the river waters, have the same curves as the river: and while the river is full, the same colour; and, until we observe their want of current, might easily be, as they have a thousand times been, mistaken for the river itself.

Arklow, a barony containing 13 parishes, and the towns of Arklow, and part of Wicklow, in the county of Wicklow, Ireland. The town of Arklow is situate on the shore of St. George's channel, about 13 m. S. of Wicklow, and contained a population of 3,808 in 1821, and the parish 2,418 more.

Arles, an ancient city of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone, lately an archiepiscopal see. It was the chief city of ancient Gaul during the reign of Constantine, and Boson made it the capital of the kingdom of Burgundy. The country around produces good wine, vermillion, manna, oil, and fruits. There are a great number of antiquities, of which the amphitheatre and obelisk are the most remarkable. It is seated on the Rhone, 20 m. S. E. of Nismes. Long. 5. 37. E. lat. 43. 40. N.

Arlington, p.t. Bennington Co. Vt. 40 m. from Troy, Saratoga Springs, Whitehall and Rutland Pop. 1,207. It has quarries of marble and lime stone, and a mineral spring.

Armagh, an interior county in the N. E. part of Ireland, 32 m. long and 19 broad; bounded on the E. by Down, W. by Tyrone and Monaghan, N. by Lough Neagh and S. by Louth. It contains 20 parishes, and sends three members to parliament. The soil is reckoned the richest in Ireland; but a tract called the Fewes is hilly and barren, and there are also some considerable bogs. Some good marble is found in this country; and the linen manufacture flourishes in all its branches. It has no river of consequence but the Blackwater, which separates it from Tyrone.

Armagh, a populous parish and city of Ireland, the capital of the county of its name, and the see of an archbishop, who is primate of all Ireland. It has one of the best linen markets in Ulster, and many bleaching grounds in its vicinity. It is seated near the river Kalin, 45 m. S. E. of Londonderry, and 62. N. by W. of Dublin. Long. 7. 6. W. lat. 54. 20. N. Pop. of the city in 1821, 8,493, and the parish 22,650 more.

Armagh, p.v. Indiana Co. Pa. 160 m. W. Harrisburg.

Armagnac, a late province of France, in Guisenne, 55 m. long and 40 broad. It is fertile in corn and wine, and has a trade in brandy and wool. This province, with Gascony, now forms the department of Gers.

Armenia, a country of Asiatic Turkey, bordering on the S. E. extremity of the Black Sea, and extending eastward into Persia; it lies between the 38th and 45th deg. of E. long. and under the 39th and 40th of N. lat. The Euphrates, which has its source at the S. E. extremity of the country, runs parallel with its southern boundary; it is watered by several other rivers falling into the Black Sea, and the Karai which rises in the centre of the country runs eastward falling into the Caspian. It is a mountainous country (Ararat rising to the height of 9,500 ft.) and abounds in minerals, whilst the valleys yield abundance of corn and fruit. The inhabitants are much addicted to commerce and have a high reputation for probity, they are the chief merchants for the eastern commerce of Turkey, as the Greeks are for the western. The Armenians form a distinct sect of Christians under a patriarch and an archbishop. Erzerum, or Arz Roum, m N. lat. 40. and 40. 50. E. long. is the capital. Of the civil, judicial, or military institutions, or extent of population of Armenia, but very little is known to Europeans; the Persians claim authority over the eastern part, and the Kurds interfere from the south.

Armentiers, a town of France, in the department of Nord, seated on the Lis, 8 m. W. N. W. of Lisle.

Armiers, a town of France, in the department of Nord, seated on the Sambre, 20 m. S. of Mons.

Armiro, a town of European Turkey, in Thessaly, on the gulf of Volo, 30 m. S. E. of Lariassa. Long. 23. 22. E., lat. 39. 30. N.

Armond, St. a town of Lower Canada, at the N. end of Lake Champlain.

Armstrong, a County in the western part of Pennsylvania. Pop. 17,625. Kittaning, 214 m. W. by N. of Harrisburg, is the chief town. The Alleghany river enters the county at the N. W. extremity, runs in an angle to the centre, and leaves it at the S. W. extremity. Kittaning is situate on the east bank, near the centre of the county.

Arnyden, a town of Holland, in the island of Walcheren, now inconsiderable, the sea having

stooped up the harbour. Salt-works are its chief resources. It is 3 m. E. of Middleburg.

Arnay le Duc, a town of France, in the department of Cote d'Or, seated in a valley, near the river Arroux, 25 m. N. W. of Baune.

Arnsbury, a town of Brandenburg in the Old Mark, with a ruined castle, on a hill on the river Elbe, 3 m. from Werben.

Arnedo, a seaport of Peru, with a good harbour, in the Pacific Ocean, 25 m. N. of Callao. Long. 76. 53. W. lat. 11. 40. S.

Arnhausen, a town of Germany, in Pomerania, 24 m. E. of New Stettin. Also another town on the east bank of the Saal, bishopric of Wartzburg.

Arnhem, a strong town of Holland, in Gelderland, capital of the quarter or county of its name. It was formerly the residence of the dukes of Gelderland, and is seated on the Rhine, 8 m. N. of Nimeguen. Long. 5. 54. E. lat. 52. 2. N.

Arnhem Bay, on the N. W. side of the great gulf of Carpentaria.

Arno, a celebrated river of Tuscany, which rises in the Apennines and passing by Florence and Pisa, enters the gulf of Genoa a little below the latter town.

Arnold, a populous parish contiguous to Nottingham, Eng., bordering on Sherwood Forest. Pop. in 1821, 3,572.

Arnsheim, the name of two towns in the palatinate of the Lower Rhine, one near Worms, and the other about 10 m. E. of New Baumberg.

Arnsdorf, the name of several small towns in Germany, one in Lower Bavaria, two in Silesia, one in Obeland, and another in Ermeland.

Arnstadt, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Gotha, with a castle, a palace, and three churches; seated on the Gera, 11 m. S. of Erfurt.

Arnstein, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg with a castle, seated on the Weren, 9 m. S. W. of Schweinfurt, and about the same distance E. from Carlstadt.

Arokhage, a city of Persia, in Segestan, and the capital of a district to which it gives name. It is 110 m. S. S. W. of Cannahar and 210 E. S. E. of Zareng. Long. 65. 40. E., lat. 31. 20. N.

Arolsen, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Hesse, county of Waldeck, near the river Aar, 29 m. S. S. E. of Paderborn.

Arona, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, with a ruined castle, on the lake Maggiore, 30 m. N. W. of Milan.

Arpino, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, 8 m. N. of Aquino.

Arqua, a town of Italy, in the Paduan, remarkable for the tomb of Petrarch. It is 10 m. S. of Padua.

Arquata, a town of the territory of Genoa, seated on the Scrivia, 25 m. N. of Genoa.

Arques, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, with an ancient castle. Here Henry IV. gained a complete victory over the duke of Mayenne, general of the leagues, in 1589. It stands on a river of its name, 4 m. S. E. of Dieppe.

Aragon, a province of the kingdom of Spain. Arragon was formerly an independent kingdom and comprehended Arragon Proper, Catalonia, Valencia, and the Balearic isles of Majorca, Minorca, Ivica, Cabrera, and Formentera. The kingdom of Arragon Proper is an interior district, extending south from New Castile in the lat. of 40.

N. in a N. E. direction to the Pyrenees, bounded on the N. W. by Old Castile and Navarre; and on the east by the north end of Valencia, and Catalonia; its superficies is about 1,230 sq. French leagues, and its population in 1810 was about 680,000. The river Ebro enters the territory from the N. W. and runs through the middle of it in a S. E. direction. Saragossa seated on the banks of the Ebro, is the chief and only place of importance in the whole territory, nor is it remarkable for any natural productions; whilst the domination of the priestcraft, which pervades all Spain, operates as a barrier to all social enterprise and improvement.

Arrah, or *Arraba*, a river on the east side of the province of Mekhran, Persia. There is a town of the same name on the coast about 60 m. west of the river, in lat. 25. 30. N. 65. E. long.

Arrah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar, 33 m. W. by S. of Patna.

Arran, an island of Scotland, in the frith of Clyde, to the south of the isle of Bute. It is of an oval form, 20 m. long and 12 broad, and constitutes the greatest part of the county of Bute. Ridges of rugged mountains extend across the island, and Goatfell is near 3,000 ft. in height. The southern parts present low and cultivated grounds. The climate is healthful, and invalids resort hither to drink the whey of goats milk. Robert Bruce took refuge in this island, during the time of his greatest distress. Among the rocks are found iron-ore, spar, and a great variety of beautiful pebbles. On the coast are many wonderful caverns, which often afford shelter to smugglers. It is divided into two parishes, Kilbride, and Kilmorey. Total pop. 6,541. The principal place is Lamlash.

Arras, a fortified city of France, capital of the department of Pas de Calais, and an episcopal see, and one of the most ancient towns of France; it was the seat of the Atrebates in the time of Cæsar. It is divided into two towns; one named the city, which is the most ancient; and the other the town, which is modern. The great square is full of fine buildings, surrounded with piazzas. It was the birth-place of Robespierre, and is seated on the Scarpe, 22 m. W. N. W. of Cambray. Long. 2. 46. E. lat. 50. 17. N. Pop. about 19,000.

Arriège, a department of France, containing the late provinces of Couserans, and Foix. It is so named from a river, which rises in the Pyrenees, and passing by Foix and Pamiers, enters the Garonne, near Toulouse. Gold dust is found among its sands. Foix is the capital. Pop. about 225,000.

Arroe or *Aaroe* and *Eroe*, two islands of Denmark, the first about the middle of the little Belt, and the other at its entrance into the Baltic. There are a cluster of islands also called Arroe, just within the Red Sea, opposite to Moka.

Arroo, five islands in the Indian Ocean, to the south and west of New Guinea, extending from 5 30. to 7. 0. S. lat. with narrow channels between them. The chief product is sago. During the dry or western monsoon, numerous flocks of the birds of paradise, from New Guinea, reside in these islands, where great numbers are killed, dried, and exported to Banda. The Arroo isles are considered as belonging to the Dutch.

Arsamas, a town of Russia, situate near the source of the Tschia, a branch of the Oka river, in the province of Nishnei, or Lower Novogorod. It is about 100 m. E. of Moscow, and has a variety of manufactures. Pop. about 6,000

Asur, a town on the coast of Syria, in Palestine, with a fortress, 10 m. N. of Jaffa.

Arta, a seaport of European Turkey, in Albania, and a Greek archbishop's see. It has a considerable trade in tobacco and skins, and is seated on the Arta, 70 m. N. N. W. of Lepanto. Long. 21. 20. E. lat. 39. 28. N.

Artaki, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on the south coast of the sea of Marmora, 76 m. S. W. of Constantinople. Long. 27. 40. E. lat. 39. 30. N.

Artakui, a town of European Turkey, in Rumania, 48 m. N. W. of Gallipoli.

Artern, a town of Upper Saxony, in the county of Mansfield, circle of Thuringia, on the river Unstrutt, 29 m. N. N. E. of Erfurt.

Artois, a late province of France, bounded on the north and east by Flanders, and south and west by Hainault, Cambresis, and Picardy. It is now included in the department of Pas de Calais

Aruba, an island 15 m. in circumference, situated near the mouth of the gulf of Maracaybo. 45 m. W. of Curaçao. Long. 70. 5. W. lat. 12. 10. N.

Arundel, a borough in Sussex, Eng., governed by a mayor. It is seated on the side of a hill on the river Arun, about 5 m. from the sea, and has a venerable gothic church, formerly, collegiate. Its castle, the ancient seat of the dukes of Norfolk, stands on the hill, and is of great extent; a vast sum was expended upon it by Charles the XII. duke; the interior court forms a square of 200 ft. each way, the centre of the east side is decorated by a magnificent work of art, a bas relief, representing Alfred and the assembling of the first jury. It was executed by the elder Rossi, and is the finest and most characteristic work of art of the kind in Europe; the library is on the same side, fitted up with the finest mahogany and cedar most highly wrought; the west side is occupied by a grand banqueting room and chapel; the south, the state apartments; the north is open to the gardens, but at the N. W. corner is the old gateway, and tower, a circular building of great dimensions, and was formerly the strongest place of defence in Britain. The possession of this castle confers an earldom on the proprietor. The river is navigable for barges, and great quantities of timber are sent hence for the dock-yards. It is 11 m. S. E. of Chichester and 56 S. S. W. of London.

Arva, a County at the northern extremity of Lower Hungary, intersected by the Carpathian mountains; it contains a pop. of about 75,000, subsisting chiefly by agriculture, more particularly flax for domestic manufacture and some for trade. There is a town which gives name to the county, situate on a stream which falls into the Wag River.

Arve, a rapid river of Savoy, which rises in Faucigny, and watering Salenche, Cluse, and Bonneville, joins the Rhone, below Geneva.

Arwangen, a town and castle of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne, on the river Aar, 12 m. E. of Soleure.

Arzew, a seaport town of Algiers, about 15 m. W. of Oran. It appears to be the ancient Arsenaria, there being many relics of antiquity in the neighbourhood.

Arzila, a seaport in the kingdom of Fez, about 30 m. S. of Cape Spartel, and 50 S. S. W. of Tangiers. It was formerly a Roman colony, and a place of considerable importance, but at present does not contain more than 1,000 inhabitants.

Arzingan, a town of Armenia, on the west

bank of a branch of the Euphrates, 45 m. S. W. of Arx Roum.

Asab, or *Assab*, a town of Abyssinia, in Danacali, on a bay in the straits of Babelmandel, 36 m. S. E. of Bailur.

Asangaro, a town and district of Peru, west of the Andes, north of the lake Chuiento. It is very thinly peopled.

Asaph, St. a city of Wales, and a bishop's see, in Flintshire, on the river Elwy, where it unites with the Clwyd. It is a poor place, of note only for its cathedral, but has a market on Saturday. It is 27 m. W. of Chester, and 217 N. W. of London, on the line of road to Holyhead.

Asben, an interior country of North Africa, of which Agadas is the capital; it is bounded on the east by Bornou, and north and west by the deserts of Zaara and Tuarick.

Ashbury, p.v. Warren Co. N. J. 34 m. N. W. Trenton.

Ascalon, a town on the coast of Palestine, distinguished in Jewish history as one of the chief cities of the Philistines. It is now an insignificant place about 30 m. S. W. of Jerusalem, and 10 N. of Gaza.

Ascension, a parish in the Eastern District of Louisiana, upon the Mississippi. The soil is rich and produces sugar and cotton. Donaldson, 75 m. from New Orleans, is the chief town. Pop. of the parish, 5,400.

Ascension, a barren island in the Atlantic Ocean, 600 m. N. W. of St. Helena. It has a safe harbour, at which the East India ships often touch, to procure turtles which are here plentiful and large. Long. 13. 50. W. lat. 7. 57. S. Also the name of a bay on the east coast of Yucatan, and of the chief town of the island of Margarita on the coast of Cumana.

Asch or *Ausch*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leutmeritz, situate on the banks of a small river which falls into the Elbe, about 20 miles above the town of Leutmeritz. Also the name of a small town in Wirtemberg, and of another in Bavaria.

Aschach, a considerable town of Upper Austria, in the quarter of Hausruck, on the south bank of the Danube.

Aschaffenburg, a town of Germany, lately in the territory of Mentz, but now the capital of a principality of the same name, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, insulated in that of Franconia. Here is a palace in which George II. of England took up his quarters the night before the battle of Dettingen, in 1748. It was taken by the French in 1796 and 1800. It is situate near the conflux of the Aschaff with the Maine, on the east side of the latter river, 20 m. E. S. E. of Frankfort, and 40 W. N. W. of Wurzburg. Long. 9. 5. E. lat. 50. 0. N.

Aschersleben, a considerable town on the west bank of the Saal, in the principality of Anhalt, circle of Upper Saxony.

Ascoli, a town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, with two citadels; seated on a mountain, by the river Tronto, 80 m. N. E. of Rome. Long. 13. 29. E. lat. 42. 44. N.

Ascoli di Satriano, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, seated on a mountain, 70 m. E. of Naples. Long. 15. 50. E. lat. 41. 8. N.

Ascora, a town in the island of Majorca, with a church containing a celebrated image of the Virgin, much resorted to by pilgrims.

Ascutney, a mountain in Vt. between Weathersfield and Windsor, 3,320 feet high. It is chiefly a

granite rock with very few trees. The summit affords an extensive prospect of the Connecticut and a highly cultivated region in the neighbourhood.

Ashantee, an interior territory of North Africa, extending from the meridional line to the 5th or 6th deg. of W. long. bounded by the Gold coast. The Ashantees have for a long period been the most powerful of all the Negro tribes of W. Africa, not only in their contests with their neighbours, but they have frequently defied the scientific and destructive means of European warfare: during the period of the uncontrolled sway of the slave trade, previous to the commencement of the present century, the Ashantees, though little known upon the coast, were the main instruments in the interior, by which that debasing traffic was carried on, being constantly at war with their neighbours for the obtaining of prisoners to send to the coast as slaves, and it was the Ashantees who gave rise to the famous, or rather infamous Assiento contract of the Spaniards: since the restriction of the slave trade to the south of the equator, the Ashantees, though still full of thirst for war, have directed more of their attention to commerce. It was in 1806 that they first appeared formidable on the coast against the Annamboes, and in 1823 they completely defeated the whole British force of the coast, which took the field against them; the governor who commanded in person being slain in the conflict, and the wreck of the army compelled to take refuge in the forts.

Ashborough, p.v. Randolph Co. N. C. 78 m. W. Raleigh.

Ashborne, a town of Derbyshire, Eng. It is famous for cheese, and seated between the rivers Dove and Compton, 10 m. N. E. of Uttoxeter, and 139 N. N. W. of London. Pop. of the parish 4,688.

Ashburnham, p.t. Worcester Co. Mass. 55 m. N. W. Boston. Pop. 1,403. Leather is made here in large quantities by an incorporated company with a capital of 30,000 dollars. Here is also the Boston Soap-stone manufactory with a capital of 20,000 dollars.

Ashburton, a borough in Devonshire, Eng. It is one of the four stannary towns, and has a considerable manufacture of serges. It is seated among hills (remarkable for tin and copper) near the river Dart, 19 m. S. W. of Exeter, and 192 W. by S. of London. It returns two members to parliament. Pop. in 1821, 3,403.

Ashby, p.t. Middlesex Co. Mass. 50 m. N. W. Boston. Pop. 1,240.

Ashby de la Zouch, a town in Leicestershire, Eng. It had a castle with a very high tower, some ruins of which are standing. Here are manufactures of stockings, hats and ribands, and a considerable trade in malt. A canal from the town communicates with the Coventry canal. Ashby is 13 m. S. of Derby, and 115 N. N. W. of London. Pop. in 1821, 4,227. A vein of coal, of a very superior quality was opened in the vicinity about the year 1816, and a mineral water in the same neighbourhood, since about the same period, has been much resorted to.

Ashereff, or *Eshreff*, a town of Persia, situate on a small rivulet which falls into the Caspian Sea at its south end.

Ashfield, p.t. Franklin Co. Mass. 105 m. W. Boston. Pop. 1,732.

Ashford, p.t. Windham Co. Conn. 27 m. N. E. Hartford. Pop. 2,688.

Ashford, a town in Kent, Eng., governed by a

mayor, with a market on Tuesday. The church is large, and was formerly collegiate. It is seated on the Ash, near its confluence with the Stour, 14 m. S.W. of Canterbury, and 55 S. E. of London. Pop. in 1821, 2,773.

Ashland, p.t. Montgomery township, Richland Co. Ohio, 90 m. from Columbus.

Ashmunein, a town of Egypt, built on the ruins of a city, supposed to be the ancient Hermopolis, on the left bank of the Nile, 140 m. S. S. W. of Cairo. Long. 31. 7. E. lat. 28. 10. N.

Ashnagar, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Cabul, seated on the Kameh, 80 m. N. of Attock, and 110 S. E. of Cabul.

Ashtabula, a County at the N. E. extremity of Ohio, bordering on Lake Erie. Pop. 14,584. Jefferson is the chief town.

Ashtabula, p.t. in the above County, on L. Erie, 200 m. from Columbus. It has a good harbour and is a flourishing town.

Ashtabula, a stream of Ohio, about 30 m. in length, running into L. Erie.

Ashton-under-line, a town and populous parish of Lancashire, Eng.; the town is seated on a high bank which rises from the river Tame, 7 m. east of Manchester. The parish is divided into four districts, viz. that of the town, which in 1821 contained 9,225 inhab. Audenshaw, 3,781, Hartshead, 9,137, and Knott-Lanes, 3,827: total 26,967, forming together one of the most important seats of the cotton manufacture, containing upwards of 60 large establishments for spinning and machine-weaving, four iron and brass foundries, as many machine manufactories, and about 30 establishments for the manufacture of hats. It has also extensive collieries in its vicinity, and it is intersected by the Manchester, and the Huddersfield and Peat Forest canals. The foundation stone of a new church in the gothic style was laid in 1821. There are 16 other towns or villages in different parts of England named Ashton, or to which it is prefixed.

Ashuelot, r. Cheshire Co. N. Hampshire, flows S. W. into the Connecticut.

Asia, one of the three grand divisions of the eastern hemisphere; its boundaries are so exceedingly irregular as to render it difficult to convey an accurate idea of its position, limits, and extent, except by a map; it lies however wholly north of the equator. Point Romaine, the most southerly point of the Malaya promontory, being in lat. 1. 23. 30. N. Bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean, or as a medial line by the 70th deg. of N. lat. from west to east it extends in its extreme limits from the Dardanelles in 26. to Behring's straits in 190. E. but exclusive of the promontories of Natolia, Hindoostan, Malaya, Kamschatka, and the islands under the equator, Asia may be considered as lying between the 15th and 70th deg. of N. lat. and the 40th and 130th of E. long. and containing an area of about 11,000,000 of sq. m. Asia is separated from Europe on the west by the Ural mountains, extending from the line of the Arctic circle in the long. of 63. E. bearing west to the long. 54. in the lat. of 63. from which point they again bear to the east to the long. of 59. in the lat. of 55., from which point, while the Ural mountains run in a parallel line with the 59th of long. the Asiatic boundary becomes partly conventional, bearing west to the sea of Asoph; from which, the Black Sea, the Sea of Marmora, the Dardanelles, and Levant, form the western boundary to the isthmus of Suez which separates it from Africa: the Arabian gulf or Red Sea.

then forms the remainder of its western boundary, and the Arabian Sea, Indian Ocean, and China Sea, bounds it on the south, and the North Pacific Ocean on the east, and the Arctic Ocean as previously stated, forms its northern boundary; this vast extent of territory is divided into 11 great parts, viz. Siberia, Chinese Tartary, China, Thibet, Western or Independent Tartary, the Birman empire, Hindoostan, Persia, Arabia, Asiatic Turkey, and Japan, the latter being exclusively insular. Several noble rivers flow in various directions; the Obi, the Ynessei and Lena, fall into the Arctic Ocean, the Amoor or Saghalien, into the sea of Ochotak, in the North Pacific, the Yellow and Great Rivers intersect China from west to east falling into the bay of Nankin, and the Ganges, Indus, and Euphrates flowing from north to south; but it is worthy of remark, that neither in Asia or Europe, or in either of the two grand divisions of the western hemisphere, are there any rivers of importance that flow from east to west, whilst in Africa there are none that flow from west to east.

Although the rivers of Asia do not vie in magnificence with those of the western hemisphere, Asia far exceeds it in the magnificence of its mountains. The Himalaya range which separates Hindoostan from Tartary in the lat. of 29. N. rises to the prodigious height of 27,677 ft. above the level of the sea; the Ural ridge extends in a uniform and unbroken chain, from the line of the Arctic circle to the sea of Aral, and although not rising higher than about 4,500 ft. they are emphatically denominated by the Russians, the back, and by the Tartars, the girdle of the world; the Altaian chain intersects the entire territory in a N. E. direction, from the Arabian Sea to the east cape in Behring's straits, and in the lat. of 49. N. rises to the height of 12,800 ft. and Mounts Caucasus, Taurus, Ararat, &c. &c. spread over the western part of Asia, rising to the height of 8 to 10,000 ft. The Caspian, Baikal, and sea of Aral, are the only inland waters that merit notice in this place, and when compared with those of the north division of the western hemisphere, they are very insignificant. The islands of the eastern ocean are so numerous, and so diffusely scattered, as to render it difficult to decide which properly belong to Asia, and which do not; those however which admit of no dispute may be enumerated as follows, beginning at the north: viz. Saghalien, Jesso, the Japanese, Loo Choo, Formosa, Hainan, the Philippines, Borneo, Celebes, Java, Sumatra, Ceylon, the Maldives, and Laocadives; the Ladrone, New Carolines, Pelew, New Guinea, Solomon's, New Hebrides, New Caledonia, Sandwich, Society, Friendly, New Zealand; and Van Diemen's Land, will most probably hereafter become more particularly identified with New Holland.

Asia was the parent of nations, and the scene of most of those remarkable transactions which are recorded in sacred history. After the deluge, Noah is said to have settled near the borders of the Euphrates, and to have peopled the whole continent, the posterity of Shem occupying the central regions, Japhet the northern, and Ham the southern. Javan and his descendants, Ashkenaz, Dodanim, Tharashish, Elisha, Togermah, and Riphath, are supposed to have been the ancient inhabitants of Asia Minor. The Canaanites and Amalekites were the people of Syria and Arabia Petrea. Modern writers have referred the present natives of Asia to those different stocks the

Hebrews, Indians, and Tartars, the propriety of which will appear from their make, features, and languages. There are, however, some large tribes which cannot be referred to any of these classes. Mr. Pinkerton observes that the population of Asia is allowed by all authors to be wholly primitive, with the exception of the Tahuktahis (whom the Russian historians suppose to have passed from the opposite coast of America), the colonies that have migrated from Russia to the northern parts as far as the sea of Kamtschatka, the well-known European settlements, and a few others. Asia certainly contains a decidedly original population, and presents an ample field for the study of man in all the stages of his progress from barbarism to civilization. The western part of Asia appears to have been occupied by numerous petty sovereignties, whose very names are now extinct. At a somewhat later period the Babylonian empire extended over the greater part of Western Asia; the Persians next reigned paramount on that side, 328 years before the Christian era; Alexander of Macedon extended his arms as far as the Ganges; but his exploits in Asia may be considered as incursions rather than conquests.

The ascendancy of the Persians in its turn yielded to the still greater ascendant influence and power of the Tartars from the north, who also in the 12th century subdued China in the east; and indeed such was the extent of their power, that at one period nearly the whole of Asia as well as a great part of Europe fell under their dominion.

The Mogul empire succeeded the Tartar, whilst the greater part of Eastern Tartary became united to China, which for several centuries has remained comparatively undisturbed; but at the present time, a company of English traders, under the denomination of "The United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies," may be regarded as the ascendant power, and as reigning lords paramount over all Asia. The Russians however occupy the whole of the north of Asia, from the Arctic Sea to the 50th degree of north latitude; and it will probably be their turn next to rule the S. as well as the N.

The productions of Asia, animal, mineral, vegetable, as well as birds, insects, reptiles, and fishes, are as majestic, valuable, and useful, as they are various and infinite. The elephant in Asia, like the camel in Africa, is made the instrument of burthen, and in war and pageantry ranks highest in importance; the lion and tiger of Asia are the noblest of their species, and as distinguished for their beauty and their symmetry as for their agility, strength, and ferocity. The leopard inhabits eastern and southern Asia and in rapidity and agility of motion is unrivalled by any other animal. He has a restless eye and a sinister

sues it up the trees. Usually he shuns man, but when closely pressed, he turns upon the hunter and sometimes when pinched by hunger he will attack unprovoked, though by stealth, the human race. The inferior classes of the animal creation will be more particularly adverted to under the heads of the several divisions of Asia. Although apparently not so rich in precious minerals as the southern division of the western hemisphere, Asia indicates abundance of gold, and some silver, and its gems are deservedly held in the highest estimation. Of the inferior metals, if they abound, a subduing species of policy precludes their preparation for utility, and Asia draws considerable supplies of iron, copper, tin, and lead from Europe.

Rice for food, and cotton for clothing, are the main productions of the soil over all the south parts of Asia and China, and in the latter country, a decoction of the well known tea shrub, constitutes the principal drink of that populous empire, whilst the vegetable tallow tree supplies many of their domestic wants.

Mahomedism is established in the central and western parts, while paganism, and the most degrading and cruel superstitions, prevail in all the other regions of Asia. Christianity is scarcely known throughout this part of the globe, except in Siberia and in Greece, where the profession of it has been perpetuated amidst cruelty and oppression;—nor have any adequate exertions been made by Europeans for its introduction, the small tract of India brought under cultivation by our missionaries being only as a single oasis in a vast and dreary desert.

The governments of Asia appear in all ages to have been arbitrary and despotic in the extreme; much addicted to parade and pageantry, and that to a degree of which Europe has exhibited no parallel. The government of China, although in name and form a complete despotism, appears however to be administered not only with temperance, but with a paternal solicitude for the welfare of the great body of the people, who may yet at the same time be ranked amongst the most abject of the human race. The ascendancy of the English at the close of the 18th and commencement of the 19th century is unquestionably the most important era in the history of Asia; and, although much that is objectionable and reprehensible prevails, in some respects it indicates brighter and better prospects to Asia than it has ever before experienced.

Asia Minor comprehends that part of western Asia under the dominion of the Turks, bordering north on the Black Sea, and south on the Levant, including the provinces of *Natolia*, *Caramania*, and *Roum*, which see.

Asiago, a considerable town of Italy, in Vicentino, 20 m. N. of Vicenza.

Asinara, an island in the Mediterranean, on the N. W. coast of Sardinia, 17 m. N. by W. of Sassari. It is 28 m. in compass, and is fertile and populous. Long. 8. 24. E. lat. 41. 0. N.

Askeaton, a town and parish of Ireland, in the county of Limerick, noted for its castle, and for one of the most perfect abbeys in the country; built by one of the earls of Desmond. It is seated on the Dee, near its confluence with the Shannon, 20 m. W. S. W. of Limerick. Pop. in 1820, 1,239, and of the parish, 3,425.

Askrig, a town in North Yorkshire, Eng. seated near the Ure, 18 m. W. S. W. of Richmond and 246 N. of London. Pop. in 1821, 765.



countenance, and is remarkably distinguished by the beauty of his hide, covered with brilliant spots. He lurks for his prey in ambush, or pur-

Asnieres, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, 10 m. N. W. of Bellac.

Asola, a town of Italy, in Bresciano, 20 m. S. E. of Brescia.

Asolo, a town of Italy, in Trevisano, with a spacious citadel on a hill. It is surrounded by walls, and situate near the Musone, 17 m. N. W. of Treviso.

Asoph, or *Azof*, a sea, anciently the Palus Mæotis, lying N. of the Black Sea, with which it communicates by the strait of Caffa, the ancient Cimmerian Bosphorus. The sea, which is sometimes called the Sea of Zabak, extends 240 m. from S. W. to N. E. between the latitudes of 42. to 47. N. and 34. to 39. of W. long.

Asoph, a district of the Russian empire, in the province of Catharineslaf, including a large tract of territory to the east and west of the town of Asoph. It was ceded by the Turks in 1774, and after that period, several new towns were built by Catharine II.; one of which, Catharineslaf, is now the capital.

Asoph, a town of Russia, lately the capital of a district of the same name, seated on the east bank of the Don, near its entrance into the sea of Asoph. It has been several times taken by the Turks and Russians. It is not of the importance it was in the reign of Peter the Great; the river being now so choked with sand as scarcely to admit the smallest vessel. Long. 38. 32. E. lat. 46. 58. N.

Asperen, a town of Holland, famous for a long siege which it held out against the Geldrians, in 1517. It is seated on the Linghe, 13 m. S. of Utrecht, and 22 E. of Rotterdam.

Aspera, a town of Austria, on the north bank of the eastern branch of the Danube, a little below Vienna, distinguished for a great battle fought between the French and Austrians in 1809, during which the town was totally destroyed, but has been since re-built.

Assam, an interior country of Asia, bounded on the W. by Bengal and Bootan, N. by Thibet, and S. E. and S. by Meckley. The river Burram-pooter divides it into two provinces; the northern, which is the most fertile, being called Uttercul, and the southern Dachincul. Among the products are many kinds of valuable fruits, with silk, musk, pepper, cocoanuts, sugar, and ginger. The open parts are marked with population and tillage; the woods abound with elephants. The mountains are inhabited by a savage tribe called Nances, who go naked, and eat dogs, cats, mice, locusts, and any thing they can find. The other inhabitants of Assam are base and unprincipled, have no fixed religion, nor any rule but their inclination. They eat all flesh except human, and even animals that die a natural death. They are enterprising, savage, vindictive, and fond of war. They have neither horses, asses, nor camels; but these are sometimes brought there from other countries. Asses they are fond of, but are so much afraid of a horse, that one trooper would put a hundred of them to flight. The invention of gunpowder is ascribed to the Assamese. It was known in China and Hindoostan in very remote antiquity; and in the code of Gentoo laws there is a prohibition of the use of fire-arms: but what these fire-arms were is not distinctly known. Ghergong is the capital.

Assancake, or *Hasenkala*, a town of Turkish Armenia, which has hot baths much frequented. It is seated on the Ares, 22 m. E. of Erzerum.

Assarpour, a town of Hindoostan, in the coun-

try of Cutch, at the most eastern mouth of the Indus, 38 m. W. of Boogebooge.

Assergur, a strong hill fort of Hindoostan, in Candeish. In the war with the Mahrattas, in 1803, it surrendered to the British. It is 20 m. N. E. of Burhanpour.

Assen, a town of Holland in Overijssel, 12 m. S. of Groningen, and 51 N. N. W. of Coevorden.

Assenheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, at the conflux of the Wetter with the Nidda, 11 m. N. E. of Frankfurt.

Assens, a sea-port of Denmark, in the island of Funen. It is the common passage from the duchy of Sleswick to Copenhagen, and is 17 m. S. W. of Odensee. Long. 10. 2. E. lat. 55. 17. N.

Assiniboins, or *Asseneboynes*, a river of North America, falling into the S. W. end of Lake Winnipeg; the North West Fur Trading Company have a house on the south bank of the river, about 15 m. above its entrance into the lake.

Assisi, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, with a magnificent church, 22 m. N. W. of Spoleto.

Assumption, a township and village of Lower Canada, situate on the bank of a river of the same name, which falls into the St. Lawrence a little below Montreal.

Assonet, p.v. in Berkley, Bristol Co. Mass.

Assos, a sea-port of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on a bay of the Archipelago, 12 m. S. E. of Tross. Long. 26. 36. E. lat. 39. 32. N.

Assumption, an episcopal city, capital of a province in Paraguay. It stands in a fertile country, on the east bank of the river Paraguay, a little above the confluence of the Pilcomayo. Long. 57. 40. W. lat. 22. 47. Also the name of one of the Ladrone islands, in N. lat. 19. 45. and 45. 35. E. long.

Assumption, a parish in the E. District of Louisiana, on the river Lafourche. Pop. 5,400. The court-house is 90 m. W. of New Orleans.

Astabat, a town of Persian Armenia, 3 m. from the river Aras, and 32 S. E. of Naksivan.

Astara, a town of Persia, in Ghilan, on a river of the same name, near its entrance into the S. W. end of the Caspian Sea. Long. 50. 40. E. lat. 38. 30. N.

Asterabad, or *Esterabad*, a town of Persia, capital of a province of its name at the S. E. part of the Caspian Sea. It stands at the mouth of a river, which forms a bay convenient for trade, 110 m. E. of Ferabad. Long. 54. 58. E. lat. 37. 16. N.

Asti, a city of Piedmont, capital of the department of Tanaro, with a citadel. Beside the cathedral, it contains upward of thirty other churches. It is seated on the Tanaro, 24 m. E. of Turin. Pop. about 22,000.

Astorga, an episcopal town of Spain, in Leoa, well fortified by art and nature. It is seated in a plain, on the river Tueria, 25 m. S. W. of Leon, and about midway on the high road from Corunna to Madrid.

Astrabad, a tongue of land on the northeast coast of the Crimea, extending into the sea of Asoph.

Astracan, a city of the Caucasus, and the principal city of Asiatic Russia, capital of a province of the same name, and an archbishop's see. It is situate on an island formed by two branches of the Volga River, near its entrance into the north end of the Caspian Sea, in the lat. of 46. and has a good harbour. It is surrounded by walls, and on the west has a triangular fortress

Here are 25 Russian churches, and two convents; the Armenians, Lutherans, and Papists, have their places of worship; and the Hindoos of Moulton have been permitted to erect a temple. The houses are in general of wood; and the inhabitants are estimated at 70,000. It seldom rains here, but the river Volga overflows, like the Nile, and when the water has run off, vegetation is very rapid. Here are several large vineyards from which some wine is made for home consumption; also manufactures of gunpowder, and nitre, and on the side of the Caspian Sea, are long marshes which produce a great quantity of salt. The Volga, either of itself, or by its numerous branches, intersects half of the interior provinces of European Russia, and affords to Astracan a facility of communication by water of inestimable advantage; it communicates with Moscow by the Kashma branch and with St. Petersburg from Twer, partly by canal, and partly by intermediate waters. The mouths of the river abound with *beluga*, a species of sturgeon, from the sound of which is made the finest isinglass, which forms a very extensive branch of the commerce of Astracan. Here is also the centre of all the commerce of Russia with Persia and the East, in which Russians, Persians, Armenians, Greeks, Tartars, Jews, Hindoos, French, and English all participate. It was taken from the Mongol Tartars about the middle of the 15th century, and is about 770 m. S. E. of Moscow, and 1,050 S. S. E. of St. Petersburg.

Asturias, a maritime province of the northwest of Spain, extending for about 120 m. along the shore of the Bay of Biscay. It is divided into two parts, Asturias de Oviedo and Asturias de Santillana, so named from their chief towns. This province is full of mountains and forests, its wine and horses are excellent; and it has mines of gold, lapis lazuli and vermilion. The eldest son of the king of Spain is styled prince of the Asturias. It was formerly a principality of the kingdom of Leon, and is bounded on the S. by the province of Leon; on the W. by Galicia; and on the E. by Biscay and Old Castile; it extends inland from the Bay of Biscay about 45 m. and contains a superficies of 308 sq. leagues, and in 1810, a population of 364,238. St. Andero at the eastern extremity of the province, in lat. 43. 28. N. and 3. 40. W. long. and distant by way of Segovia 87 and by Aranda 71 1-2 leagues north from Madrid, is the principal town on the coast, and Oviedo, 75 1-2 leagues N. W. from Madrid, is the chief town inland.

Asylum, t. Luzerne Co. Pa., on the Susquehanna, 66 m. N. W. Wilkesbarre.

Atacama, a seaport and province of Peru. The province has a great desert of the same name, which separates Peru from Chile. The town is remarkable for the fish called *tollo*, with which it carries on a great trade with the inland provinces. It is 210 m. S. by E. of Arica. Long. 69. 30. W. lat. 21. 20. S.

Atchinsk, a considerable town in the government of Tobolsk, on the frontiers of Colyvan. It is situated on a branch of the Obi river, in the lat. of 56. 20. N. and 89. 30. E. long.

Atchafalaya, a river of Louisiana, one of the mouths of the Mississippi, striking off from that stream just below the entrance of Red River, and flowing south into the Gulf of Mexico. It is only however when the river is very high, that any great portion of the waters of the Mississippi passes off by this channel. Vast quantities of drift timber have passed from the main stream into

this river, and becoming clogged between its banks have formed what is called the Great Raft, where the river is covered with a floating bridge of timber, extending with interruptions, a length of 25 miles.

Atena, a town of Naples in Principato Citiorre, near the river Negro, 22 m. N. of Policastro.

Ath, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in Hainault. It has been often taken, and is seated on the Dender, 12 m. N. W. of Mons, on the road from Brussels to Tournay. Pop. about 7,500.

Athaboli, a town of European Turkey, in Rumania, on the coast of the Black Sea, 70 m. N. E. of Adrianople.

Athapescovo, a lake in the N. part of British America, discharging its waters into Slave Lake. It is 200 m. long.

Athboy, a parish and town in the county of Meath, Ireland. In 1821 the town contained a population of 1,569, and the parish, including the commons, and the village of Castletown, 4,275. The town is 30 m. N. of Dublin, and has three annual fairs.

Athelney, an island in Somerset, Co. Eng. at the confluence of the Thone and Parret, a few miles below Taunton, memorable for having afforded shelter to king Alfred. Here he collected some of his retainers, on which account he called it *Athelningay*, or the isle of Nobles, and hence he made frequent sallies upon the Danes.

Athenrey, a populous parish and town in the county of Galway, Ireland; in 1821, the population of the town was 1,093, and total of the parish 10,977.

Athens, a once celebrated city, situate on a promontory at the southern extremity of Eastern Europe, supposed to have been founded by Cecrops, 1,556 years antecedent to the Christian era, or about the period of the height of Egyptian glory in the age of Moses; it became the seat of kingly authority under Codrus, about the period of the reign of David in Palestine, and in about 1,000 years subsequent to its foundation, it had attained the summit of its glory, when it became the chief city of the Grecian republic, which successfully contended against the powerful arms of the Persian monarchy, and excelled in all the arts of poetry, painting, sculpture, and architecture; the two last, the Athenians may be said to have perfected, for all that succeeding ages have done has been to copy, mix, and transform. Eighty-six years antecedent to the Christian era, when refinement among the Athenians had sunk into licentiousness, and patriotism into selfish ambition, and individual aggrandisement, Athens fell a prey to the furious arms of Sylla, who sacked it of some of its choicest treasures; from this period it may be considered as having passed the meridian of its glory. In the 50th year of the Christian era, it was visited by the apostle Paul, whose speech to the multitude from the celebrated temple on Mar's Hill, as recorded in the 18th chap. of the Acts of the Apostles, verse 22nd, will best testify the social and moral condition of its inhabitants at the period; it subsequently became a prey to internal commotions, as well as to external enemies, and after experiencing various alternations of fortune, it became tributary to the Turks, on their establishing their dominion in Europe, and under them was the chief town of the district of Livadia; numerous vestiges of architectural grandeur still remain to attest the supremacy of the Athenians in that noble and useful art. The tower of the new church of St. Panaras, built in Lon-

don in 1822, is a copy of the celebrated Temple of the Winds which adorned Athens; and it is proposed to erect in Westminster a fac simile of the Parthenon, an edifice which has delighted the eye of every beholder, through a period of 2,500 years, the latter part of which it has been a prey to every species of spoliation. In 1808, lord Elgin, then ambassador from England at Constantinople, ransacked the Parthenon of the choicest vestiges of its friezes, &c. which now adorn the national Museum in London. Athens was besieged by the Greeks in the early part of their revolutionary struggle, and the acropolis fell into their hands in 1822. Since which time they have been masters of the city. It stands in a spacious plain; the hill of Mars, on the summit of which stood the temple, dedicated to the idol of that name, was, during the zenith of its greatness, in the centre of the city, but now, at some distance from the present town, which is bounded on one side by Mount Hymettus, deservedly celebrated for the honey which it produces. On the sea side it has three ports; the Phalereus, Munchyia, and Piræus, about 5 miles distant from the town, and through which it carries on some little external traffic in honey, wax, oil, olives, silk, &c. in exchange for the manufactures of Western Europe generally, but for which, its chief means of payment consist in the bills of exchange, drawn to defray the expenses of its numerous visitors; it is in lat. 37. 58. N. and 23. 46. W. long. Pop. 12,000.

Athens, p.t. Somerset Co. Me. Pop. 1,200.

Athens, t. Windham Co. Vt. 25 m. N. Brattleboro. Pop. 415.

Athens, p.t. Greene Co. N. Y. or the E. bank of the Hudson, opposite Troy. 26 m. below Albany. Pop. 2,425.

Athens, p.t. Bradford Co. Pa. on the Susquehanna.

Athens, p.t. Clarke Co. Geo. 68 m. N. Milledgeville, contains the university of Georgia, which has a President and 6 Professors; the libraries contain 4,500 vols.; the students in 1831 were 95. Pop. 1,100.

Athens, a Co. of Ohio, in the S. E. part. Pop. 9,763. Athens is the chief town.

Athens, p.t. capital of the above Co. belongs to the Ohio university. The college at this place comprises 2 buildings, and had in 1831, 57 students. Its annual revenue is 2,300 dollars. Athens is 70 m. S. E. Columbus.

Athens, t. Harrison Co. Ohio, 125 m. E. Columbus.

Atherston, a town in Warwickshire, Eng., with manufactures of hats, ribands, and shalloons. Richard III. held a council with his nobles here, the night before the battle of Bosworth. It is seated near the Anker, on the high road from London to Holyhead, by Chester. 13 m. N. of Coventry, and 108 N. W. of London. Pop. in 1821, 3,434.

Athlone, a borough of Ireland, partly in the Co. of Westmeath, and partly in Roscommon. It stands on both sides of the Shannon, over which is a long bridge that is the grand pass between the provinces of Leinster and Connaught. It is 60 m. W. of Dublin. Pop. in 1821, 7,543, and of the parishes of St. Mary and St. Peter in which the town is situate, 6,270 more. This is now one of the most extensive military stations in all Ireland; and sends one member to the parliament of the United Kingdom.

Athol, p.t. Worcester Co. Mass. 70 m. W. Boston. Pop. 1,325.

Athol, p.t. Warren Co. N. Y. 81 m. N. Albany. Pop. 909.

Athos, or *Monte Santo*, a high mountain of Greece, Macedonia, on a peninsula at the entrance of the gulf of Contessa. It has been celebrated in all ages for its singular locality, and the majesty of its appearance, and became an object of such great attraction to the Greeks, as to draw devotees from all parts of Eastern Europe, who have interspersed it with numerous churches, monasteries, and hermitages; hence it has acquired the name of Monte Santo, or the Holy Mountain. The monks amount to about 6,000, who subsist chiefly by preying on the numerous devotees whom their affected sanctity and craft continually draw around them; they however cultivate the olive and the vine to some extent, and there are four establishments of education for Greek ecclesiastics; there is a fortified town called Karesis, about half way up the mountain, at which a Turkish aga resides. It is about 70 m. E. of Salonica, and in lat. 40. 7. N. and 24. 15. E. long.

Athy, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Kildare. It is seated on the river Barrow, 12 m. S. of Kildare, and communicates with Dublin daily by passage boats, by the line of the grand canal. Pop. in 1821, 3,693. The remains of an old castle now serve for a county jail, and there are ruins of two monasteries in the vicinity.

Atkinson, p.t. Rockingham Co. N. Hampshire, 36 m. fr. Boston: 30 fr. Portsmouth. Pop. 555.

Atlantic, or *Atlantic Ocean*, takes its name from mount Atlas in Africa, and lies between the west continents of Africa and Europe, and the east continent of America. Its least breadth from Guinea in Africa, to Brazil in South America, is 2,300 miles. On one side of the equator, it is called the North Atlantic Ocean, and on the other the South Atlantic Ocean.

Atlas, a chain of high mountains, in Africa, separating Barbary from Biledulgerid, and extending east from the coast of the Atlantic to the border of Egypt, upwards of 2,000 m.; their greatest altitude is about 13,000 ft. above the level of the sea. Silver, copper, iron, lead, and antimony, are found in different parts of these mountains. Another chain, called the Little Atlas, extends from the strait of Gibraltar to Bona in the state of Algiers. These mountains have different names, according to the various countries they pass through, and the plains and valleys by which they are intersected. They are inhabited almost in every place, except where the extreme cold will not permit.

Atlixco, a town of Mexico, in Tlascala, seated in an extensive plain of its name, 20 m. W. S. W. of Puebla de los Angeles.

Atooi, one of the Sandwich islands, in the North Pacific Ocean. It is 30 m. long, and contains a great portion of gently rising land. On the S. W. side is a good road and anchoring place, called Wymoa. Long. 159. 40. W. lat. 21. 57. N. Pop. about 55,000.

Atoyague, a town of Mexico, south of the river Zacatula, and a few miles inland from the Pacific Ocean in lat. 18. N.

Atrato, a river of Colombia, which rises between the first and second ridge of the Andes, and runs from south to north about 250 m. into the gulf of Darien, in lat. 8. N. and W. long. 77. 6.

Attri, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ulteriore, on a craggy mountain. It was the birthplace of the emperor Adrian. It is about 4 m. from

the shore of the Adriatic, and 10 S. E. of Teramo. Long. 14. 2. E. lat. 42. 40. N.

Atison, a village in Burlington Co. N. J. 30 m. E. by S. Philad. Here are several iron foundries.

Attica, a province of Greece, of which Athens is the capital; bounded N. by Thessaly; E. by the Archipelago; S. by Peloponnesus and W. by Locris. It includes the most celebrated portion of ancient Greece. The soil is very productive in wine, olives and fruits. Under the Turks it was called Livadia.

Attica, p.t. Genesee Co. N. J. 266 m. W. Albany. Pop. 2,485.

Attleborough, p.t. Bristol Co. Mass. 28 m. S. Boston, 9 m. N. Providence, pop. 3,215: has 3 post offices. Here are 3 cotton and woolen factories, with a capital of above 200,000 dollars.

Attleborough, an inland town in Norfolk, Eng., 14 m. N. E. of Thetford on the road to Norwich. Pop. in 1821, 1,659. It was formerly a city and chief town of the county.

Attock, or *Attock Benares*, a city and fortress of Hindoostan, in the province of Lahore. It stands on the east bank of the Indus, near the confluence of the Cabul, and on the site of the Taxila of Alexander, where he crossed that river, and advanced onwards to the Ganges, in the year 328 antecedent to the Christian era. Attock is about 700 m. above the entrance of the Indus into the Arabian Sea, and about midway between Cabul and Lahore, or 180 to 200 m. from each, in lat. 33. 6. N. and 71. 15. E. long. The present fortress was built by the Emperor Akbar, in 1581.

Attoor, a strong town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, 60 m. N. of Trichinopoly, and 80 W. S. W. of Pondicherry.

Atwater, p.t. Portage Co. Ohio; 140 m. N. E. Columbus.

Aub, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wurtzburg, on the river Gollach, 12 m. S. E. of Wurtzburg.

Aube, an interior department in the N. E. of France, containing part of the late province of Champagne. It takes its name from a river, which, passing by Bar-sur-Aube and Arcis, joins the Seine, above Nogent. Troyes is the capital. Pop. about 240,000.

Aubenas, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche, with manufactures of woolen cloths, red cotton, and silk; seated on the Ardeche, at the foot of the Cevennes, 15 m. S. of Viviers.

Aubenton, a town of France, in the department of Somme, situated on the Aine, 10 m. S. of Viviers.

Aubeterre, a town of France, on the frontiers of Charente and Dordogne, seated on the Drome, 22 m. S. of Angouleme. Long. 0. 12. E. lat. 45. 17. N.

Aubieres, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, 3 m. S. E. of Clermont.

Aubigne, or *Aubigny*, a small town of France, in the department of Cher, seated in a fine plain, 24 m. north of Bourges, surrounded with strong walls, wide ditches, and high counterscarps. The castle is within the town, and is very handsome.

Aubin, St. a town of the island of Jersey, with a fort, standing on a bay of the same name, opening to the south. See *St. Helier*.

Aubonne, a town of Switzerland, in the Pays de Vand, on a river of its name, which falls into the lake of Geneva, 10 m. W. of Lausanne.

Auburn, p.t. Susquehanna Co. Pa.

Auburn, 2 towns, in Geauga and Richland Counties, Ohio.

Auburn, p.t. the chief town in Cayuga Co. N.Y.

169 m. W. Albany. Pop. 4,486. It is situated near the W. end of Owasco lake and is very handsomely built. It contains a Theological Seminary, and the New-York State Prison.

Auburn, or *Aldborn*, a town in Wiltshire, Eng., seated on a branch of the Kennet, 8 m. N. E. of Marlborough, and 81 W. of London.

Aubusson, a town of France, in the department of Creuse, with a manufacture of tapestry; seated on the river Creuse, 37 m. N. E. of Limoges.

Aucagural, the capital of the kingdom of Adel, seated on an eminence near the river Hawash. Long. 44. 25. E. lat. 856. N.

Auch, a city of France, capital of the department of Gers; lately an archiepiscopal see, and the capital of Gascony. The cathedral is one of the finest in France. Here are manufactures of velvet, serges, crapes, hats, and leather. It is seated by the summit and side of a hill, on the river Gers, 37 m. W. of Toulouse. Long. 0. 35. E. lat. 43. 39. N.

Auckland Bishops, a town in the bishoprick of Durham, Eng., at which the bishop has a palace. It has a beautiful castle, and a chapel, whose architecture is very curious. Here are manufactures of cotton and muslin. It is seated by the side of a hill, on the river Wear, 8 m. S. by W. of Durham, and 249 N. N. W. of London. Pop. 2,180.

Aude, a maritime department of France, at the S. E. extremity, containing part of the late province of Languedoc. It receives its name from a river, which rises in the Pyrenees, and flowing by Quillan, Limeux, and Carcassone, enters the Mediterranean near Narbonne, and which, by the Royal canal and Garonne, is united with the Atlantic Ocean. Carcassone is the capital.

Audierne, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre, seated in the bay of Biscay, 18 m W. of Quimper.

Auerbach, a town on the east side of the Vogtland, in the S. W. corner of the circle of Upper Saxony.

Auerstadt, a village of Thuringia, circle of Upper Saxony, W. of the Saal River, celebrated for a battle between Napoleon and the Prussians, on the 14th October, 1806. This battle is called the battle of *Jena*; because the portion of the French army under the immediate command of Napoleon was engaged with the army at that town. See *Jena*.

Augila, a territory of North Africa, lying to the south of Barca, between Fezzan and Egypt. It abounds in dates; and many of the inhabitants engage in the caravan trade. The capital is of the same name, 220 m. W. of Siwah, and 540 E. by N. of Mourzouk. Long. 23. 40. lat. 29. 33. N.

Auglaize, r. a branch of the Maumee, Ohio.

Augsburg, a city of Suabia, lately imperial, and a bishop's see, but now the capital of a principality subject to Bavaria. It is a large fortified place, has a variety of manufactures, and is one of the principal trading towns, and for the negotiation of bills of exchange, in the interior of Germany. The cathedral, town-house, and other public buildings, are magnificent. In the bishop's palace, the Lutherans presented their confession of faith to the emperor Charles V. in 1550, hence called the Confession of Augsburg. It was taken by the French in 1703, and again in 1796. It is seated between the Werdach and Lech, 30 m. N. W. of Munich. Long. 10. 55. E. lat. 48. 17. N.

Augusta, p.t. the capital of the State of Maine, situated upon the W. branch of the Kennebec river, in the co. of Kennebec, 2 m. above Hallowell. Pop. 3,960. It contains a State House of stone, a court-house, academy jail and bank

Here is a bridge across the river. The river is navigable below for vessels of 100 tons.

Augusta, p.t. Oneida Co. N. Y. 110 m. N. W. Albany. Pop. 3,058.

Augusta, p.t. Northumberland Co. Pa.

Augusta, a County of the W. District of Virginia, near the centre of the State, subdivided into N. and S. Augusta. Pop. of N. A. 9,142, of S. A. 10,783. Staunton is the seat of justice for both.

Augusta, p.t. the capital of the State of Georgia, stands on the S. W. bank of the river Savannah, about 140 m. from the sea. It is regularly built of brick upon a level spot and surrounded by a fertile country. It has a great trade in cotton and other productions of the interior. Pop. 6,696.

Augusta, p.v. Perry Co. Mississippi. 72 m. S. E. Monticello.

Augusta, p.v. Montgomery Co. Alab. 67 m. E. Cahawba.

Augusta, t. Columbiana Co. Ohio.

Agustin, St. a cape on the coast of Brazil, 300 m. N. E. of the bay of All Saints. Long. 35. 40. W. lat. 8. 80. S. Also the name of a river, bay, and port, on the coast of Labrador, in the straits of Belleisle; and of a river and bay, at the S. W. end of the island of Madagascar.

Augustine, St. p.t. St John's Co. E. Florida, on the eastern coast. It was formerly the capital of the whole territory of Florida. The town stands in a prairie near the sea, with a good harbour, which however has a shallow entrance. It is regularly built of a stone formed by the concretion of sea-shells. One of the churches is an old edifice in the gothic style. The situation of the town is low, but pleasant. In the neighbourhood are numerous groves of orange trees. Before it came into the possession of the United States, its population was about 5,000. Since this period the yellow fever has made its appearance, and the population has diminished. St. Augustine is 310 m. S. S. W. of Charleston, in lat. 29. 45. N. Long. 81. 40. W.

Augustow, a town of Poland, in Polachia, seated on the Narien, 44 m. N. of Bieliak.

Augustus, Fort, a fortress of Scotland in Inverness-shire, at the influx of the Oich into the south extremity of Loch Ness, 34 m. S. S. W. of Inverness.

Augustburg. See *Schellenberg*.

Aulendorf, a town of Suabia, situate on the river Schus, 8 m. N. of Ravensburg.

Aulnay, two towns of France adjoining each other, in the department of Calvados, 14 m. S. W. of Caen. Pop. about 3,500. Also the name of another town in the department of the Lower Charente.

Aumale. See *Albemarle*.

Aumont, a town of France, in the department of Lozere, 15 m. N. W. of Mende.

Aumore, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, 30 m. S. of Rajemal, and 46 N. N. W. of Moorsabad.

Aunis, lately a small territory of France, in the S. W. part of Poitou, and now forming part of the department of Lower Charente.

Aurach, a fortified town of Suabia, seated at the foot of a mountain, on the rivulet Eras, 15 m. E. of Tubingen.

Auras, a town of Silesia, on the river Oder, 12 m. N. W. of Breslau.

Auray, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, on a river of its name, near its entrance into the gulf of Morbihan, in the Bay of Biscay, 8 m. W. of Vannes.

Aurich, the capital of East Friesland, in the

kingdom of Hanover, seated in a plain surrounded by forests, 12 m. N. E. of Emden.

Aurelius, p.t. Cayuga Co. N. Y. 173 m. W. Albany, on Owasco lake. Pop. 2,767.

Aurelius, p.t. Washington Co. Ohio; 96 m. S. E. Columbus.

Auriettsville, p.v. Montgomery Co. N. C. 123 m. S. W. Raleigh.

Aurillac, a town of France, in the department of Cantal. Quantities of lace and velvet are manufactured here. It is seated on the Jordanne, 30 m. S. W. of St. Flour. Pop. 10,500.

Auriol, a town of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone, 12 m. S. E. of Axis, and 12 N. N. E. of Marveilles.

Aurora, p.t. Erie Co. N. Y. 175 m. W. Albany. Pop. 2,421.

Aurora, p.t. Portage Co. Ohio; 140 m. N. E. Columbus.

Aurora, p.v. Dearborn Co. Ind. 25 m. W. Cincinnati.

Aurora, an island, one of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific Ocean. It is 36 m. long and six broad, affords plenty of wood and water, and has a small bay on the N. W. coast. Long. 168. 18. E. lat. 15. 8. S.

Aurangabad, a considerable city of Hindoostan, capital of Dowlatabad. It owes the greatest part of its magnificence to the great Aurungzebe, who made it his place of residence and gave it the present name. It stands in a fertile plain, almost surrounded by mountains, 110 m. S. W. of Burhanpour, and 250 E. S. E. of Surat. Long. 76. 2. E. lat. 19. 45. N.

Aurangabunder, a town of Hindoostan in the province of Tatta, on the branch of the Indus, to which it gives name, 40 m. S. by W. of Tatta.

Ausa, formerly *Alsa*, a river of Carniola, which running southward by Aquileia, after a short course, falls into the Adriatic. On the banks of this river, Constantine, the son of Constantine the Great, fighting against Constans was slain.

Auspitz, a town of Moravia, 20 m. S. S. E. of Brunn.

Aussig, a town of Bohemia, seated on the Elbe, 11 m. N. N. W. of Leutmeritz.

Aust, a village in Gloucestershire, Eng. 10 m. north of Bristol, noted for its ancient ferry over the Severn.

Austell, St. a town of Cornwall, in the centre of an extensive mining district. In the environs is abundance of fine clay, which is sent to Liverpool, Bristol and Staffordshire, for the potteries. It is seated near the English Channel, 13 m. E. N. E. of Truro, and 245 W. by S. of London. Pop. in 1821, 6,175.

Austerlitz, or *Slavkoff*, a town of Moravia. Near this place a great and decisive victory was obtained by the French, commanded by Bonaparte, over the Austrians and Russians, on the 2nd of Dec. 1805, which led to the treaty of Presburg. It is 12 m. E. of Brunn and 30 S. S. W. of Olmutz.

Austerlitz, p.t. Columbia Co. N. J. 34 m. S. E. Albany. Pop. 2,245.

Austinburg, p.t. Ashtabula, Co. Ohio; 192 m. N. E. Columbus; has a number of mills and woollen manufactories.

Austintown, p.t. Trumbull Co. Ohio; 160 m. N. E. Columbus. Pop. 1,259.

Austinvilla, p.v. Wythe Co. Va. on the Kanawha.

Australasia, a name conventionally applied to the extensive territory of New Holland, and the

several groups of islands south of the equator, in the Pacific Ocean. See *New Holland*.

Austria, Empire, Circle, and Archduchy of, in Europe. The Austrian empire comprehends the ancient kingdoms of Bohemia, Moravia, and Hungary, the Italian States of the Tyrol, and the ancient republic of Venice, Dalmatia, the duchies of Mantua and Milanese, parts of the circle of Bavaria, of Switzerland, and of Poland, and the circle which includes the archduchy. This fine empire lies between the 45th and 51st deg. of N. lat. and the 9th and 27th of E. long. and contains a superficies of about 300,000 sq. m. and 28,000,000 of inhabitants. In an aggregate sense the Austrian empire may be considered an interior and agricultural, rather than a maritime and commercial country, the only part that borders upon the sea being the Italian States on the south, which may be considered tributary, rather than integral parts of the empire, and as such are held by too precarious a tenure, and under circumstances too prescribed to excite a spirit of commercial enterprize. That noble river the Danube, runs from west to east through the heart of the empire, and by its numerous branches, intersects almost every part, affording great internal facility of communication, and advantages; but the peculiar locality of its communication with the Black Sea within the Dardanelles, precludes it from affording any very great external advantage. The Elbe rises in Bohemia; but its course is too circuitous, and too much liable to political impediments, to afford any advantages to Austria to be relied on; all the useful branches of manufacture, however, in wool, flax, silk, and leather, and most of the useful arts which contribute to the comfort and prosperity of society, are carried on over every part of the empire, from materials drawn from its own internal resources.

Several mountain districts supply abundance of almost every species of metallic substances; the forests supply abundance of timber, and the plains such numbers of cattle and sheep, as to afford several million lbs. weight of wool to be annually exported, after supplying their own internal demands. The Italian States furnish silk, olives, and oil, and Hungary the choicest wines; and indeed the Austrian empire may be considered as containing within itself all the means of substantial subsistence and of comfort, and much of luxury. But although Austria is not destitute of genius, enterprise, and efficiency in the higher departments of art, a bigoted and idolatrous species of religious faith, and self-sufficiency of political ascendancy, tend to subdue rather than excite the mental faculties, and preclude all great exertion of social enterprize. The government is absolute in form, and the formularies of the church of Rome, are the established religion of the empire; the government however if not mild, is not sanguinary, and the religion is rendered tolerant. The ruling passion of the government is military parade, to maintain which a revenue of more than 50,000,000 dollars is abstracted annually from the productive classes of the empire.

Nobles from every part of the empire settle in the capital, and contribute by their wealth to increase its commerce and industry. The indolence and ennui of the rich render many places of amusement necessary, but none are so much frequented as the theatre. Much has not been done in literature, still less in science; music forms the only exception; it has been cultivated with great success. The people are punctilious in ob-

serving forms and ceremonies; no class of the community, no rank or order, is free from credulity, superstition and bigotry. But although the inhabitants are ignorant, they are not corrupt; the men are honest, and the domestic virtues are cherished in the family circle.



The Circle of Austria, is bounded on the east by Hungary, north by Moravia and Bohemia, west by Bavaria, Suabia, and Switzerland, and south by the Austrian and Italian States, and the gulf of Venice, and contains superficies of about 50,000 sq. miles, and 4,500,000 inhabitants. It is divided into the Voralberg, and the counties of Bregenz and Tyrol, the bishopric of Trent, the duchies of Stiria, Carinthia, and Carniola, each subdivided into upper and lower, Friuli, and Istria, the bishoprics of Salzburg and Passau, insulated in the circle of Bavaria, and two small territories of the Teutonic knights, insulated in the circle of Suabia and Franconia, all of which will be found more amply described under their respective heads.

The Archduchy of Austria, is bounded on the N. by Bohemia and Moravia, E. by Hungary, S. by Stiria, and west by Bavaria; it forms the the north-east part of the circle, and is divided into West, Upper, and East, Lower. Upper Austria is again subdivided into the Inn Quarter, Michel Quarter, Quarter of Hausruck, and Black and Traun Quarters; and Lower Austria north of the Danube is subdivided into the circles, west above and east below the Manhartsberg, and south of the Danube, into the circles above and below the forest of Vienna. Upper Austria contains about 5,100 sq. miles, 100 cities and towns, numerous villages, and 630,000 inhabitants; and Lower Austria about 78,000 sq. miles, 280 cities and towns, numerous villages, and 1,100,000 inhabitants. The Archduchy of Austria constitutes what conventionally is considered the hereditary dominions of the house of Hapsburg, the reigning and ruling family, and the city of Vienna, situate on the south bank of the Danube, in the circle below the forest of Vienna, in lower Austria, is the seat of government of the whole Austrian empire. Except Vienna, there are no other cities or towns in the Archduchy of Austria, that merit any particular notice; it may be considered an agricultural and a somewhat fruitful district, and its peasantry are considered to be the happiest and best conditioned of any in Europe. To obtain however a just view, and to form a just estimate of their condition, and indeed of the condition of any people, it is necessary to weigh well the circumstances under which they are born, and by which

they are surrounded. The peasants of Austria have been born under the influence of the star of *passive obedience*, which for years past has been preached to them with mildness and persuasion, rather than violence; and as such has made them a quiet and contented people, and as far as contentment constitutes happiness, the peasantry of the archduchy of Austria, may perhaps, justly be considered as the happiest and best conditioned in Europe; but after all, in the legitimate sense of the term happiness, it is a condition alike repugnant to common sense, and derogatory to the character of man. The character of the government, courtiers, and privileged classes of the archduchy of Austria, although tending somewhat to self-importance, is on the whole, courteous, affable, and condescending; and whilst the peasantry of the archduchy may be considered the most contented, the court may be considered the least licentious of any in Europe.

Antauga, a county of Alabama, on the river Alabama. Pop. 11,872. Washington is the chief town.

Autun, a city of France, and an episcopal see, in the department of Saone and Loire. It contains many vestiges of Roman magnificence, particularly the temples of Janus and Cybele. Here are manufactures of tapestry, carpets, coverlets, and delft ware. The cathedral of St. Lazarus, the college, and the seminary, are worthy of notice. Autun is seated on the Arroux, at the foot of three mountains, 45 m. E. by S. of Nevers, and 162 S. E. of Paris.

Auvergne, a late province of France, 100 miles long, and 75 broad; bounded on the north by the Bourbonnois, east by Forez and Velay, south by Rouergue and the Cevennes, and west by Limosin, Querci, and La Manche. It now forms the two departments of Cantal and Puy de Dome.

Auvillard, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, situate on the river Garonne, 13 m. S. E. of Agen.

Auxerre, a city of France, capital of the department of Yonne, and lately an episcopal see. It contains many fountains and squares, and the episcopal palace is deemed one of the most beautiful in France. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the river Yonne, 75 miles W. N. W. of Dijon, and 90 S. S. E. of Paris. Pop. about 11,000.

Auzon, a town of France, in the department of Aube, 13 m. S. of Troyes.

Auxonne, a town of France, in the department of Cote d'Or, with a castle, an arsenal, a foundry for cannon, and a school for the artillery. It is seated on the Saone, 17 m. E. of Dijon. Pop. about 5,300.

Auzon or Tigre, a town of Abyssinia, capital of the province of Tigre, and a place of considerable commerce. It is seated on a river that flows into the Taccasse, 170 m. N. E. of Gondar. Long. 39. 93. E. lat. 14. 4. N.

Ava, a country of Asia, now generally called *Birmah*, which see.

Ava, a large city, formerly the metropolis of the Birman empire. It is divided into an upper and lower city, both of which are fortified; the lower is the most extensive, about four miles in circumference, protected by a lofty wall, now mouldering into decay. The materials of the houses, consisting chiefly of wood, were removed about the year 1783 to the new city; and its numerous temples, on which the Birmans never lay sacrilegious hands, are dilapidating by time. Clumps of bamboos, a few plantain trees, and tall thorns, occupy most of the area of this lately flourishing capital

It is situate on the S. side of the Erabatty, 4 m. S. W. of Ummerapoora, the present capital, in N. lat. 22. E. long. 96. 5.

Avallon, a town of France, in the department of Yonne, which has a great trade in grain, wine, and cattle, and a manufacture of cloth. It is seated on the Cousin, 24 m. S. S. E. of Auxerre. Pop. about 4,300.

Avallon, a town of France, on the east side of the department of Yonne, about 90 m. S. by E. of Auxerre.

Avatscha, or *Awatscha*, a large bay, forming a very commodious harbour for ships of the largest burthen, near the S. E. extremity of the coast of Kamschatka. The town of St. Peter and St. Paul on the north side of the bay, is in lat. 53. 1. N. and 15. 8. E. long. Saratounka is another town on the S. side.

Aveiro, a town of Portugal, in Beira, with a good harbour for vessels of a moderate size. The chief trade is in salt, of which great quantities are made in its vicinity. It stands on a small gulf, at the mouth of the Vouga, 33 m. S. of Oporto. Long. 8. 40. W. lat. 40. 40. N.

Aveiron, an interior department of the south of France, including the late province of Rouergue. It is named from a river which rises near Severac le Chateau, and flowing by Rhodex and Villefranche, joins the Garonne, below Montauban. The Lot intersects the northern, and the Tarn the southern part of the department; it is divided into five arrondissements; Villefranche, Milhau, St. Afrique, Espalion, and Rhodex, the last is the capital of the department, which contains a population of about 320,000.

Avella, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro celebrated for its honey and apples, 15 m. N. E. of Naples.

Avellino, a town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore. It was almost ruined by an earthquake in 1694, and again in 1805. Near it is the celebrated convent of Monte Virgine, on a wild mountain, which formerly had a sumptuous temple of Cybele. Avellino is famous for the dye of cloth, also for nuts and maccaroni. It is 25 m. E. of Naples. Pop. about 9,000.

Avenay, a town of France, in the department of Marne, on the river Marne, 15 m. W. N. W. of Chalons-sur-Marne.

Avenche, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne, formerly the capital of Helvetia, but now greatly decayed, grain and tobacco being raised on the site of part of the ancient city. It stands at the south end of the lake Morat, 15 m. W. of Bern.

Avonteville, p.v. Nash Co. N. C. 75 m. N. E. Raleigh.

Averbach, a town of Upper Saxony, in Vogtland, near which is a rock famous for pale topazes. It is 14 m. S. of Zwickau.

Averill, a town in Essex Co. Vt. 63 m. N. Montpelier. Pop. 1.

Averno, a lake of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, 600 yards in diameter, near Puzzuoli. Virgil and others have said the water was so bad, that birds dropt dead when flying over it, and hence they call it the lake of hell; but it now has no such poisonous quality, for birds swim upon it. A little to the west of the lake is a cave, where some pretend they went formerly to consult the Cumaean sybil. There are also some old walls, which some suppose to be the ruins of a temple of Apollo, and others of Pluto.

Aversa, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro

In 1806, it suffered greatly by an earthquake. It is seated in a fine plain, 18 m. N. E. of Naples.

Aversboro, p.v. Cumberland Co. N. C. on Cape Fear river, 35 m. S. Raleigh.

Avos, or *The Islands of Birds*, so called from the great number of birds that frequent them, though they have not a tree. They are 70 m. E. of Curacao, and 100 N. of the coast of Terra Firma, in N. lat. 15. 50. W. long. 63. 43.

Avonnes, a frontier town of France, in the south of the department of Nord, seated on the high road from Mons to Paris.

Avostadt, a town of Sweden, in Westmania, noted for its copper-works, and a mint for copper money, 35 m. N. N. W. of Westeros.

Avulsano, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ulteriore, 18 m. S. of Aquila.

Aviano, a town of Italy, in Friuli, 23 m. W. of Udina.

Avigliano, a fortified town of Piedmont, on a hill near the Cotian Alps, 10 m. W. of Turin.

Avignon, a city of the south of France, capital of the department of Vaucluse, and a bishop's see. It was formerly dependent on the pope, and an archbishop's see, but became annexed to France in 1791. It has a university, several handsome churches and a synagogue, and numerous manufacturing establishments. It is seated in the heart of a very fruitful district, (in which the olive, vine, and fruits of all kinds are very abundant,) on the east bank of the Rhone, near the confluence of the Durance, about 20 m. N. E. of Nismes. Pop. 32,000.

Avila, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, and a bishop's see, with a university and a manufacture of fine cloth. It is seated on the Adaga, in a large plain, surrounded by mountains covered with fruit-trees and vineyards, 56 m. N. W. of Madrid. It was formerly one of the most considerable cities of Spain, but does not now contain more than 4,000 inhabitants.

Aviles, a town of Spain, in Asturias, near the bay of Biscay, 16 m. N. of Oviedo.

Avis, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated on an eminence, with a castle, near the river Avis. Hence the military order of the knights of Avis have their name. It is 25 m. N. W. of Estremoz.

Aviso, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, 6 m. E. of Sora.

Avon, a river of England, celebrated for its association with the name of Shakespeare. It rises from several springs in Naseby Field, in the county of Northampton; its most elevated source springs from under the wall of a farm yard, a few paces north of the church, in the village of Naseby, and within a quarter of a mile from the source of the Nez, which flows east, and in a contrary direction to the Avon, falling into the German Ocean; whilst the Avon pursues a westerly course, a short distance from its source, dividing the county of Northampton from that of Leicester, until it enters the county of Warwick, in which it ornaments the fine domain of Stoneleigh Abbey, afterward washing the rocky foundation of Warwick castle, from whence it proceeds to Stratford, the birth-place of Shakespeare, and where it becomes navigable for barges of 30 to 50 tons burthen, running past Evesham to Tewkesbury in Gloucestershire, where it falls into the Severn. It has numerous corn and paper mills on its banks. There is also another river of the same name in England, which rises in the north of Wiltshire, runs past Malmesbury and Chippenham to Bath, falling into the Bristol Channel, this is contradic-

tion to the other is called the *Lower Avon*. *Avon*, another river which rises near Bedwin, in Wiltshire, running past Salisbury, and skirting the edge of the New Forest, falling into Christ Church bay, in the English Channel.

Avon, p.t. Somerset Co. Me. Pop. 745.

Avon, p.t. Livingston Co. N. Y. 236 m. W. Albany. Pop. 2,362.

Avon, p.t. Lorain, Co. Ohio. 146 m. N. E. Columbus.

Avogellas, a parish in the western district of Louisiana, between the Mississippi, Red and Atchafalaya rivers. It produces great quantities of cotton. Pop. 3,488. Markville is the chief town.

Avanches, a town of France, in the south of the maritime department of La Manche. It is situate on an eminence, about 2 miles from the sea, in a fine agricultural district. It was formerly a bishop's see, to which Henry II. of England went to obtain absolution from the pope's nuncio, for the murder of Thomas a Becket in 1172. Although much declined in importance, the cathedral, episcopal palace, and castle, give it some consequence; and it contains about 6,000 inhabitants; 10 m. E. of St. Malo.

Aw Loch, a lake of Scotland, in Argyshire, 30 miles long, and in some parts above 2 broad. It contains four little islands, tufted with trees, on one of which are the ruins of an ancient castle; and on a peninsula of a lake are the noble ruins of Kilchurn castle. At the north extremity rises the mountain of Cruachan, elevated 3,390 ft. above the surface of the lake; and near its top is the spring which forms this beautiful expanse of water. The river Aw, the outlet of this lake, runs into Loch Etive, at the village of Bonaw.

Awatscha. See *Awatscha*.

Awari, or *Owero*, a kingdom of Africa, dependent on Benin, with a town of the same name, on the river Formosa. Long. 5. 10. E. lat. 6. 10. N.

Awon, a town of Suabia, on the river Cochen, 20 m. W. S. W. of Oeting.

Azbridge, a town in Somersetshire, Eng. seated on the river Ax, under the Mendip hills, 10 m. N. W. of Wells, and 130 W. of London.

Azel, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, seated in a morass, 10 m. N. of Ghent.

Azim, a territory of Guinea, on the Gold Coast, with a river of the same name flowing through it, and a town on the east side, at its entrance into the ocean. The country is fertile, and well cultivated, producing palm-oil, cocoas, oranges, pine-apples, yams, water-melons, and a prodigious quantity of rice. The Dutch have a fort and factory here, called St. Anthony. Long. 1. 3. W. lat. 4. 42. N.

Azminster, a town in Devonshire, Eng. on the river Ax. King Athelstan established a minster here to the memory of the princes slain in his army, when he defeated the Danes in this neighbourhood. Here is a manufacture of leather gloves, &c. and a famous one of carpets. It is 27 m. E. by N. of Exeter, and 147 W. of London.

Azum, a town, anciently the capital of Abyssinia. Its ruins are very extensive, among which are many obelisks of granite, with sculptures, but no hieroglyphics. It is 70 m. N. W. of Ausen. Long. 38. 45. E. lat. 14. 10. N.

Aylmouth, *Aline*, or *Alenmouth*, a town in Northumberland, at the mouth of the Aline, 4 miles east of Alnwick. It has a good harbour for fishing vessels. In the reign of queen Elizabeth the French held it and fortified it, as it was the first

port near Scotland, where they could safely land their supplies for Mary of Guise, the queen regent. It is said that the bones of giants are often dug up in the neighbourhood. It exports considerable quantities of grain for the London market.

Ayamonte, a seaport of Spain, in Andalusia, with a castle on a rock, at the mouth of the river Guadiana, opposite Castro-Marino, 80 m. N. W. of Cadiz. Long. 7. 15. W. lat. 37. 12. N.

Aylesbury, a borough in Buckinghamshire, Eng. It is the centre of the business of the fertile vale of Aylesbury. Many people here derive their support from a peculiar manner of rearing ducks for the London market; and the making of lace is carried on to a great extent. It is 17 m. S. E. of Buckingham, and 33 N. W. of London. Pop. in 1821, 4,400.

Aylesford, a town in the county of Kent, Eng. situate on the west bank of the Medway river. Pop. in 1821, 1,136.

Aylesham, a town in Norfolk, Eng. 11 m. N. of Norwich, and 118 N. E. of London. There is a spring about a mile from the town, very efficacious in chronic disorders. It is seated on the south bank of the river Bure, which is navigable to Yarmouth. Pop. in 1821, 1,853.

Ayr, a county, parish, royal burgh, and river of Scotland. The county extends for about 56 miles along the S. W. coast, and is about 20 in mean breadth. It is one of the most productive counties in Scotland, and exports considerable quantities of grain to Liverpool; and the north part of the county participates largely in the cotton manufacture. It also abounds in coal and iron, and has some veins of copper and antimony, and some kelp is made on the coast from sea weed, which is also extensively used as manure. It has been proposed to intersect the north part of the county with a canal from Adrossan to the Clyde at Glasgow, but after having been completed for about 12 miles from the Clyde, the work has been suspended. Agates, porphyry, jasper, and calcareous petrifications are found in various parts of the county; whilst lime, and freestone abound, and on the river Ayr is obtained the whetstone, so useful in sharpening of agricultural cutlery. The principal towns beside Ayr, are Kilmarnock, Kilwinning, and Irvine, N., St. Quivox, Mauchline, Muirkirk, in the centre, Maybole, Kirkmichael, Daily, Girvan, and Ballantrae, S.

The Royal Burgh of Ayr is situate in the parish, and at the mouth of the river of the same name, on the sea coast, the light-house being in lat. 54. 35. N. and 4. 26. W. long. It is a place of considerable antiquity, having been a royal burgh as far back as 1202; its commercial importance declined with the rise of Glasgow, but has revived somewhat since the commencement of the present century. Its export of coal is very great. About 6,000 tons of shipping belong to the place, a portion of which is employed in the timber trade, to British America. Its buildings do not merit any

particular notice. Pop. in 1821, 7,425, and *New Town Ayr*, immediately contiguous, 4,027 more. The Ayr river as well as the Don, affords a considerable supply of salmon.

Aysgarth, a parish and village of North Yorkshire; the parish contains 12 townships, and a population of 5,620; the village contains 293 inhabitants; and is seated on the Eure, four miles east of Askrigg. Here is a grand picturesque waterfall, called Aysgarth Force; and a bridge of one arch, 72 feet in the span, overgrown with ivy.

Azamor, a town of Morocco, on the river Morbeys, near the sea, 80 m. N. of Morocco.

Azaredo, a sea-port of Brazil, in the bay of Spirito Santo, celebrated for sugar. Long. 40. 10. W. lat. 20. 18. S.

Azores or Western Islands, a group of islands in the Atlantic, between 25. and 30. W. long. and 37. and 40. N. lat. 900 m. W. of Portugal. They are nine in number, viz. St. Maria, St. Michael, Terceira, St. George, Graciosa, Fayal, Pico, Flores, and Corvo. They were first discovered in 1439, by John Vanderberg, a merchant of Bruges, who was driven here by stress of weather. On his arrival at Lisbon, he boasted of his discovery; on which the Portuguese set sail, and took possession of them, which they have retained ever since. They have all a clear sky and salubrious air; are extremely fertile in corn, wine, and various fruits; and breed great numbers of cattle. It is said they are quite free of venomous animals; but they are subject to earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. They are seen at a great distance, one of them having a very high mountain, called the Pico, or Peak of the Azores. The governor-general resides at Angra, in Terceira; but St. Michael is the largest island. In the year 1819 they exported to Great Britain 51,706 boxes of oranges, and in 1824-5 a still greater quantity.

Azoth, Azotus, or Ashdod, one of the five cities of the Philistines, and a celebrated seaport of the Mediterranean. It was in this city that the idol Dagon fell down before the Ark; and so strong a place it was, if we may believe Herodotus, that it sustained a siege of 29 years, by Psammetichus, king of Egypt. It was, however taken by the Maccabees, in a much shorter time, who burned both city and temple, and with them about 8,000 men. The town is now called by the Arabs *Hasaeyen*. It is but thinly inhabited, though the situation is very pleasant. The town is about a mile and a half in circumference, and has in it a mosque, a public bath, a market-place, and two inns. Here is an old structure with fine marble pillars, which the inhabitants say was the house that Sampson pulled down; and to the S. E. just out of the town, is the water where Philip baptized the Ethiopian eunuch. There are several ancient buildings, with capitals and pillars standing. It is situated about 14 or 15 m. S. of Ekron, between that and Ascalon.

B

BAAL BECK, or the *Valley of Baal*, a fertile country of Asia, between Lebanon and Antilibanus, about 30 miles from Damascus, where there was formerly a magnificent temple of the Sun, the ruins of which are still admired by travellers. Some geographers make it a part, and others the whole of Coelosyria; but all agree, that it was one of the most pleasant spots on the earth.

Baba, or Babadag, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, celebrated for its knives and sword blades. It stands on a gulf of its name, in the Black Sea, 90 m. N. E. of Silistria. Long. 28. 38. E. lat. 44. 40. N.

Babelmandel, a strait between the coast of Abyssinia and Arabia, uniting the Red Sea with the Indian Ocean. In it is a small island and a

mountain of the same name. Long. 43. 50. E. lat. 12. 50. N.

Babenhausen, a town of Suabia, in Germany, 5 m. N. of Tübingen.

Babie, or **Bababeg**, a town of Persia, on the confines of the Desert of Kerman, situate at about an equal distance from the cities of Kerman, Shiraz and Zed.

Babingley, a village of Norfolk, Eng. is noted as being the place where Felix the Burgundian first landed, to instruct the East Angles in the doctrines of the gospel, and where the first church is said to have been erected. It is 4 m. N. E. of Lynn.

Babuyones, a cluster of six or seven small islands in the North Pacific Ocean, 10 leagues N. of the isle of Luconia. The chief produce is wax, ebony, bananas, coconos, and plantains.

Babylon, the capital of the ancient kingdom of Babylonia or Chaldea. Semiramis is said by some, and Belus by others, to have founded this city. But by whomsoever it was founded, Nebuchadnezzar embellished it, and made it one of the wonders of the world. The most famous works in and about it were, the walls of the city, the temple of Belus, Nebuchadnezzar's palace, the hanging gardens, the banks of the river, the artificial lake, and the canals. The walls were 87 feet thick, 350 feet high, and 60 miles in circumference, forming an exact square, having 100 gates of solid brass, 25 on each side, with a street running from each in a straight line to the opposite gate; so that there were in all 50 great streets, each 15 miles long. It is supposed to have stood on both banks of the Euphrates, in long. 44. 0. E. lat. 32. 0. N. Alexander of Macedon died here April 21, B. C. 323.

Baca, or **Baza**, a town of Spain, in Granada, 15 m. N. E. of Guadix. Pop. about 7,000.

Bach, or **Batha**, a town of Hungary, formerly the see of a bishop, seated near the Danube, 30 m. E. N. E. of Funfkirchen, and 85 S. of Buda.

Bacharach, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. It is famous for its wine, and stands at the foot of a mountain, near the Rhine, 24 m. S. by E. of Coblenz. The Counts palatine had formerly a castle here, and levied toll on the produce and merchandize passing up and down the Rhine, which, from the extent of the exaction, was denominated the golden toll. It at present forms part of the Prussian territory.

Bachesserai, a town of Russia, in the province of Taurida. It was lately the residence of the Tartar clans of the Crimea, and the palace is a curious species of painted Chinese structure. Near this place, on a high rock, is an old fort called the Jews' Citadel, so named as having been from time immemorial inhabited by about 200 families of Jews. Bachesserai is seated in a deep valley, on the rivulet Katsa, 18 m. S. S. W. of Sympheropol.

Bachian, an island, the largest and most southern of the proper Moluccas. It is 70 m. in circumference, and the interior rises into woody hills. It is governed by a sultan, who is also sovereign of Ouby and Ceram; and he receives a pension from the Dutch, either for the destruction or supply of nutmegs. The Dutch first formed a settlement here in 1610. Zabonga is the chief town. Long. 127. 0. E. lat. 0. 25. S.

Bachu, or **Baku**, a city of Shirvan, in Persia, situate on the shore of a fine haven on the W. side of the Caspian Sea. It was taken possession of by Russia at the commencement of the last century; ceded back to Persia in 1736, and repos-

sessed by Russia, since 1801. The country round abounds in petroleum, and, in some places, constantly emits flame, but without producing any very sensible degree of heat. It was probably this district that gave rise to the sect of the Parsees, Guebres, or Fire Worshipers, by whom it was formerly much resorted to. A similar phenomenon of ignited petroleum prevailed near Brosely, in Shropshire, Eng. from 1711 to 1750, since when the flame has entirely ceased. What was more singular at Brosely was, that the flame emitted from a spring of water. There are a number of inflammable springs in the western part of N. York. See *Burning Springs*. Baku is now an inconsiderable place; it is in 40. 5. N. lat. and 50. 10. E. long.

Badajoz, a town of Spain, capital of Estremadura, and a bishop's see. It is famous for a bridge built by the Romans over the Guadiana. On this bridge the Portuguese were defeated by don John of Asturias, in 1661. Badajoz was taken by the French in 1809, and retaken by the allied army, under Lord Wellington, by storm, on the 6th of April, 1812. It is a frontier town toward Portugal, and well fortified. It is 14 m. E. of Elvas, and 175 S. by W. of Madrid. Long. 6. 40. W. lat. 38. 45. N.

Badakshan, a city of Usbec Tartary, or Great Bucharia, capital of the province of Kilan. Gold, silver, and rubies are found in its vicinity; and caravans pass by this city to Cabul and China. It is seated on the main branch of the Gihon, about 100 miles from its source, at the foot of the Belur mountains, 120 m. E. of Balk. Long. 68. 50. N. lat. 37. 10. E.

Badbury, a village in Dorsetshire, Eng. on a considerable eminence, 4 m. N. W. of Wimborne. It was a summer station of the Romans, and many of their coins, urns, &c. have been found. Here is also a Saxon camp, which consists of three oblong ramparts.

Badelona, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on the Mediterranean, 10 m. N. E. of Barcelona.

Baden, or **Baaden**, formerly a margravate, in the circle of Suabia, stretching along the east bank of the Rhine, from the canton of Basle, in Switzerland, on the south, in the lat. of 47. 30. to the bishopric of Spire, in the lat. of 49. 10. N. bounded on the E. by the Black Forest. It was divided into upper and lower, or Baden-Baden and Baden-Durlach, from the names of the chief towns of the two divisions. Under Napoleon's formation of the Rhenish confederacy in 1806, Baden was constituted a grand duchy, with some change of territory, divided into three parts of the Upper, Middle, and Lower Rhine; but receiving a further accession of territory of Brisgau, &c. in 1809, it was divided into the 10 following circles, viz. The Lake Danube, Weisen, Treisam, Kinsig, Murg, Pfutz and Enz, Neckar, Odenwald, and Main and Tauber, being names of so many rivers intersecting the territory; the code Napoleon was adopted as the constitution of the state, and the seat of government, established at Carlsruhe, about two miles from Durlach. The whole territory contains about 5,600 square miles, and a population of about 925,000, from the productive portion of whom a revenue of about £600,000 annually is collected for military and state purposes. That portion of the territory bordering on the Rhine, including the old margravate, is exceedingly fruitful, and contains about 180,000 inhabitants. The forests yield abundance of materials for building and fuel.

Baden, the capital of Upper Baden, with a cas-

Bas, on the top of a hill, where the prince often resides. It is remarkable for its hot baths, and is seated between the Murg and the Rhine, 40 m. W. of Stuttgart, and 20 S. of Carlsruhe. Long. 8. 22. E. lat. 48. 43. N.

Baden, a town of Switzerland, in Argau, capital of the county of the same name. Near it are some warm baths, mentioned by the ancients under the names of Aquæ and Thermae Helveticæ. In 1714, a treaty was concluded here between Germany and Spain. It is seated on the Limmat, 10 m. N. W. of Zurich. Long. 8. 24. E. lat. 47. 26. N.

Baden, a town of Austria, famous for its numerous hot baths; seated on the Suechat, 15 m. S. S. W. of Vienna. Also of a village in the Valais, Switzerland, with a hot bath of a sufficient degree of heat to boil an egg.

Badenweiler, a town of the grand duchy of Baden, in the circle of Weissen, much frequented for its hot baths, seated near the Rhine, 5 m. S. S. W. of Sulzburg.

Badgeworth, a village in Gloucestershire, Eng. 7 m. N. E. of Gloucester. Here is a mineral spring called Cold Pool, nearly the same in quality as that of Cheltenham.

Baeza, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated near the source of the Guadalquivir. It was once the residence of a Moorish king, and was since a bishop's see, and seat of an university, but is now deemed of little importance, although its population is still considerable. It lies four leagues E. of the great post road from Madrid to Cadiz by Cordova, and about 10. N. of Jaen.

Baffa, a seaport town at the west end of the Isle of Cyprus, with a fort, near the ancient Paphos, of which considerable ruins remain, particularly some broken columns, which probably belonged to the temple of Venus. Long. 32. 30. E. lat. 34. 50. N.

Baffin's Bay, a vast expanse of sea, so called from an English captain of the name of Baffin, who navigated it in 1616. It is entered from the Atlantic by Davis's Straits, between the long. of 54. and 67. W. and in the lat. of the Arctic Circle. It is still questionable whether it be a bay or not; and the English government, since the general peace of Europe in 1814, have sent several expeditions, to endeavour to penetrate in the direction of that sea into the Pacific Ocean.

Bagdad, a celebrated city of Asiatic Turkey, the capital of a pachalic of the same name, or, as it is now more commonly called, Irac Arabi; Bagdad is finely seated on the east bank of the noble river Tigris, and previous to the route to India by the Cape of Good Hope, it was the centre of a very extensive commerce. It was the capital of the Saracen empire, till taken by the Turks in the 13th century; since which it has often been an object of contention between the Turks and Persians, until it was taken the last time by the Turks, in 1631. It still continues to be a place of considerable resort, for all the commodities of Natolia, Syria, Persia, and India; but has lost much of its ancient splendour, and is not so opulent as when in the possession of the Persians. The tomb of the Jewish prophet Ezekiel is still shown here. It has several manufactories of silk, cotton, wool, and leather, and has a cannon foundry. The city is surrounded by a wall about five miles in circumference, and contains some commodious houses, but its general character is mean and dirty. Its markets are abundantly supplied with all kinds of provisions; but the great heat of its climate renders it uncomfortable; the summer

season. It is about 50 miles north of the site of the ancient Babylon, 250 north of Bassora, and 8 deg. due east of Damascus. Lat. 33. 20. N. and 44. 46. E. long. Pop. estimated at from 60,000 to 90,000, three-fourths of whom are Turks, the remainder are Jews, Persians, and of various nations.

Baglana, a country of the Deccan of Hindoostan, bounded on the north by Guzerat, east by Candish and Dowlatabad, south by Visiapour, and west by the ocean. It is exceedingly mountainous, but fertile in many places.

Bagnalucca, or **Banjatuka**, a town of European Turkey, in the N. W. corner of Bosnia, on the border of Croatia, 55 m. N. W. of Serai.

Bagnara, a seaport of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore. Here are several high waterfalls: and among the rocks are the ruins of the former town, in which 3,017 persons perished by an earthquake in 1783. It is situate near the straight of Messina, 15 m. N. N. E. of Reggio. Long. 16. 8. E. lat. 38. 15. N. Pop. about 5,000.

Bagnarea, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, 5 m. S. of Orvieto.

Bagnères, a town of France, in the department of Upper Pyrenees, famous for its baths and mineral waters; seated on the river Adour, 10 m. S. of Tarbes.

Bagnols, a town of France, in the department of Gard, near the river Cese, 8 m. S. of Pont St. Esprit. It has manufactures of silk.

Bagshot, a village in Surrey, Eng. 12 m. N. by E. of Farnham. It is surrounded by an extensive heath, bordered on the west by Windsor park. Since 1800 a considerable portion has been enclosed and brought under cultivation.

Bahamas, or **Lucayos Islands**, a group of Islands, forming part of the British West Indies, extending from the long. of 79. W. in the lat. of 28. in a S. E. direction, to the long. of 70. in the lat. of 21. N. The northern part lies contiguous to the coast of Florida, and the southern contiguous to the north end of St Domingo. The greater portion are mere rocks and uninhabited; the following are the principal islands: Bahama, Abaco, Andreas, New Providence, Eleuthera, Exuma, Cat Island, Long Island, Crooked Island, Mariguana, Great Caycos, Grand Turk, Inagua, Square Handkerchief. Of these Cat Island first deserves notice, as being the first land of the western hemisphere, discovered by Columbus on the 12th of Oct. 1492, by whom it was called Guanahana. New Providence is the best cultivated, producing a little sugar, coffee, and cotton, and exporting large quantities of fruit to the U. S. of America. Exuma and Turks Islands have exported 30,000 tons of salt annually; but the chief occupation of the inhabitants, is the turtle fishery. The passage between the northernmost island and the coast of Florida is called the Bahama channel, and another passage between Long and Crooked islands is called the windward passage, and forms the route of the ships bound from Jamaica to Europe: the Jamaica packet touches at Crooked Island homeward-bound as the point of departure. The number of slaves upon the whole islands according to a return made to parliament in 1823, was 10,108, and the white population probably amounts to about 4,000.

Bakar, an interior province of Hindoostan, west of Bengal; bounded on the north by Nepaul, west by Oude and Allahabad, and south by Bezar and Orissa. It is intersected by the Ganges from west to east, which receives several tributary

streams in its course through the province, the most considerable of which are, the Coosey from the north, and the Soane from the south. It is an exceedingly fertile district; its rice is the finest of all Hindoostan; sugar, silk, indigo, cotton, and salt petre are produced in great abundance. Patna on the south bank of the Ganges, is the chief town. The town of Bahar, formerly the capital, is about 35 m. S. E. of Patna. The whole province is subject to the English East India Company.

Bahia, one of the 12 captaincies of Brazil, lying south of Pernambuco, and extending from the 11th to nearly the 16th deg. of S. lat. and west from the Atlantic Ocean in the long. of 40. to a ridge of mountains in 44. which bound it on the west; it is intersected by another ridge of mountains, its whole extent from south to north in the long. of about 42. and the river St. Francisco runs from south to north between the two ridges of mountains, to the north extremity of the territory; when it abruptly changes its course to the east forming the boundary between Bahia and Pernambuco. Bahia contains a surface of about 50,000 sq. miles, and is the most extensively cultivated district of all Brazil; sugar, coffee, cotton, and tobacco are all produced in great abundance, and the culture is progressively extending. The forests abound in a variety of wood, and are so dense as to be almost impenetrable. The chief town of the same name, or as it is sometimes called, St. Salvador, is situate in lat 12. 45. S. and 38. 25. W. long. on the east bank of a noble bay, called the bay of All Saints, which runs up from south to north about 40 m. being about 8 m. wide at its mouth. The town is situate just within the entrance, and extends for 3 m. along the shore; the ground rises to the height of 400 ft. within the distance of 1 m. from the main street, from about the centre of which buildings have been extended to the summit of the rising ground, which commands a very extensive and beautiful view of the sea and the country inland. Next to Rio Janeiro, Bahia is the most important town of Brazil and in point of commerce is the greatest. The houses are in general well built, mostly of stone, and it has several churches and convents of considerable magnitude. Pop. about 100,000.

Bahlingen, a town of Wurtemberg, situate near the source of the Teyah, a branch of the Neckar River, about 20 m. S. W. of Hohenzollern.

Bakraitch, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Oude, 62 m. N. N. W. of Fyzabad, and 65 N. E. of Lucknow. Long. 81. 56. E. lat. 27. 30. N.

Bahrenburg, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Hoya, on the river Suhlingen, 20 m. W. of Nienburg.

Bahrain, a town of Arabia, situate on an island, 30 m. long, in the gulf of Persia. It gives name not only to the island on which it is built, but also to a cluster of them, celebrated for the pearl fishery; and likewise to a province, extending along the west coast of the gulf. The town is fortified, and belonged once to the Portuguese, but is now possessed by the Wahabees. It stands on the west side of the island, 70 m. N. E. of Lasha. Long. 49. 5. E. lat. 26. 20. N.

Baira, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, formerly famous for its hot baths and elegant palaces, of which some ruins remain. It is seated on the bay of Naples, 12 m. W. of Naples.

Baja, a town of Lower Hungary, on the east bank of the Danube, 35 m. N. W. of Esseg.

Baias, or **Paisas**, a town of Syria, at the N. E.

corner of the gulf of Aiasso, supposed to have been the ancient Issus, celebrated for the victory of Alexander over Darius.

Baibourdi, an inland town of Armenia, about 45 m. N. of Arz Roum.

Baikal, a lake of Siberia, in the province of Irkutsk, 350 m. in length, but its greatest breadth not above 40, between the lat. of 52. and 55. N. and 104. to 109. E. long. The water is fresh, and the Russians speak of it with reverence, calling it the Holy Sea. There are many seals in it of a blackish colour, and abundance of fish; also several islands, and that of Olchon, the largest, has sulphureous springs, and naptha sometimes floats on its surface. It receives the Selinga from the south, and its outlet is the Angara, which flows north into the Yenisei.

Baileysburg, p.v. Surry Co. Va. 70 m. S. E. Richmond.

Bailleul, a town of France in the department of Nord, 9 m. S. W. of Ypres. It is a manufacturing town. Pop. about 9,000. There are several other towns of the same name, in different parts of France.

Bailur, a seaport of Abyssinia, and chief town in the country of Dancali. It stands on a spacious bay of the Red Sea, 340 m. E. by N. of Gondar. Long. 42. 40. E. lat. 13. 3. N.

Bain, a town of France, in the department of Ille and Vilaine, 16 m. S. of Rennes.

Bainbridge, p.t. Chenango Co. N. Y. 135 m. W. Albany, Pop. 3,040.

Bainbridge, p.t. Ross Co. Ohio.

Bainbridge, p.v. Franklin Co. Alab. on the Tennessee, 5 m. above Florence.

Bairdstown, the chief town of Nelson County, Kentucky, 50 m. S. W. of Frankfort.

Bairout or **Berut**, anciently Berytus, a seaport of Syria, in Palestine, and the chief town of the Druses. The port is nearly choked with sand and ruins; but many cottons and silks are exported hence for Cairo. It stands on the north side of a broad promontory, 50 m. W. N. W. of Damascus. Long. 36. 10. E. lat. 33. 45. N. Pop. about 7,500.

Baker, a County in the S. W. part of Georgia on Flint river. Pop. 1,253. Byron is the capital.

Bakersfield, p.t. Franklin Co. Vt. 48 m. N. W. Montpelier. Pop. 1,087.

Baker's River, a branch of the Merrimack, Grafton Co. N. Hampshire.

Bakerstown, p.v. Allegany Co. Pa. 13 m. N. Pittsburg.

Bakewell, an extensive parish and town, in the Peak of Derbyshire, Eng. Here is a large cotton-mill; and near it at the village of Ashford, are marble works, where the black and grey marbles found in the vicinity are sawn and polished. It is seated on the Wye, 27 m. N. N. W. of Derby, and 153 of London. The town contains a pop. of 1,782, and the parish about 9,160.

Bakow, or **Bakov**, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, on the river Bistritza, 60 m. S. W. Jassy.

Baku or **Bachu**, a town of Persia, in the province of Schirvan, the most commodious haven of the Caspian Sea, on the west coast of which it is situate. The vicinity produces much rock-salt, sulphur, and naptha, and it is famous for saffron. Baku is a fortress, surrounded by high brick walls, 300 m. S. of Astracan. Long. 49. 15. E. lat. 40. 2. N.

Bala, a corporate town of Wales, in Merioneth shire. It is seated on the lake of Bala, or Pem

blemere, which is three miles long, and one broad, and abounds with a fish called guinard, resembling a salmon in shape, and tasting like a trout. The river Dee issues from this lake. It has the remains of three Roman camps, which seem to have been used as exploratory stations, before the Ordovices were totally subdued. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in knit woolen stockings. It is 40 m. S. E. of Caernarvon, and 195 N. W. of London. Pop. 1,163.

Balacheo, a town of European Russia, situate on a branch of the Don, 90 m. W. of Saratov.

Balachna, a town Russia, seated near the Volga, 40 m. W. N. W. of Niznei Novogorod.

Balaguer, a fortified town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the river Segra, at the foot of a craggy rock, 75 m. W. N. W. of Barcelona. Long. 0. 40. E. lat. 41. 43. N.

Bulaganskoi, a town in the province of Irkoutsk, Siberia, about 30 m. N. of the city of Irkoutsk.

Balakawa, a seaport at the south-west end of the Crimea.

Balambangan, a small but very fruitful island, off the north end of Borneo, in lat. 7. 16. N. and 116. 53. W. long.

Bulambuan. See **Palambuan**.

Balapura, *Chica*, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, noted for the manufacture of sugar-candy and clayed sugar, 15 m. N. E. of Doda Balapura.

Balapura, *Doda*, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, surrounded by a mud-wall and hedge, and has a strong mud fort with a palace. Here are manufactures of cloth and sugar. It is 22 m. N. by W. of Bangalore, and 57 S. E. of Serra.

Balaruc, a town of France, in the department of Hérault, famous for its baths. It is 12 m. from Montpellier.

Balasore, a seaport of Hindoostan, in Orissa, and a place of considerable trade; situate on the Gongahar, 20 m. from its mouth in the bay of Bengal, and 124 S. W. of Calcutta. Long. 86. 46. E. lat. 21. 26. N.

Balaton, a lake in the south part of Lower Hungary, 40 m. in length, and 1 to 4 broad. The N. end is about 5 m. from Stuhl-Weisenburgh, and 36 more from the Danube, with which it is proposed to unite the lake by a canal.

Balastro, an episcopal town of Spain, in Arragon, on the river Vero, near its conflux with the Cinca, 45 m. E. N. E. of Saragossa. Pop. about 5,000.

Balbec, the ancient Heliopolis, a town of Syria, at the foot of Mount Libanus, near the north-east extremity of the fertile valley of Bocat. On the east side are magnificent ruins, particularly those of the temple dedicated to the Sun. The town was nearly destroyed by an earthquake, in 1759, and is now a poor place, 37 m. N. N. W. of Damascus.

Baldeagle, ts. Lycoming Co. Pa. and Centre Co. Pa.

Baldivia. See **Valdivia**.

Baldock, a town in Hertfordshire, Eng. seated among hills, 9 m. W. S. W. of Royston, and 37 N. N. W. of London. It was originally built by the knights templars in the 12th century, on the site of the Roman way, called the Ikeneld street. Pop. in 1821, 1,550.

Baldwin, t. Cumberland Co. Me. Pop. 947.

Baldwin, a County in the centre of Georgia. Pop. 7,389. Milledgeville is the chief town.

Baldwin, a County in the S. part of Alabama, Pop. 2,324. Blakely is the chief town.

Baleatic Isles, five islands in the Mediterranean,

forming part of the province of Arragon; they are named, Majorca, Minorca, Ivica, Formentera, and Cabrera, which see.

Balfrush, a town of Persia, in Mazanderan, on the south shore of the Caspian Sea, 12 m. W. of Ferabad.

Balga, a town of Prussia, on the Frisch Haff, 24 m. S. W. of Königsberg.

Bali, or **Bally**, an island, 75 miles long and 45 broad, at the east end of the isle of Java, from which it is separated by a channel called the Strait of Bali. It is populous, abounds in rice and fruits, and furnishes slaves, cotton-yarn, and pickled pork. Long. 11. 50. E. lat. 8. 30. S.

Balize, a river which divides the provinces of Yucatan and Guatemala, falling into the bay of Honduras in lat. 14. 50. N. 91. 15. W. long. There is a town of the same name near the mouth of the river, which forms the principal settlement of the English for supplying mahogany and logwood, to the extent of 20,000 tons annually.

There is also a fort called **Balize** in the Swamp, at the mouth of the Mississippi River, in lat. 29. 6. N. 89. 20. W. long.

Balk, a southern province of Independent Tartary, bordering on Persia, now subject to Caubul. The principal city of the same name is situate on the Dewash, a branch of the Oxus or Amu River, and is a place of great antiquity, once the capital of Persia, and the residence of Cyrus. It is still a place of considerable importance and intercourse between the inhabitants of the countries bordering on the eastern shores of the Caspian Sea, and the sea of Aral and Bukharia on one side, and of Hindoostan on the other. The khan's castle is a magnificent structure, built of marble, dug out of the neighbouring mountains. It is about 220 m. S. E. of Bokhara, and 260 N. W. of Attock Benares on the Indus, in 36. 28. N. lat. and 65. 20. W. long. Pop. about 7,000.

Ballagh, a parish in the county of Mayo, Ireland. Pop. in 1821, 3,330, in which is included the town of Minola with 415 inhabitants and the village of Ballagh with 329.

Ballantrae, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire, near the mouth of the Stinchar, 24 m. S. S. W. of Ayr.

Ballieborough, a parish and town in the county of Cavan, Ireland. In 1821, pop. of the parish 6,283, and of the town 804.

Ballibophay, a town in the county of Donegal, Ireland. Pop. in 1821, 290.

Ballina, a town in the county of Mayo, Ireland, 7 m. S. of Killala, and 120 W. by N. of Dublin. Pop. in 1821, 4,422. It was occupied by the French in 1798.

Ballinasloe, a town chiefly in the parish of Kilcloony, county of Galway, but extends into the parish of Creagh, in the county of Roscommon, Ireland. It is distinguished for its great annual sheep fair, the first week in Oct. when about 100,000 sheep, and 10,000 head of horned cattle are brought to market. It is 12 m. W. of Athlone, and 72 W. of Dublin. It is sometimes called Dunloe. Pop. in 1821, 1,811.

Ballingarry, a parish and town in the county of Limerick, Ireland. Pop. of the town 1,553, and of the parish 5,328 more.

Ballinakill, a town and parish in Queen's County, Ireland. The town is situate on the border of Kilkenny, 48 m. S. W. of Dublin. Pop. in 1821, 1,951, and the parish which is called also Dysait Gallen, 2,467.

* * There are about 300 other parishes and vil

lages in Ireland beginning with *Ballin*, but none that merit any particular notice; several of them are populous.

Ballston, p.t. Saratoga Co. N. Y. 35 m. N. Albany. Pop. 2,113. This town is famous for its mineral springs. See *Saratoga*.

Bally, in Irish signifies town; there are upwards of 150 parishes, towns, and villages in Ireland beginning with *Bally*, such as *Ballyboy*, *Ballycastle*, &c. &c.

Balmerino, a town of Scotland, in Fifeshire, which has a trade in corn and salmon. The ruins of its once magnificent abbey, founded in 1229, are much admired. It is seated on the frith of Tay, opposite Dundee, 10 m. N. W. of St. Andrew.

Baltic, an inland sea, in the N. W. of Europe, between the coasts of Sweden, Russia, Courland, Prussia, Germany, and Denmark, extending from the 54th to the 60th deg. of N. lat. the Gulf of Bothnia running up to the lat. of 66. and lying between the 16th and 22nd deg. of W. long. the Gulf of Livonia extending 2 deg. further west, and that of Finland as far as 30. Its surface is estimated at 120,000 sq. miles, it contains a great number of islands, the principal of which are Åland, Dago, Oesel, Gothland, Öland, Bornholm, Rugen, and Laland; and the islands of Zealand and Funen separate it from the Cattegat, by which it communicates with the ocean. There are three navigable channels into the Baltic from the sea called the Cattegat, which communicates with the German Ocean: 1st. which is the most northerly and most frequented, is called the Sound, between the coast of Sweden N. and the coast of the Isle of Zealand S. This passage is about four miles across, and is navigated by 8,000 to 9,000 sail of vessels annually, which pay a trifling tax to the Danish government, for the maintenance of the light-houses on the coasts of the several channels. The middle channel between the south side of the Isle of Zealand, and the Isles of Funen and Laland is called the Great Belt; and the most southerly, between the isle of Funen and Laland, and the coast of Jutland, the Little Belt; but the navigation of both is circuitous and intricate compared with the Sound, and they are only passed under very particular circumstances. There is little or no tide within the Baltic, and the channels and harbours are generally frozen up three or four months in the winter. Amber is found on the coast of Prussia.

Baltimore, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, on a headland which runs into the sea, and forms a good harbour, 5 m. N. E. of Cape Clear. It has the ruins of an abbey, and is 50 m. S. W. of Cork. Long. 9. 14. W. lat. 51. 18. N.

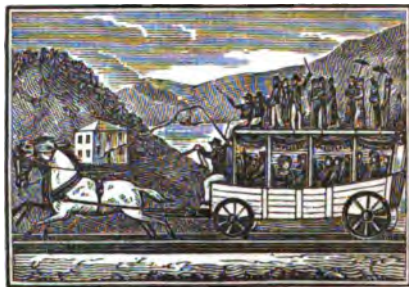
Baltimore, a County of Maryland, on Chesapeake Bay. Pop. 120,876. The city of Baltimore is the seat of justice.

Baltimore, the chief city in Maryland, near the mouth of the river Patuxent on the western side of Chesapeake Bay, is a place of great commerce and wealth. It was founded in 1729, but grew so slowly that in 1752 it consisted of only 25 houses. Since the revolution it has increased with astonishing rapidity and at present is one of the first American cities. It stands at the head of tide-water, 14 miles from the bay, and contains 45 churches, 5 markets, 2 theatres, 10 banks, an exchange, a public library, St. Mary's College and the University of Maryland, a lunatic asylum, an observatory, 2 museums, and several elegant public fountains. The Cathedral is an Ionic

structure 190 feet in length and 127 feet high to the cross at the summit of the dome. It contains the largest organ in the United States, having 6,000 pipes and 36 stops. Here are also two splendid paintings. The Merchants' Exchange was built by private subscription, and is 255 feet in length, with a hall 86 feet by 53, lighted from the dome of the building; in this hall the merchants meet daily to transact business.

There are two splendid monuments at Baltimore. The Battle Monument is built of marble, 55 feet in height, and commemorates the defeat of the British in their attack upon the city in 1814. The Washington Monument is also of white marble, 50 feet square at the base and sustaining a colossal statue of Washington at the height of 163 feet from the ground. The City Hotel is one of the first public houses in the country. Most of the streets of the city are broad and at right angles. Fell's Point, the lower part of the city, is the quarter where most of the stores and shipping are collected. Baltimore is the greatest flour market in the United States. In the immediate neighbourhood are above 60 flour mills, a single one of which has produced 32,000 barrels in a year. In the same compass are also 12 cotton manufactories, and others of cloth, powder, paper, iron, glass, steam engines, chemical works, &c. Baltimore has 80,625 inhabitants and is the third commercial city in the United States. It is in lat. 39. 17. N. and long. 76. 36. W. 37 m. N. E. Washington, and 100 m. S. W. Philadelphia.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad extends from this city to the Ohio river at Pittsburgh, 300 miles. It was begun in 1829 and a great portion of it is already completed. There are several viaducts and embankments in its course near Baltimore, substantially built of granite, and a deep cut three quarters of a mile long and 70 feet deep. Many cars are already in operation upon the rail road



Some of them are drawn by horse power, some driven by steam and some by wind. The cars with sails go sometimes 25 miles an hour and can lie within 4 points of the wind. The whole distance from Baltimore to Pittsburgh, when completed, will be travelled according to estimation, by horse power in 30 hours, and by steam in 20. Another railroad has been commenced to extend from Baltimore to York Haven on the Susquehanna, 60 miles.

Baltimore, New, p.t. Greene Co. N. Y. 20 m. S. Albany, on the Hudson. Pop. 2,370.

Baltimore, t. Sussex Co. Del. comprising the Hundreds of Daysborough, Indian River, Lewes Rehoboth and Broad Kilm.

Baltinglass, a town and parish of Ireland in the county of Wicklow. It has some manufactures of linen and woolen, and is seated on the

Slaney, 29 m. S. W. of Dublin. Population of the town in 1820, 1,500, and of the parish, 2,303 more.

Bamba, a town of the kingdom of Congo, in a rich province of the same name. It carries on a traffic in slaves, and is seated on the Loze, 160 m. S. W. of St. Salvador. Long. 13. 45. E. lat. 7. 2. S.

Bambarra, a kingdom of Negroland, which lies to the S. W. of that of Tombuctoo. The cultivation of corn is here carried on to a great extent; and the inhabitants are hospitable to strangers. Sego is the capital. It is intersected from west to east by a river, the supposed Niger, navigable for canoes the whole extent of the country.

Bamberg, the territory of, formerly an imperial bishopric but made over to Bavaria in the Bonaparte territorial arrangements in 1803, and is now called the Circle of the Mayne. It is intersected by the lines of 50. N. lat. and the 11th of E. long. containing a surface of about 1,430 sq. miles, several towns and villages, and a population of 210,000. The chief town of the same name is situate in the centre of the territory, on the east bank of the Rednitz River, a little above its conflux with the Mayne. It is the seat of an university, and the cathedral and episcopal palace are stately edifices.

Bamberg, a town of Bohemia, at the foot of a mountain, 30 m. S. of Glatz.

Bamborough, a village in Northumberland, Eng. on the sea-coast, 14 m. N. of Alnwick. It was once a borough, and gave name to a tract called Bamboroughshire. It has a castle, on a rock, inaccessible on all sides, except the south, said to have been built by king Ida, about 560.

Bambouk, a kingdom of Africa, between the rivers Faleme and Senegal. It is said to be very populous, and on the borders of the rivers fertile, but in other parts sandy and barren. The most remarkable animals are a species of white apes, which the inhabitants will not allow to be sent out of the country; white foxes, and the giraffe, an animal like a camel, and of extraordinary swiftness. There are mines of gold, silver, tin, lead, and iron. The capital is of the same name. Long. 9. 30. W. lat. 13. 30. N.

Bamian, a city of Usbec Tartary, in the province of Gaur, south of the Gaur mountains. Here are a great number of apartments and recesses cut out of a mountain, some of which, from their ornamental work and extraordinary dimensions, are supposed to have been temples. It is seated near a river of the same name, 170 m. S. S. E. of Balk, and 100 W. of Cabul. Long. 66. 10. E. lat. 34. 30. N.

Bamoa, a town on the north border of the kingdom of Birmah, with a fort, seated on the Irrawaddy, 170 m. N. N. E. of Ummerapoora.

Bampton, a town in Oxfordshire, Eng. The remains of its ancient castle yet exist; and it has a trade in leather gloves, jackets, and breeches. It is seated near the Thames, 12 m. W. of Oxford, and 71 W. by N. of London. Pop. 1,460.

Bampton, a town in Devonshire, Eng. with a chalybeate spring and a manufacture of serges. It is seated in a bottom, surrounded by hills, 20 m. N. N. E. of Exeter, and 163 W. by S. of London. Pop. 1,630.

Banagher, a borough of Ireland, in King's County, seated on the Shannon, 15 m. S. of Athlone. Pop. 2,813.

Banaswara, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with a fine mud fort, and the ruins of an extensive

palace. Much tobacco is cultivated in the vicinity. It is 68 m. N. W. of Seringapatam.

Banbury, a borough in Oxfordshire, Eng. It is noted for its cakes and ale, and is seated on the Cherwell, 71 m. N. N. W. of London, and on the line of the Oxford Canal. It has a manufacture of silk plush, and returns one member to parliament.

Banca, an island on the S. E. coast of Sumatra, celebrated for its productive tin mines. It has a town and strait of the same name. It was possessed by the English during the war of 1812-13, but ceded back to the Dutch in 1814.

Bancali, a seaport on an island off the east coast of Sumatra, in the straits of Malacca, where the Dutch have a settlement. It is 130 m. S. of Malacca. Long. 101. 7. E. lat. 1. 15. N.

Bancallary, the chief town of the island of Madura. It is the residence of the Sultan, and populous.

Bancesspour, a frontier town of Mysore, in lat. 14. 58. belonging to the Mahrattas.

Banrock, a town of the kingdom of Siam, with a fort; seated near the mouth of the Menan, 43 m. south of Siam. Long. 101. 48. E. lat. 13. 44. N.

Bancout, or **Fort Victoria**, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, on the coast of the Concan, with a good harbour, and a trade in salt. It was taken by the British in 1755; and is 66 m. S. of Bombay. Long. 72. 48. E. lat. 18. 5. N.

Banda, the chief of the Banda, or Nutmeg Islands in the Indian Ocean. The group comprises the isle called Lantor, and six or seven others. The nutmeg, covered with mace, grows principally on these islands. It flourishes best in a black mould, and grows also among the lavas of Gonong, the highest of all the islands, its summit being 1,940 ft. above the sea. In its general appearance the nutmeg resembles the clove tree, only it is less pointed at the top, and its branches are more spreading. Its leaves are similar to those of the pear tree, but larger, and like those of the nut tribe are dark green on the upper



surface and gray beneath. After small white flowers it produces a fruit very similar in form and colour to a nectarine. When ripe it resembles a ripe peach, and bursting at the furrow, discovers the nutmeg with its reticulated coat, the mace, of a fine crimson colour. The external pulpy covering has an astringent taste. Within the mace is the nutmeg, inclosed in a thin shell of a glossy black, and easily broken. It has 8 varieties which appear to be permanent. Its cultivation is nice and difficult. The best trees are produced from the seeds voided by a blue pigeon called the *nutmeg bird*. These islands have been subject to the Dutch ever since 1609, when they expelled both the English and natives. They are all very small, the largest being only 20 m. in circumference, and are subject to earthquakes. Banda was taken by

the English, in 1796, and restored in 1802. Retaken in 1810, and restored again at the peace in 1814. Lat. 4. 40. S. long. 121. E.

Banda Oriental, or *Eastern Shore*, a district of the United Provinces of Buenos Ayres, lying in the eastern part, between the river Uruguay and the sea. It is bounded N. by Brazil and S. by the bay of the Rio de la Plata, and contains about 70,000 sq. m. It is a fertile and well watered district and has been the subject of contention and warfare between the Buenos Ayrean and Brazilian governments. Monte Video is the chief town.

Bandon, or *Bandon-bridge*, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Cork. It is commonly a military station, and has manufactures of cotton, camlets, ticking, &c. It is situate on a river of the same name, 13 m. S. W. of Cork. It extends into three parishes, the part in the parish of Desart, contained in 1820, 10,179 inhabitants, and the remainder about 4,000 more.

Bandora, a town of Hindoostan, on the south side of the island of Salsette which is separated from that of Bombay, by a narrow channel. It is 6 m. N. of Bombay.

Banff, a County of Scotland, bounded on the N. by the ocean, S. E. by Aberdeenshire, and W. by Murrayshire. Its greatest length is 50 miles, and its extent along the coast 22, but the main breadth is not more than 16. The south part is very mountainous, but the northern district is level and fertile. The principal rivers are the Deveron and Spey, which form a part of its east and west boundaries, and yield abundance of fine salmon. The Aven rises from a small lake at the south extremity of the county, falling into the Spey, where that river divides the county from Murrayshire. The principal towns are Gamry, Cullen, Fochabers, Keith, Aberlour, and Kirkmichael.

Banff, the chief town of the preceding county, is situate at its N. W. extremity, on the east bank of the Deveron, over which is a handsome bridge of seven arches. It has some manufactures of linen and cotton, but it is more a place of fashionable resort than either a manufacturing or commercial town. The town-hall was built in 1798, and is a handsome edifice. It is a royal burgh, governed by a provost, four bailies, and 12 councillors. 45 m. N. of Aberdeen, and 167 of Edinburgh. Pop. in 1820, 3,855.

Bangalore, a city of Hindoostan, in Mysore. It had a strong fort, built by Hyder, deemed the bulwark of Mysore, toward Arcot: it was taken by the English in 1791, and restored the next year to Tippon, who destroyed it: but since reverted to the English. The palace is composed of mud, yet not without some degree of magnificence, and there are two extensive gardens made by the two sultans. The chief manufactures are silk and cotton cloths, muslins, leather, and oil. It is 74 m. N. E. of Seringapatam. Long. 77. 37. E. lat. 13. 0. N.

Bangor, a city of Wales, in Caernarvonshire. It is situate on the east shore of the Menai Strait on the high road from London to Holyhead. It was once so considerable, that it was called Bangor the great, and defended by a castle. The principal buildings are the cathedral and the bishop's palace. The see is of very great antiquity. The church was dedicated to St. Daniel, who was bishop about the year 516. It is 36 m. W. of St. Asaph, and 251 N. W. of London. Pop. in 1821, 3,579.

Bangor, a borough and populous parish of Ireland, in the county of Down, seated on the south

shore of the bay of Carrickfergus, opposite the town of that name. Pop. in 1821, of the town, 2,943; of the corporation, 327; and of the parish, 6,272, making a total of 9,542; 80 m. N. by E. of Dublin, and about 10 E. of Belfast.

Bangor, p.t. Penobscot Co. Me. on the Penobscot, 35 m. above Castine. It has a considerable commerce in lumber, and a Theological Seminary. Pop. 2,868.

Bangor, p.t. Franklin Co. N. Y. 204 m. N. W. Albany. Pop. 1,076.

Banistar, p.v. Halifax Co. Va. 140 m. S. W. Richmond.

Banjaluks. See *Bagnaluka*.

Banjer, or *Bender*, a considerable river in the island of Borneo, which flows almost due south from the centre of the country to the harbour of Banjermassing, and at its mouth the Dutch have their principal factory.

Banjermassing, or *Bendermassing*, a kingdom in the south part of the island of Borneo, the capital of which is Metapura. The country produces great quantities of pepper; also gold, iron, diamonds, canes, birds-nests, wax, and dragons-blood. It has a town of the same name, with a good harbour, at the mouth of the river Banjer. Long. 114. 30. E. lat. 3. 15. S.

Banks Island, an island in the Pacific Ocean, on the east side of New Zealand, about 100 m. in circumference. Long. 184. 0. E. lat. 43. 30. S.

Banks Island, an island in the Pacific Ocean, near the west coast of North America, about 60 m. long and 5 broad. Long. 130. 0. W. lat. 53. 30. N.

Bann, a river of Ireland, which issues from the Mourne mountains, in the county of Down, flows N. W. into Armagh, through Lough Neagh, and thence forms the boundary between Londonderry and Antrim, entering the sea four miles below Coleraine.

Bannalec, a town in the S. E. part of the department of Finisterre, France, 15 m. E. of Quimper.

Bannbridge, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down, on the river Bann, 14 m. N. by E. of Newry, on the road to Belfast. Pop. in 1821, 1,715.

Bannockburn, a village of Scotland in the parish of St. Ninians, on the river Bannock, two miles south of Stirling. It is noted for a battle between Edward II. and Robert Bruce, in 1314, in which the former was defeated. Here also James the III. in 1487, was defeated by his subjects, wounded, and soon after murdered by a priest taking his confession.

Bannow, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, seated on the east shore of a bay to which it gives name, 20 m. S. W. of Wexford. Long. 6 50. W. lat. 52. 12. N. Pop. in 1821, 1,298.

Bantam, a town on the N. W. coast of Java, capital of a kingdom of the same name, with two forts. It is divided into two parts by a river. The English and Danes had factories here till 1682, when they were expelled by the Dutch. The chief produce of the country is pepper, of which vast quantities were formerly exported by the Dutch, who deposed the kings of the ancient race, and monopolized the entire traffic of the country. Bantam, once populous and flourishing, is now a poor place, its harbour being so choked up that it is inaccessible to vessels of burden; its commerce is transferred to Batavia. Long. 105. 26. E. lat. 6. 20. S.

Bantry, a capacious bay, at the S. W. extremity of Ireland, on the coast of Cork, capable of

containing all the shipping of Europe; but somewhat exposed to the swells of the Atlantic Ocean. A French fleet endeavoured to land succours of arms in this bay to the adherents of James II. 1689, and they made another unsuccessful attempt to effect a landing with a formidable force 1796. It is 26 miles long, 3 broad, and 40 fathoms deep in the middle. There is a town named *Bantry*, at the head of the bay on the east side, the spacious harbour of which is defended from the swells of the ocean by the island of Whiddy. It is 46 m. W. by S. of Cork, and 163 from Dublin. Pop. in 1821, 3,659.

Banwell, a village in Somersetshire, Eng. four miles N. N. W. of Axbridge. Here was a monastery, founded by one of the Saxon princes, which was destroyed by the Danes. On its site an episcopal palace was erected, some remains of which are to be seen near the church. Pop. 1,430.

Bapaume, a town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, 12 m. S. E. of Arras. Pop. 3,150. There is a river of the same name, falling into the Seine, which drives about 20 paper mills.

Baptistown, p.v. Hunterdon Co. N. J. 30 m. N. W. Trenton.

Bar, a town of Podolia, in Russian Poland, on a river that flows east into the Bog. In 1768, a catholic confederation was held here, to protect the religion of the country from the encroachments of dissenters. It is 48 m. E. N. E. of Kamienieck, and 55 N. W. of Braclaw. Long. 27. 40. E. lat. 49. 14. N.

Bar, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar, near the Ganges, 34 m. E. S. E. of Patna.

Bar, or *Barrois*, a late duchy of France, lying on both sides of the Meuse, between Lorraine and Champagne. It now forms the department of Meuse.

Baracoa, a town on the N. E. coast of Cuba, with a good harbour for small vessels, 90 m. E. N. E. of St. Jago de Cuba. Long. 74. 42. W. lat. 20. 30. N.

Baranco de Malamba, or *Baranguilla*, a town of Colombia, in the province of Magdalena, and a bishop's see, with a good harbour, at the mouth of the Magdalena. 70 m. N. E. of Carthagena. Long. 74. 50. W. lat. 11. 20. N.

Barany, or *Baranowahr*, a town of Lower Hungary; capital of the county of Barany, taken from the Turks in 1684. It is seated in an island, formed by the river Crasso, 14 m. N. Esseg, and 120 S. of Buda. Long. 19. 16. E. lat. 45. 42. N.

Barataria, a bay or the coast of Louisiana, near the mouth of the Mississippi, surrounded by a flat marshy country. Boats can pass from the Mississippi at New Orleans, through this bay to the sea. This was formerly a great resort for pirates.

Barbacoa, a town of Colombia, in Cauca, on the river Tolembi, 110 m. S. W. of Popayan.

Barbacoa, a town of Colombia, in Venezuela, on the east side of the lake Maracaybo, 130 m. S. by W. of Venezuela.

Barbadoes, the most easterly of the Windward islands, in the West Indies, 25 m. long and 15 broad, subject to Great Britain. The soil is beautifully undulated, and yields most of the productions common to the climate, but the chief object of culture is the sugar cane, the produce of which is about 15,000 tons of sugar annually, which, with some ginger and arrow-root, form its main exports. The island suffered greatly by the storm, on the 10th of October, 1780, when upwards of 4,000 persons perished by its violence, and at the commencement of the 19th century was considerably on the decline, the soil indicating symptoms of exhaus-

tion, until the year 1813, when a very singular phenomenon occurred, which contributed essentially to its resuscitation; a vast dense cloud of matter from the eastward, composed apparently of volcanic eruption, fell, and covered nearly the whole surface of the island, which tended greatly to its fertility. Barbadoes was constituted an ecclesiastical see over the whole of the Carribee Islands in 1824. It is also the chief seat of commissariat for the same, which occasions the internal commerce of the island to be considerable. It was first settled by the English in 1624; after the restoration of Charles II. a duty of 41-3 per ct. was exacted upon all produce exported, under the pretext of maintaining and keeping in repair the forts of the island, and for other protection. The duty has continued 150 years, and in 1820 amounted to £18,637, but wholly converted into *pensions*, and the expenses of the island defrayed out of the taxes levied in England. It is divided into five districts and 11 parishes. Bridgetown, the chief town, is in lat. 13. 5. N. and 59. 43. W. long. Charles's, James's, and Speight's towns are the other towns of the island; the free population amounts to about 20,000.

Barbarea, St. a town on the west coast of North America, capital of a jurisdiction of its name. It stands in a rugged, barren country, but has a good roadstead. Long. 119. 17. W. lat. 34. 54. N.

Barbareen, a village of Ceylon, on the west coast, 35 m. south of Colombo. It has a harbour for ship-boats, and a considerable manufacture of cordage and cables from the cocoa tree.

Barbary, or the *Barbary States*, comprise the whole northern coast of North Africa, bordering on the Mediterranean Sea from the Atlantic Ocean to Egypt; bounded or rather intersected, on the south by the Atlas chain of mountains and bounded by the deserts of Sahara, Tuarick, and Lybia, extending in length from the long. of 10. W. to 25. of E. and varying in breadth from 300 to 600 or 700 m. between the lat. of 29. and 37. N. divided into the six following sovereignties, or states: viz. first, beginning with the west; Morocco, bordering wholly on the Atlantic Ocean, Fez, forming the north-west corner of the African continent, and Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, and Barca, all bordering on the Mediterranean. This extensive territory was known to the ancients by the name of Mauritania, Numidia, Africa Proper, and Lybia, and at one period contended with Rome for the empire of the world; and although at the present day its inhabitants are among the most unsocial and illiterate of the communities of civilization, they were at one period as distinguished for their attainments in art, as in arms. The whole country abounds in local beauties, and possesses all the advantages of soil and climate which man can desire: the soil yields great crops of maize and corn, and all the choice fruits, such as lemons, oranges, the vine, olives, figs, almonds, and dates are in great profusion; the mountains are rich in mineral substances, and all the domestic animals common to Europe abound over the whole country; the horses are much esteemed for their fleetness and beauty. The lion, panther, and hyæna, and other ferocious animals are numerous in the mountains, and frequently make inroads into the plains. Reptiles are also very numerous, and the Boa-Constrictor, the most ferocious of the serpent kind, is common on the borders of the deserts. The external commerce of the country is limited, but will be more particularly adverted to when treating of the respective divisions. Mahometanism, in its utmost degree of

personal indulgence and wantonness of power, prevails alike in all the states, and restrains all rational and social advancement.

Barberino, a town of Tuscany, at the foot of the Apennines, on the river Sieva, 12 m. N. of Florence.

Barbezieux, a town of France, in the department of Charente, with a mineral spring, and a manufacture of linen cloth. It is 45 m. N. E. of Bordeaux. Pop. 2,750.

Barboursville, p.v. Orange Co. Va. 78 m. N. W. Richmond.

Barboursville, p.t. Knox Co. Ken. on Cumberland River, 125 m. S. E. Frankfort.

Barbuda, one of the Leeward islands, in the West Indies, 20 m. long and 10 broad. It has good road for shipping, but the inhabitants (about 1,500) are chiefly employed in raising corn, and breeding cattle, for the use of the neighbouring islands. It is 35 m. N. of Antigua. Long. 61. 50. W. lat. 17. 50. N.

Barby, a town in the Prussian principality of Anhalt, circle of Upper Saxony, capital of a county of its name, with an ancient castle, and an academical college, founded by the United Brethren, in 1754. It is seated on the Elbe, 15 m. S. E. of Magdeburg. Long. 12. 4. E. lat. 52. 2. N.

Barca, one of the six Barbary states, the ancient Cyrenaica, on the south coast of the Mediterranean, between Tripoli and Egypt. The south part is a barren desert, inhabited by wandering Arabs. The north part along the coast is fertile and well peopled. It belongs to the Turks, and is governed by a sangiac, dependent on the bashaw, who resides at Tripoli. Derne is the capital.

Barcelona, a city of Spain, capital of Catalonia, and a bishop's see, with a good harbour, on the Mediterranean. It is of an oblong form, defended by a strong fort, called Montjuich, which stands on a rocky mountain, a mile west of the town. It has double walls on the north and east, and the sea on the south, with a mole for the security of ships. It is divided into the new and old town, by a wall and a ditch; and the sea having retired considerably from the portgates, a whole quarter of the town now stands on the sands that were once the bottom of the harbour. It has a fine university, an inquisition, a cathedral with two lofty towers, a palace for the viceroy, a large exchange, an extensive cannon foundry, an arsenal containing arms for several thousand men, and docks for the building of galleys. It has various manufactures, but is more particularly distinguished for those of fire arms of all kinds, swords, cutlery, and soap, and there are several very extensive distilleries of brandy; its commerce is general. In 1705 it was taken by the earl of Peterborough, after a siege of three weeks. In 1706, Philip V. invested it with a numerous army, but was obliged to raise the siege. In 1714, it was taken by the French and Spaniards, and a citadel built to keep it in awe. The French took this city by treachery in 1808. In 1823 it held out to the last in favour of the constitutionalists, and did not yield until all hope or expectation of successful resistance was obviously useless. It is 250 m. E. by N. of Madrid. Long. 2. 12. E. lat. 41. 23. N. Pop. of the city and the new town or suburb of Barceloneta 120,000.

Barcelona, is also the name of a populous seaport town situated at the mouth of the little river Neveri, in the new province of Oronoko, Colombia, about 50 m. W. of Cumana. It is a mean

dirty place; the inhab. about 14,000, under the proscribed system of Old Spain, were the chief medium of the smuggling carried on between Trinidad and the interior parts of the country.

Barcelonette, a town of France, situate among the Alpine mountains, in the department of the Lower Alps, about 10 m. S. of Embrun.

Barcelore, or *Barcura*, a town of Hindoostan, on the coast of Canara, which gives name to a district, but has been long in ruins. It is 40 m. N. W. of Mangalore.

Barcelos, a very ancient town of Portugal, in Entre Douro e Minho, near the river Cavado, 10 m. W. S. W. of Braga, supposed to have been founded by Hamilcar Barca, 250 B. C.

Bard, and *Bardin*, two towns in the province of Kerman, Persia. Bardin is on the route from Ormus to Lake Gazel, and Bard about 10 m. E. of Bardin.

Bardewick, a town of Lower Saxony, in the dutchy of Lunenburg, on the river Ilmenau, 17 m. S. E. of Hamburg.

Bardi, a town of Italy, in the Parmesan, with a magnificent castle. 30 m. S. W. of Parma.

Bardi, or *Barth*, a town of Swedish Pomerania, with a castle and harbour, near the Baltic, 15 m. W. by N. of Stralsund. Long. 12. 50. E. lat. 54. 25. N.

Bareges, a town of France, in the department of Upper Pyrenees, much frequented on account of its mineral baths. It is seated in a valley of the same name, 24 m. S. of Tarbes.

Barenton, a town of France, in the department of Manche, 20 m. E. S. E. of Avranches.

Barfleur, a town of France, in the department of Manche. It was from this port that William the Norman embarked on his expedition to England in the 11th century. Barfleur was destroyed by the English in 1346, and the harbour filled up. The cape of that name is 12 m. E. of Cherbourg and near it part of the navy of France was destroyed by the English in 1692. It is 174 m. N.W. of Paris. Long. 1. 10. W. lat. 49. 40. N.

Barga, a considerable town of Italy, about 10 m. N. of Lucca. Pop. about 9,000.

Bargaintown, p.v. Gloucester Co. N. J. 50 m. S. E. Philad.

Barge, or *Barges*, a town of Piedmont, 7 m. S. of Pinerola.

Barguzinsk, or *Barghousin*, a town of Siberia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the east side of the Lake Baikal, at the influx of the Barguzin, 170 m. N. N. E. of Selenginsk. Long. 109. 30. E. lat. 53. 20. N.

Bari, or *Terra di Bari*, a maritime province of Naples, on the shore of the Adriatic, bounded on the south-east by Otranto, south-west by Basilicata, and north-west by Capitanata. The soil is fertile, but there are many serpents and tarantulas. See *Trani*.

Bari, a seaport of Naples, capital of Terra di Bari, and an archbishop's see. It is seated on the shore of the Adriatic, has a good harbour, and is well fortified. The trade principally consists in olives and almonds. It is 26 m. E. by S. of Trani. Long. E. 17. 0. lat. 41. 15. N.

Barjole, a town of France, in the department of Var, 19 m. S. S. W. of Riez.

Barthamstead, p.t. Litchfield Co. Conn. Pop. 1,715.

Barking, a town in Essex, Eng. It was celebrated for a magnificent nunnery, of which a gateway and part of the walls are still visible. It is chiefly inhabited by fishermen, and seated on

the river Roding, near the Thames, 7 m. E. of London.

Barletta, a seaport of Naples, in Bari. It has a large stone pier, and a trade in corn, almonds, and salt. It is seated on the shore of the Adriatic, 25 m. W. S. W. of Bari. Long. 16. 32. E. lat. 41. 19. N.

Barmouth, a small seaport of Wales, in the parish of Corwen, Merionethshire. It has a good trade in flannels and hose, and is much frequented in the bathing season. It stands on a bay of the same name, 12 m. S. of Harlech, and 222 N. W. of London. Long. 3. 53. W. lat. 52. 44. N. Pop. of the parish 1,742.

Barnaoul, a considerable town in the province of Colyvan, Asiatic Russia, situate at the mouth of a river of the same name, falling into the Obi about 200 m. S. of the city of Colyvan. It is the seat of the supreme court of all the mines in the Altaian mountains. Pop. about 5,000.

Barnard, p.t. Windsor Co. Vt. 60 m. N. E. Bennington. Pop. 1,881.

Barnegat, an inlet on the coast of New Jersey, 70 m. N. E. Cape May.

Barnesville, p.v. Montgomery Co. Maryland, 12 m. S. Fredericktown.

Barnesville, p.t. Belmont Co. Ohio.

Barnet, p.t. Caledonia Co. Vt. on the Connecticut. Pop. 1,764.

Barnet, a town in Hertfordshire, Eng. Near this place was fought, in 1471, the decisive battle between the houses of York and Lancaster; and at the meeting of the St. Alban and Hatfield roads is a column, with an inscription to commemorate this event. Barnet is 11 m. N. by W. of London, and being the first port town out of London on the Great North road, is a place of great intercourse and bustle.

Barnevelt's Islands, two small islands a little north of cape Horn, and to the south of Terra del Fuego. Long. 66. 58. W. lat. 55. 49. S.

Barneveldt, or **Barnveld**, an interior town of Guelderland, Holland, situate about an equal distance from Arnheim and Ammersfort. Pop. about 5,000.

Barnsley, a town of West Yorkshire, Eng. Here are considerable manufactures of coarse linen, and in the vicinity are many bleaching grounds, a glass manufacture, and several coal mines. It has a canal to the Calder, and another to the Don, and is seated near the Derne, 19 m. S. of Leeds, and 172 N. by W. of London. Pop. in 1821, 8,284.

Barnstable, s County of Massachusetts comprising the peninsula of Cape Cod. Pop. 28,325. The chief town has the same name. Vast quantities of salt are made in this county by solar evaporation.

Barnstable, p.t. the capital of the above Co. stands on a harbour at the bottom of Cape Cod Bay. The town is built with considerable neatness and has some commerce and fishing business. There are extensive salt marshes in the neighbourhood, but the soil here is better than in almost any other part of the Co. It is 64 m. S. E. of Boston. Pop. 3,975.

Barnstaple, a seaport and borough in Devonshire, Eng. It had formerly a castle, but none of the works remain except the mount. Here are manufactures of tammies, shallows, baize, &c. and a variety of articles are exported. It is seated on the river Taw, 12 m. E. of Barnstaple bay, in Bristol channel, 35 N. N. W. of Exeter, and 192 W. by S. of London. Long. 4. 5. W. lat. 51. 8. N. Pop. in 1821, 5,079.

Barnstead, p.t. Stafford Co. N. H. 36 m. from Portsmouth. Pop. 2,047.

Barnwell, a district in the south part of South Carolina, bounded on the south by the Savannah, and north by the Edisto River. Pop. 19,236, who are chiefly occupied in the culture and cleaning of cotton. The chief town of the same name is situated in the centre of the district, 116 m. S. by W. of Columbia.

Baroach, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, Guzerat, with considerable manufactures of cotton; seated on the N. bank of the Nerbudda, near its entrance into the gulf of Cambay, 40 m. N. by E. of Surat. Long. 72. 55. E. lat. 21. 45. N.

Barquisimeto, an ancient inland town of the province of Venezuela, Colombia. It is situate in a fertile plain, about 20 m. from the E. shore of the bay of Maracaybo, and 120 W. by S. of the city of Caracas.

Barra, or **Barray**, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, to the south of South Uist. It is 12 m. long and 4 broad, and has a mountainous appearance, but the soil in many parts is fertile. Great quantities of cod and ling are caught on the coast; and shell-fish, especially cockles, are found in great abundance. On the N. E. side is a good harbour. Long. 7. 27. W. lat. 57. 2. N.

Barra, a town of Naples, in the vicinity of the city of Naples. Pop. about 5,000.

Barra, a fertile and populous district, north of the Gambia, in North Africa, bordering on the Atlantic Ocean.

Barra Inding or **Barranding**, situate on the west bank of a small river which falls into the Gambia, near its conflux with the Atlantic Ocean, it is the capital town of the territory of Barra, and is a place of considerable traffic. There is another town of the same name, about 100 miles up the river, on the north bank, between the rivers Kolar and Badiboo.

Barraconda a considerable town in the interior of North Africa, about 400 miles up the Gambia, where there are some falls which impede the navigation of that river.

Barragon, a small town about 12 m. below Buenos Ayres, situate on the shore of a bay to which it gives name.

Barraux, a fortress of France, in the Alpine department of Isere, at the entrance of the valley of Gresivauden, and on the river Isere, 6 m. S. of Chambéry.

Barre, p.t. Washington Co. Vt. Pop. 2,012.

Barre, p.t. Worcester Co. Mass. 60 m. W. Boston. Pop. 2,503.

Barre t. Huntingdon Co. Pa.

Barren, a County in the south central part of Kentucky. Pop. 14,821. Glasgow, the chief town, is 134 m. S. W. by S. of Frankfort. Two rivers, one called the Little, and the other the Big Barren, have their source within the county, running in different directions, but both falling into the Green River.

Barrington, p.t. Strafford Co. N. H. 65 m. fr Boston: 20 fr. Portsmouth. Pop. 1,895.

Barrington, p.t. Bristol Co. R. I. 8 m. S. E. Providence. Pop. 612.

Barrow, a river of Ireland, which rises in the N. part of Queen's County, and flows S. by Athy, Carlow, and New Ross, into Waterford harbour.

Barrow, a village in Leicestershire, Eng. on the river Soar, two miles N. of Mountsorrel. It has for centuries been famed for a very fine lime, in particular request for works in water, and which is exported in large quantities. Pop. 1,568.

Bar la Due, or *Bar-sur-Ornain*, a town of France, capital of the department of Meuse, with a castle. Its wine is as delicate as Champagne, and it has several manufactures. It is seated on the side of a hill, by the rivulet Ornain, 30 m. W. of Toul, and 133 E. of Paris. Pop. about 10,000.

Bar-sur-Aube, a town of France, in the department of Aube, famous for its wines; seated at the foot of a mountain, 18 m. S. W. of Joinville. Pop. 3,600.

Bar-sur-Seine, a town of France in the department of Aube, on the river Seine, at the foot of a mountain, 20 m. S. W. of Bar-sur-Aube. Pop. 2,300.

Bars, an interior county in the north part of Lower Hungary; a town of the same name, formerly fortified, was once the capital. Kremona in the centre of a mining district is now the chief town.

Barzac, a town of France, on the west bank of the Garonne, about 20 m. S. E. of Bordeaux. It gives name to a favourite wine.

Bart, p.t. Lancaster Co. Pa.

Bartfeldt, a town in the County of Saros, north part of Upper Hungary, situate among the Carpathian mountains. It had a printing press in the 16th century. It has manufactures of linen, and contains about 4,000 inhabitants.

Barten, and *Bartenstein*, two interior towns of the kingdom of Prussia Proper, 30 to 40 m. E. of Königsberg.

Bartholomew, a river which rises in Arkansas territory, and falls into the Washita, in the state of Louisiana, a little below the town of Washington.

Bartholomew, a small island in the Pacific Ocean, one of the New Hebrides. Long. 167. 18. E. lat. 15. 42. S.

Bartholomew, St. one of the Caribbee islands, in the West Indies, 24 miles in circumference, and 25 north of St. Christopher. The French ceded it to the Swedes in 1785; and it was taken by the British in 1801, but restored to Sweden in 1814. The chief exports are drugs and lignumvitis; and it has a good harbour. Long. 63. 40. W. lat. 17. 46. N.

Bartholomew, St. a parish of S. Carolina, in Charleston District.

Bartlet, p.t. Coos Co. N. H. at the foot of the White Mountains, 86 m. fr. Portsmouth. Pop. 644.

Barton, a town in Lincolnshire, Eng. It has two large churches, and was formerly a considerable place, surrounded by a rampart and fosse, the remains of which are yet visible. Four miles E. S. E. are the noble ruins of Thornton abbey. Barton is seated on the Humber, over which is a ferry into Yorkshire, 34 m. N. of Lincoln, and 167 of London. Pop. in 1821, 2,496.

Barton is also the name of a populous township in the parish of Eccles, situate on the banks of the Irwell, 7 m. E. of Manchester. Pop. in 1820, 1,977. There are also 30 other towns or villages called Barton in different parts of England.

Barton, p.t. Orleans Co. Vt. 50 m. N. E. Montpelier. Pop. 729. A river of this name runs through the town N. into Lake Memphramagog, and in 1810 was the scene of a remarkable inundation occasioned by the bursting of a lake from its banks. See *Vermont*.

Baruth, a town of Lusatia, on the frontiers of Brandenburg, 25 m. S. by E. of Potsdam.

Baruth, a town of Syria, with a Christian church, 30 m. N. E. of Seyda.

Baras, a town and parish on the N. W. coast of the isle of Lewis. Pop. in 1821, 2,568. The town is situate on the shore of a fine bay.

Bas, a small island off the N. coast of the department of Finisterre, France, in N. lat. 48. 46. W. long. 4. 2.

Basaritschick, a town of European Turkey, in Rumania. It has a great trade, and is seated on the river Meritz. Long. 24. 40. E. lat. 42. 19. N.

Basel, *Basle*, or *Bale*, a canton of Switzerland, 24 miles long and 21 broad; bounded on the north by Briegau, east by the Forest towns, south by the canton of Soleure, and west by the bishopric of Basel and France. It contains about 38,000 inhabitants, and is of the reformed religion.

Basel a bishopric in the N. W. part of Switzerland; bounded on the east by the canton of Basel, south by that of Soleure, and west and north by France. The bishop was a prince of the German empire. In 1798 the French seized on this territory, annexed it to France, and made it a new department called Mont Terrible.

Basel, the capital of the canton of the same name, and the largest town in Switzerland, is situate at the north extremity of the canton, and on the frontiers of France on the west, and the duchy of Baden on the east. It is surrounded by thick walls, flanked by towers and bastions; and is divided into two parts by the Rhine, which communicate by a handsome bridge. The largest part is on this side of Switzerland, and the least on that of Germany. The larger has five gates, six suburbs, numerous streets and fountains, and is partly seated on a hill; the other stands on a plain, and has but two gates, with several streets and fountains. The principal church is an elegant gothic building but disfigured by rose-coloured paint spread over the whole edifice. Under a marble tomb in it is interred the great Erasmus, who died in 1536. The town-house, and fine paintings in fresco are much admired. The University founded in 1459, has a fine library and a rich cabinet of medals. The clocks here are always an hour too fast, because the town-clock went so on a day appointed to murder the magistrates, by which the conspiracy was disconcerted. Basel has several manufactures, particularly of paper, ribands, and cottons; and it carries on an extensive trade. Three treaties of peace were concluded here in one year, 1796, with the French republic; namely, by Prussia, Spain, and Hesse Cassel. The allies passed through this city, when they invaded France, in December, 1813. Basel is capable of containing 100,000 inhabitants; but the number is scarcely more than 14,000. It is 174 m. N. by E. of Geneva, and 250 E. by S. of Paris. Long. 7. 30. E. lat. 47. 35. N.

Bashee, an island in the China Sea, the most eastern of a cluster called from this, the Bashee islands, lying to the South of Formosa. The productions are plantains, bananas, pine-apples, sugar-canes, potatoes, yams and cotton. The quadrupeds are goats and hogs. Bashee is of a circular form, six miles in diameter, and has a town of the same name. Long. 121. 50. E. lat. 20. 30. N.

Basilicata, a maritime province, in the south of Naples, bounded on the north by Capitanata and Bari, east by the gulf of Taranta, south by Calabria Citeriore and west by Principata Citeriore and Ulteriore. It has some mountains continually covered with snow, but is fertile in corn, wine, oil, cotton, honey and saffron. Arcoerenzia is the capital.

Basiliotamo, a river of European Turkey, in the Moera, which flows into the gulf of Colocythia. It was called Eurotas by the ancients.

Basingstoke, a town in Hampshire, Eng. It has a great trade in corn and malt, a manufacture of druggets and shallons, and a navigable canal to the river Wey, near its entrance into the Thames; and being situate at the junction of several great roads, from all parts of the West of England, it is a place of considerable bustle. Pop. in 1821, 3,615. It is 18 m. N. N. E. of Winchester, and 45 W. by S. of London.

The village of **Old Basing**, which is a township in the parish of Basingstoke, situate about two miles in the east, is distinguished for the determined stand which it made against the forces of Cromwell, by whom it was ultimately taken, when he put nearly the whole garrison to the sword, and razed the fortress, which was the residence of the marquis of Winchester, to the ground. Pop. 1073.

Baskenridge, p.t. Somerset Co. N. J. 8 m. S. W. Morristown. General Lee was taken prisoner here by the British during the revolutionary war.

Basques, a late territory of France, which included Lower Navarre, Labourd, and Soule, and now forms with Bearn, the department of Lower Pyrenees.

Bass, an insulated rock near the coast of Scotland, at the entrance of the Frith of Forth, between the towns of North Berwick and Dunbar. On the south side it is almost conic, on the other it overhangs the sea in a tremendous manner. It is inaccessible on all sides, except the south-west, and there it is with difficulty a man can climb up by the help of a rope or ladder. In May and June it is quite covered with the nests, eggs, and young birds of the gannets and solan geese. The rock is one mile in circumference, and has a rabbit warren and pasture for a few sheep. A ruinous castle, once the state prison of Scotland, stands at the edge of the precipice. The garrison in 1694, surrendered to king William, and the fortifications were demolished.

Bass Islands, a group of islands in Lake Erie, comprised in Huron county, Ohio. There are 3 large and several smaller ones. The southernmost contains the haven of Put-in-Bay, near which Commodore Perry engaged and captured the whole British squadron, Sept. 10th, 1813.

Bass's Strait, a channel about 40 leagues wide, which separates Van Diemen's Land from the south extremity of New Holland. It contains a chain of islands that run north and south. This strait was discovered, in 1796, by surgeon Bass, in an open whale-boat and passed through by him and lieutenant Flinders, in the Norfolk, in 1799.

Bassano, a town in the north of Italy, in Vincenzino, on the east bank of the river Brenta, in a country productive of excellent wine and oil. The French defeated the Austrians at this place in 1796. It is 18 m. N. of Vicenza.

Basses, or **La Basse**, a town of France, in the department of Nord, formerly of great strength, but dismantled by Louis XIV. It is seated on the Deule. 18 m. S. W. of Lisle.

Basseen, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Baglana. It was taken by the English in 1780, but restored to the Mahrattas in 1783. It stands on the sea-coast, opposite the N. W. point of the island of Salsette, 30 m. N. of Bombay. Long. 72. 40. E. lat. 19. 20. N.

Bassenthwaite-water, a lake in Cumberland, three miles N. W. of Keswick. It is four miles long,

bounded on one side by high hills, wooded, in many places, to their bases; on the other, by the fields and the skirts of Skiddaw. The river Derwent flows through its whole length. There is a village named Bassenthwaite on the east bank of the lake, containing 264 inhabitants.

Basseterre, the capital of St. Christopher, built by the French, when this part of the island was in possession, before it was ceded to the English in 1713. It is situate on the S. E. end of the island, and is defended by three forts. Long. 63. 13. W. lat. 17. 10. N.

Basseterre, the capital of Guadaloupe, on the S. W. part of the island, defended by a citadel and other fortifications. Long. 61. 59. W. lat. 15. 59. N.

Bassien, or **Persaim**, a city of Pegu, capital of the province of Bassien. It is a trading place; situate on a river of the same name, which is the west branch of the Irrawaddy, 110 m. S. W. of Pegu. Long. 94. 53. E. lat. 16. 22. N.

Bassorah, or **Barra**, a city and seaport of Asiatic Turkey, in Irac Arabi. It stands on the west bank of the Euphrates, or Shat-ul-Arab, navigable for ships of 500 tons burthen up to the town, about 65 m. above the entrance of the river, into the Gulf of Persia. Bassorah appears to have been founded about the middle of the seventh century, and progressively advanced into importance until it became the most considerable trading town of all western Asia; and previous to the route to India by the Cape of Good Hope, it was the medium through which a great portion of the commerce of Asia passed to Venice and Genoa, and from thence over western Europe. It was taken possession of by the Turks, in 1688, since which period it has continued to decline, having been alternately exposed to the interruptions of the Persians, Arabs, and Turks; and since the commencement of the 19th century, when the tide of commerce began to set from the west to the east, Smyrna has become what Bassorah was, for so many centuries, the emporium of the greater portion of the commerce of that part of the world. Bassorah however still continues to be a place of considerable traffic, which is participated in, more or less, by most of the trading nations of both Europe and Asia. The city is surrounded by a wall of clay, said to be six miles in circumference, mounted with a great number of cannon; the streets are bad and narrow, and the houses constructed of bricks have a mean aspect. It is nominally under the dominion of Turkey, but governed by an Arab chieftain, with little deference to the Ottoman authority. The great desert of Arabia runs up nearly to the town; the immediate vicinity, however, is very fertile. A wall of several miles in extent has been constructed on the side of the desert, as a check on the predatory incursions of the Arabs, who frequently commit depredations under the very walls of the town. The population is estimated at about 60,000, among whom are a considerable number of Jews, Armenians, and Arabs, and natives of the more eastern parts of Asia. It is about 210 m. S. W. of Isphahan, in lat. 30. 30. N. and 47. 45. E. long.

Bastia, a seaport of European Turkey, in Albania, opposite the island of Corfu, at the mouth of the Calamu. Long. 20. 20. E. lat. 39. 40. N.

Bastia, a city on the N. E. coast of the Island of Corsica, capital of the island, with a good harbour and a strong castle. It was taken by the English in 1794. It is 80 m. S. S. W. of Leghorn. Long. 9. 20. E. lat. 42. 38. N. Pop. about 11,500

Bastimentos, small islands near the isthmus of Darien, at the entrance of the bay of Nombre de Dios, with a fort and a good harbour. Long. 79. 45. W. lat. 9. 30. N.

Bastogne, a city of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg, near the forest of Ardennes. It was fortified by the French in 1688, and commonly known among them by the name of Paris in Ardennes. It is 23 m. N. N. W. of Luxemburg.

Barnaspattana, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with a fort and a celebrated mosque, 60 m. E. by N. of Nagura.

Batabano, a town on the south coast of Cuba, situate on the north side of a large bay, opposite Pinos Island, 55 m. S. S. W. of Havannah. Long. E. 0. W. lat. 23. 30. N.

Batacole, a town of Hindoostan, on the coast of Canara. The country produces a great quantity of pepper. It is 10 m. N. of Barcelore.

Batacole, a small fortress on the east side of Ceylon, built by the Dutch. It is of great importance, an account of the extreme fertility of the adjacent country, which, during a war, or times of scarcity in the district of Trincomale, can supply the garrisons there with all kinds of provisions. It surrendered to the English in 1796; and is situate at the head of a deep bay, 54 m. S. S. E. of Trincomale.

Batalha, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, celebrated for its rich monastery, founded, in 1386, by John I. who is interred here, with his queen Philippa. It is 8 m. S. S. W. of Lorida.

Batavia, the ancient name of an island in Holland, whence the Dutch are sometimes called Batavians.

Batavia, a city and seaport, on the N. E. part of the island of Java, capital of all the Dutch settlements in the East Indies, finely situate in the bosom of a spacious bay. The fort is built of coral rock, brought from some of the adjoining islands, and has a fortification of brick. A part of the town wall is built of dense lava from the mountains in the centre of Java. No stone, of any kind, is to be found for many miles beyond this city; but marble and granite are brought here from China. The harbour is excellent, and there are canals in the principal streets, planted on each side with trees, after the manner of the towns in Holland. The inhabitants are composed of natives from nearly all the countries and islands of Asia and the Indian Ocean, as well as of most of the chief trading parts of Europe and America, amongst whom the number of Chinese is considerable.

The city was founded in 1619, and rose rapidly into importance; during the eighteenth century it was deemed the finest European settlement in all Asia; and although considered unhealthy, from the influence of the heat of the climate on the mud and stagnant waters of the canals and streams by which it is intersected, it was vainly denominated by the Dutch, the "Queen of the East." The houses of two streets, forming the European part of the town, are handsome and commodious, and vie with if they do not excel in capaciousness and convenience those of the best towns in Holland; but the parts occupied by the Javanese, Chinese, and other natives of the east, like most of the Asiatic towns, are crowded, mean, and dirty. Batavia was very sensibly affected by the war of 1793, and became almost deserted, until its capture, with the whole of the Island of Java, by the English, in 1811, when it became again the centre of an extensive commerce. It was ceded back to the

Dutch on the peace of 1814, who having relaxed somewhat from their former system of proscription and monopoly in their commercial regulations, Batavia continues a flourishing and important place. The stadthouse is the principal edifice deserving of notice. The natives of the several nations and countries who compose the population, which amounts to about 50,000, have each their churches, mosques, and temples, but there are none that merit any particular notice. The nature of its commerce will be more fully elucidated under the head of Java. The observatory is in lat. 69. S. and 106. 52. E. long.

Batavia, p.t. Genesee Co. N. Y. 36 m. N. E. Buffalo. Pop. 4,271. It is a handsome town, with considerable trade.

Batavia, p.t. Geauga Co. Ohio.

Batasville, p.t. Independence Co. Arkansas, on White river, 110 m. N. E. Little Rock.

Bath, a city of England, in the east corner of the county of Somerset, on the confines of Gloucester and Wilts; it is bounded on the north by a range of hills, up the declivity of which buildings have been constructed in varied, ornamental, and tasteful styles of architecture, terraces, crescents, &c. of a beautiful white stone, dug on the spot. The city is beautifully situated on the river Avon. Its foundation is generally ascribed to the Romans. A rude tradition, however, exists which would carry its origin back into more distant times, and attribute the honour of its commencement to one of the earliest British kings, who, being expelled while a prince from his father's court, cured himself of leprosy by accidentally washing in its waters. But rejecting what appears most fabulous in this tale, it is not improbable that the inhabitants of the district were well acquainted with the virtue of the spring before the arrival of the invaders, and that the elements of a town or village existed there from very early times. The Romans, characteristically luxurious in their baths, and choosing their situations with the most scrupulous care, were not likely to neglect the advantages which such a neighbourhood presented. The mildness of the air, and the lovely amphitheatre of hills which surrounds this valley of waters, would tend still farther to delight them with the station,—the best counterpart of their own Italy which the uncultivated land afforded,—and we accordingly learn from the best accredited accounts, that it shortly became the favourite residence of the Roman governors, and sometimes of the emperors. The form in which the city was first built was a parallelogram, extending from east to west about 400 yards, and from north to south about 390. It was fortified by a wall twenty feet high, and of a thickness varying from sixteen feet at the base to eight at the top. Several strong towers supported its angles; and its four gates stood one at each extremity of the two grand streets, which intersected each other, and divided the city into four parts. Near the centre of the town were built those splendid baths, of which the ruins were discovered in 1756 at the depth of twenty feet below the surface of the ground. Several other Roman relics have been also dug up in late years; and among them a head of Minerva, reckoned one of the most valuable remains of antiquity. In the time of William the Conqueror it was named as one of the royal demesnes; and in that of Rufus it was erected into a see by John de Villulo, who removed thither from Wells. After undergoing several changes during the political convulsions of the following centuries, it received

a charter from queen Elizabeth in 1590, which was renewed and modified in 1794. According to this charter, it is governed by a mayor, eight aldermen, and twenty-four common councilmen; and sends two members to parliament.

The situation of Bath affords every advantage for architectural effect; and the arrangement of its streets and terraces, the splendour and richly ornamented character of the buildings, together with the luxurious beauty of the intervening gardens and villas, form one of the loveliest scenes that can be found in any city of these northern climes. The hills on which it is built open on the two opposite sides to admit the Avon, which, flowing through the valley, and being the principal channel for the trade of the neighbouring counties, adds greatly to the beauty and liveliness of the prospect. As the streets rise one above the other, according to the gradual elevation of the hills, the principal part of the city at a distance has a close resemblance to the interior of a mighty theatre, which gave rise to Smollet's well-known sarcasm, "an antique amphitheatre turned inside out." The opinion of the novelist has not been unsupported by others; and it is argued by persons of the best taste, that however imposing the prospect of Bath is at a distance, the architecture, when more closely inspected, is greatly defective in taste and correctness of design.

The city is divided into four parishes—St. Peter's and St. Paul, St. James's, St. Michael's, and Walcot; besides which there are some out-parishes, now closely connected with the more ancient part of the town. The abbey church is regarded as one of the most beautiful specimens of the richly ornamented style of Gothic architecture that exists, but its numerous windows, amounting to fifty-two, have gained it the appellation of the lantern of England. Some of the monuments it contains are very much admired; and the oratory of prior Bird, who died in the early part of the sixteenth century, is extremely rich in monumental beauties. Among the tombs which generally attract attention in this church, are those of lady Waller, wife of the celebrated sir William Waller; of the noted comedian Quin, of bishop Montague, and Beau Nash, the well-known originator of most of the regulations of Bath etiquette. There are few names connected with the history of the city better known to fame than that of this celebrated master of fashion; and his fortunes are well calculated to point a moral for the place of which he was the hero. He was born in 1674, at Swansea in Glamorganshire, and was intended for the law, but entered the army; which, taking disgust at the discipline and his subordinate rank, he soon forsook, and took chambers in the Temple. Here he devoted himself entirely to pleasure and fashion; and when king William visited the Inn, he was chosen as master of the pageant with which it was customary to welcome the monarch. So pleased was William with the entertainment, that he offered him the honour of knighthood; but Nash refused it, saying, "Please your majesty, if you intend to make me a knight, I wish it may be one of your poor knights of Windsor, and then I shall have a fortune at least equal to support my title." In 1704 he was appointed master of the ceremonies at Bath; and immediately instituted a set of regulations, as remarkable for their strictness as for their judicious adaptation to the wants and society of the place. While in the plenitude of his power and popularity, Nash lived in the most splendid style of elegance, supporting

his expenses by a long run of success at the gaming table. His dress was covered with expensive lace, and he wore a large white cocked hat. The chariot in which he rode was drawn by six grey horses, and attended by a long cavalcade of servants, some on horses, others on foot; while his progress through the streets was made known by a band of French horns and other instruments. His common title was the King of Bath; and his reign continued, with undiminished splendour, for more than fifteen years. His health then began to decline, and his resources grew less plentiful. As the change in his spirits and circumstances became more evident, his former acquaintances gradually forsook him; and he died at the age of eighty-eight, in comparative indigence and solitude. His character, however, was so estimated by the corporation of the city, that he was buried with great magnificence at its expense, and his epitaph, a neat tribute to his memory, was written by Dr. Harrington.

The Crescent, the North and South Parades, the Circus, and Pulteney-street, are the principal public avenues; but the great points of attraction for the visitors of Bath are the pump and ball-rooms: the former is 85 feet long; the interior is surrounded by three-quarter Corinthian columns, crowned with entablatures and surmounted by a five-feet coving. At the west end is a music gallery; and a recess at the east is occupied by a statue of Nash. In the centre of the south side stands the marble vase, from which the water is taken by an attendant and handed to the company.

The public baths are, the king's and queen's, the hot bath, and the cross bath; besides which, there are the duke of Kingston's, the corporation's, and some other private ones. The king's is on the south side of the pump-room, and is rather more than 65 feet long and 40 broad, containing, when filled, more than 346 tons of water: it is surrounded by a Doric colonnade; and in the centre, where the spring rises, is a brass hand-rail. In the hottest part of the bath the thermometer stands at 111; in the coolest, at 100. The hot bath raises it to 117.

There are several public charities in this city of great utility. The general hospital, which was founded at the benevolent instigation of Nash, receives poor persons, to whom the waters are likely to be beneficial, from all parts of the kingdom. Two or three establishments also exist for the support of aged men and women; and early in the last century the venerable Robert Nelson founded a charity school for fifty boys and fifty girls. Nor is Bath wanting in provisions for literary and scientific pursuits: it has a large public library, a society for the promotion of agriculture, and a philosophical society.

Bath is 107 miles west from London, and 19 miles east from Bristol. Lat. 51. 23. N. lon. 2. 22. W. Pop. 37,000.

Bath, p.t. Lincoln Co. Me. on the Kennebec, 12 m. from the sea, has considerable commerce and ship building. It has two academies and two banks. Pop. 3,773.

Bath, p.t. Grafton Co. N. H. on the Connecticut; 148 m. fr. Boston. Pop. 1,626.

Bath, p.t. Berkeley Co. Va. 100 m. N. W. Washington. In this town are the Berkley Springs. There are also towns of this name in N. Y., Pa., N. C. and Ohio.

Bath, a County in the centre of Virginia, among the Apalachian mountains, but comprised in the

Western District. Pop. 4,008. Among these mountains, 183 m. W. N. W. of Richmond, are the hot springs which give name to the county. There is another spring a few miles north, called the Warm Spring; the north and south forks of the Jackson River run through the plain between the two ridges of mountains and the Cow Pasture River, east of the eastern ridge, all of which fall into James River, at the south end of the county. There is another hot spring in Berkeley county, Virginia, between the foot of the Bluff of the Cappon ridge of the Alleghany Mountains and the Potomac River, about 40 m. N. by W. of the city of Washington.

Bath, a County of Kentucky, in the N. E., on Licking river. Pop. 8,799. Owingsville and Sharpsburg are the chief towns.

Bathgate, a town of Scotland, in Linlithgowshire, 19 m. W. by S. of Edinburgh, on the high road to Glasgow. Pop. in 1821, 3,283, principally employed in weaving.

Bathor, an interior town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Szabolts, about 30 m. N. W. of Debretzin.

Bathurst, an English settlement on the W. coast of North Africa, at the entrance of the river Gambria.

Bathurst Plains, extensive fertile plains, west of a ridge of mountains, called the Blue Mountains, running parallel with the east coast of New Holland in the lat. of about 36. S.

Batinda, the chief town of a fertile district of the same name, on the N. W. confines of Dehli, bordering on the desert of Moultan.

Batona, a small island in the Indian Ocean, near the west side of Sumatra, on the equinoctial line, in long. 98. 0. E.

Baton Rouge, a parish in the E. District of Louisiana, subdivided into E. and W. The former has a pop. of 6,717, ch. town Concordia. The latter has a pop. of 3,092, ch. town Baton Rouge.

Baton Rouge, p.t. capital of the above, on the E. bank of the Mississippi, 138 m. above N. Orleans, along the river. The country around is fertile, but the town is small.

Batopilas, a considerable town of the Andes, or Cordilleras of Mexico, in the intendancy of Durango.

Batoumi, a town at the mouth of a river of the same name, falling into the Black Sea, and forming the N. E. boundary of Armenia.

Batta, two towns on the west bank of the Danube, in Lower Hungary; one a few miles S. of Buda, and the other a few miles E. of Funfkirchen.

Battallak, a town of Hindoostan, about 60 m. east by south of Lahore, in the province of that name.

Batticola, a town on the Malabar coast, about 100 m. N. of Mangalore.

Battenburg, a town of Holland in Guelderland, with a castle on the north bank of the Meuse, 10 m. S. W. of Nimeguen.

Battenberg, a town and castle of Germany, in Upper Hesse, seated on the Eder, 14 m. N. of Marburg.

Battersea, a village in Surrey, Eng. on the N. bank of the Thames, 4 miles W. S. W. of London. Here was the seat of the St. Johns, where the famous Lord Bolingbroke was born, and died. On the site of it now stands a distillery and a horizontal air-mill for grinding malt. Here is a timber bridge over the river to Chelsea. Pop. in 1821, 4,764, chiefly occupied in gardening and supplying the London markets with vegetables.

Batticotta, a town in the northern part of Ceylon, where is an American missionary station.

Battle, a town in Sussex, Eng. near the English Channel. Near this place, William, duke of Normandy, defeated Harold, king of England, 1066, and in memory of this victory, he founded here an abbey, which from its remains appears to have been magnificent. This town is famous for a manufacture of gunpowder. It is 24 m. E. of Lewes, 6 N. of Hastings, and 56 S. E. of London. Pop. in 1821, 2,852.

Battlefield, a village in Shropshire, Eng. 5 miles N. of Shrewsbury. Here a decisive victory was gained by Henry IV. over Henry Percy, surnamed Hotspur.

Battletown, p.v. Frederick Co. Va. 6 m. E. Winchester.

Bavaria, Palatinate, Duchy, Electorate, Circle, and Kingdom of. The former circle of Bavaria lies between the 47th and 50th deg. of N. lat. and the 11th and 14th of E. long., is bounded on the north-east by Bohemia, south-east and south by Austria and the Tyrol, south-west by Suabia, and north-west by Franconia; and comprises the palatinate, and principalities of Sulzbach and Neuberg, in the north; the duchy, which constituted the greater portion of the circle, divided into Lower and Upper, the county of Werdenfels in the south-west; the bishopric of Passau on the east; the provostship of Berchtolsagen, insulated in the archbishopric of Salzburg, which formed the south-east part of the circle, forming together an area of about 16,500 sq. miles, and containing a population of 1,300,000.

The *Duchy of Bavaria*, which formed about two-thirds of the circle, was part of the ancient Noricum, peopled from ancient Gaul, from which they were driven about 590 years B. C. It was constituted a duchy in the early part of the 10th century of the Christian era, under which title it continued uninterrupted until the reign of the emperor Ferdinand of Germany, who raised Bavaria into an *Electorate* of the Germanic confederacy; but Maximilian Emanuel, grandson of the first elector, forfeited his possessions, by violating his allegiance in entering into an alliance with France, against the emperor. He was however reinstated in his possessions in 1714, and the succeeding elector, Charles, introduced numerous salutary regulations into the social institutions of the state, under which it rose in prosperity and reputation, and continued to make advances in social improvement, and to retain its influence in the Germanic diet, until Napoleon interposed his power, at the commencement of the 19th century, when the elector was again induced to withdraw from the Germanic confederacy under the pledge of being vested with regal authority, and guaranteed in an accession of territory at the expense of Austria; hence the

Kingdom of Bavaria, which was acknowledged by the emperor of Austria at the peace of Presburg in 1805: the accession of territory obtained with the regal title, lay on the side of Franconia, Suabia, and the Tyrol. The disaster experienced by Napoleon at Moscow in the winter of 1812, 1813, induced the new king to conclude a secret treaty with the confederate powers against his former patron, on condition of being guaranteed in the integrity of his newly acquired dominions, and at the congress of Vienna, in 1818, the boundaries of the Bavarian kingdom were finally adjusted, when the territory was divided into the eight following circles, with the chief towns of each

annexed as follows: viz.

1 The Rhine,	W.	Spires.
2 Lower Maine,	N.	Wursburgh.
3 Upper ditto,	N.	Bayreuth.
4 Rezat,	N. W.	Anspach.
5 Upper Danube,	S. W.	Augsburg.
6 Iser,	S.	Munich.
7 Lower Danube,	E.	Passau.
8 Regen,	N. E.	Ratisbon.

Of these divisions the 1st lies on both sides of the Rhine, at the northern extremity of the territory of the grand duke of Baden, and is detached from the other seven. Nos. 2, 3, and 4, formed part of the circle of Franconia, and No. 5 of Suabia. The last three previously forming the grand duchy and the palatinate, the archbishopric of Salzburg having been ceded to Austria. The whole of this territory comprises about 32,000 sq. miles, and a population of about 3,600,000. The frontier parts of the kingdom of Bavaria are in general rugged and mountainous, but the inland parts are fertile in corn and pasture; all the various branches of manufacture of flax, wool, some silk, leather, and working of metals, are followed more or less as domestic occupations over most parts of the country; having but little surplus produce of any kind for external traffic. Bavaria may be regarded as possessing within itself all the means of domestic and social comfort. It is exceedingly well watered; the Danube, which rises on the border of the Black Forest in Suabia, runs from west to east through the heart of the country, passes Dillingen, Donauwerth, Neuberg, Ingolstadt, and Ratisbon to Passau, where it enters the archduchy of Austria. The Inn, Iser, Lech, and Iller, run from south to north into the Danube, and the Maine runs from east to west, past Schweinfurth and Wurtzburg into the Rhine. Four-fifths of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics, and the remainder Protestants: the latter however not only enjoy the unrestrained exercise of their worship, but are eligible to civil offices and military appointments. Like all the other Germanic states, military pretension and parade is the ruling passion of the government, and from 40,000 to 50,000 men are held under military discipline, to sustain which and other expenses of the state, taxes, equal to about 11,000,000 dollars American money, are levied annually on the produce of the labour of the people. Munich is the capital of the whole kingdom, and the seat of government, which is unlimited, and vested in the king, the title to which is hereditary. The power has however been exercised with discretion, prudence, and mildness, although not with all the wisdom and efficiency to be desired. Education has of late years been widely diffused through the Bavarian states; academies, lycæums, and universities, have been multiplied; productions of foreign literature have been imported; and the effects are already apparent in the improved condition of society and the gradual advance of moral and physical renovation. Bavaria may now be considered as holding the first rank among the secondary class of European states.

Beauv, a town of France, in the department of Nord. It was taken by the Austrians in 1792, but recovered the same year. It is 6 m. N. E. of Quesnoy, and 12 S. W. of Mons.

Baucherville, a beautifully located village, on the west bank of the river St. Lawrence, about 10 m. W. of Montreal.

Baud, a town in the interior of the maritime province of Morbihan, France, about 12 m. N. E. of L'Orient. Pop. 6,200.

Bauge, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire, seated on the Coesnon, 18 m. E. of Angers. Pop. about 3,000.

Baughman, t. Wayne Co. Ohio.

Bauleah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, on the left bank of the Ganges. It is one of the principal stations for collecting of silk, 22 m. N. E. of Moorshedabad.

Bauman's Islands, three islands in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Bauman, a Dutchman, who accompanied Roggewein, in 1722. They are covered with fruit trees, and divers sorts of vegetables. The inhabitants are numerous, and armed with bows and arrows; but of a gentle and humane disposition, and friendly to strangers. The largest island is about 22 m. in circumference. Long. 170. 0. W. lat. 14. 0. S.

Baume les Nonnes, or *Baume les Dames*, a town of France, in the department of Doubs. It has a nunnery, from which it received its appellation; and is seated on the Doubs, 15 m. N. E. of Besançon.

Bausk, or *Bautka*, a town of Courland, on the frontiers of Poland, with a castle on a rock. It is seated on the Musza, 15 m. S. E. of Mittau.

Bautzen, or *Budissen*, the capital of Upper Lusatia, with a citadel on a rock, called Ortenburg. Its trade arising from various manufactures is considerable. It is famous for a great battle having been fought here on May 20, 1813, between the allied army under the emperor of Russia and the king of Prussia, and the French army commanded by Napoleon, in which the former were defeated. It stands on the river Spree, 30 m. E. by N. of Dresden. Long. 14. 30. E. lat. 51. 10. N.

Baux, a town of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone, seated on a rock, at the top of which is a castle, 10 m. E. by N. of Arles.

Bawtry, a small town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, Eng. It has a trade in lead, millstones, and grindstones; and is seated on the river Idle, 9 m. S. by E. of Doncaster, and 153 N. of London.

Bay, a seaport of Guinea, on the Gold coast, 60 m. E. S. E. of Acra. Long. 1. 59. E. lat. 5. 45. N.

Bay of Islands, there are several bays in different parts of the world so called; viz. 1st, on the west coast of Newfoundland; 2nd, in the straits of Magellan; 3rd, on the north-east coast of New Holland in lat. 10. 30.; 4th, on the north-west coast of America in lat. 57. N.; 5th, on the east coast of New Zealand.

Bayaguana, an inland town of the Island of St. Domingo, about 35 m. N. E. of the city of St. Domingo.

Bayamo, a town in the east part of Cuba on the river Estero, which forms a bay on the coast, 20 m. below the town. It gives name to a channel, between Cuba and the islands, called the Queen's Garden, and is 80 m. W. S. W. of St. Jago. Long. 77. 20. W. lat. 20. 45. N.

Bayazia, or *Baiczia*, a large town of Asiatic Turkey, in the south-east corner of Armenia, near the source of the Euphrates, on the confines of Persia. It is surrounded by a wall, and contains two mosques, and several other edifices of great architectural beauty, and about 30,000 inhab.

Bayerndorf, a town of the Bavarian circle of the Upper Mayne, with a seat of justice and a large synagogue, seated on the Rednitz, 4 m. N. of Erlang.

Bayeux, a town of France, in the department of Calvados, and a bishop's see. The cathedral is very noble, and contains an exhibition on tapestry, of the conquest of England by William the Norman, and there are 17 other churches. The chief trade is in leather. It is seated on the river Aure, 4 m. from the English Channel, and 140 W. by N. of Paris. Long. 0. 42. W. lat. 49. 17. N. Pop. about 10,500.

Bayon, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, on the river Moselle, 12 m. S. of Nancy.

Bayoa, a town of Spain, in Galicia, on a small gulf of the Atlantic, with a convenient harbour, 12 m. W. by N. of Tuy.

Bayonne, a city and seaport of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, and a bishop's see. The Nive and Adour unite their streams in the middle of the city, and proceed to the sea, at the distance of a mile. The first, which is deeper and more rapid than the Adour, divides the town into two unequal parts, the smallest of which is called the Bourg neuf, or new town. They have a communication by three timber bridges. A bank of sand, at the mouth of the Adour, renders the entrance of the harbour difficult. The citadel is the strongest in France, and the cathedral is remarkable for the height of the nef, and the delicacy of the pillars which support it. The military weapon, the bayonet, bears the name of this city, in which it was invented. The chocolate of Bayonne is famous; and it also exports wines, woollen cloths, silks, cottons, &c. The chief trade arises out of its relation with Spain; and it is a kind of emporium for the merchandise of that country. The court of France was held here for some time in 1808, when the king of Spain and his son, the prince of the Asturias, were invited here to settle their differences before Bonaparte, the result of which was, that they were made to sign a treaty, resigning the crown of Spain into his hands. Bayonne was besieged by the English in 1814, during which the French made a sally, and attacked the English with success, but were at length driven back. The loss of the British in this affair was considerable, and their commander wounded and taken prisoner. It is 25 m. S. W. of Dax and 518 S. by W. of Paris. Long. 1. 29. W. lat. 43. 29. N.

Baypour, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Malabar, on a river capable of receiving vessels of 400 tons. It is 15 m. S. by E. of Calicut.

Bayou, the name given in Louisiana to the forks of the rivers, or natural canals which intersect almost every part of the state. It is probably a corruption of the French word *boyau*.

Bayreuth, a city of Franconia, capital of a principality of the same name, with a palace, a fine castle, and a famous college. Near it, forming a kind of suburb, is the town of Georgen, which has a large castle, a manufacture of excellent brown and white porcelain, and a house of correction, in which the marble of the country is polished by means of a machine. In 1783 the archives of the principality were brought to Bayreuth, from Platsenburg; see *Culmbach*: and in 1791 the margravate of Bayreuth, with that of Anspach, was abdicated by the reigning prince in favour of the king of Prussia, but both were annexed and guaranteed by Bonaparte, and afterward confirmed by the congress at Vienna, to the kingdom of Bavaria, (which see;) and Bayreuth is now the capital of the circle of Upper Mayne. It is 32 m. E. of Bamberg. Long. 11. 44. E. lat. 49. 55. N.

Baza, a town of Spain, in Granada, seated on the Gaudalentin, 21 m. E. N. E. of Guadix

Bazas, a town of France, in the department of Gironde and lately an episcopal see. It is seated on a rock, 5 m. from the river Garonne, and 42 S. E. of Bordeaux. Long. 0. 2. W. lat. 44. 22. N.

Beachy Head, the highest promontory on the south coast of England, between Hastings and Seaford. Long. 0. 15. E. lat. 50. 44. N.

Beaconsfield, a town in Buckinghamshire, Eng. The poet Waller lived here, and is interred in the churchyard. It is also the place of interment of Edmund Burke. It is seated on a hill, 23 m. W. N. W. of London. Pop. 1,756.

Beallsville, p.v. Washington Co. Pa. 7 m. W. Brownsville.

Beaminster, a town in Dorsetshire, Eng. with manufactures of canvas, iron, and copper. This place suffered greatly by fire in 1781. It is 15 m. W. N. W. of Dorchester, and 132 W. by S. of London. Pop. in 1821, 2,806.

Bearcamp, r. N. H. falls into Ossipee Lake.

Bearfield, t. Perry Co. Ohio.

Bear Island, an island in Bantry Bay, Ireland, with fortifications which form a strong defence to the head of the bay. The island is about 12 m. from the town of Bantry.

Bearn, a late province of France, 40 m. long and 30 broad; bounded on the east by Bigorre, south by Spanish Navarre, west by Soule and a part of Lower Navarre, and north by Gascony and Armagnac. The plains are fertile, especially in pastures, and the hills are loaded with vines. It now forms with Basques the department of the Lower Pyrenees.

Beat, St. a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, the houses are built of marble, there being no other stone in the neighbourhood. It is seated on the Garonne, 12 m. S. S. E. of St. Bertrand.

Beaucaire, a town of France, in the department of Gard, on the Rhone, about 20 m. from the sea, where the river forms a spacious harbour and has a communication by a bridge of boats with Tarascon on the opposite bank of the river. Much trade is carried on here, and an annual fair, held for six days, in the month of July, was formerly the most famous in Europe, but is now of little importance. It is 11 m. E. of Nîmes.

Beauce, a late province of France, between the Iale of France, Blasois, and Orlenois. It is so fertile in wheat that it is called the granary of Paris. It now forms the department of Eure and Loire.

Beaufort, a maritime district, forming the south-east corner of the state of South Carolina; bounded on the south-west by the Savannah River. It is a low swampy district, but very productive in rice and cotton. In addition to the Savannah on the south, it is bounded on the north by the Big-slake-hatchie River, and the Coosaw-hatchie intersects the district from north-west to the south-east, dividing into two branches about the centre of the district and forming an island called Port Royal Island, on which is a town named *Beaufort*, formerly the capital of the district, but the courts are now held at the town of Coosaw-hatchie, about 20 m. N. W. of Beaufort, and 193 S. of Columbia, the capital of the state.

Beaufort, a County of North Carolina, divided in two parts by the Pamlico River, at its entrance into Pamlico Sound; it is a swampy and dreary district, with a population of 10,949. Washington, 130 m. E. by S. of Raleigh is the chief town.

Beaufort, p.t. a seaport of North Carolina, chief town of Carteret County. It is situate on the N.

E. side of Core Sound, 55 m. S. S. E. of Newbern. Long. 76. 50. W. lat. 34. 38. N.

Beaufort, p.t. Beaufort District, S. C. on the island of Port Royal, 75 m. S. Charleston. It has a fine harbour, but the town is not in a very flourishing state.

Beaufort, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire, with a castle, 15 m. E. of Angers. Pop. 6,000.

Beaufort, a town of Savoy, on the river Oron, a branch of the Yeere, 12 m. N. E. of Montier. Pop. about 3,000.

Beaugency, a town of France, in the department of Loire, famous for its wines, seated on the river Loire, 6 m. W. of Orleans.

Beaujeu, a town of France, in the department of Rhone, with an ancient castle, seated on the Ardere, at the foot of a mountain, 13 m. N. N. W. of Villefranche. Pop. 1,600.

Beaujolais, a late province of France, 30 m. long and 24 broad. It lies north of the Lyonois, and both of them now form the department of Rhone.

Beauley, a river of Scotland in Inverness-shire, formed by the union of the rivulets Farrar, Canich, and Glass, on the borders of Ross-shire. It takes a N. E. course, and after forming the falls of Kilmorack and other cascades, flows to the town of Beauley, where it enters the head of Murray frith. It produces a considerable supply of salmon for the London market.

Beauley, a town of Scotland, in the parish of Kilmorack, in Inverness-shire, at the mouth of the river Beauley, 12 m. W. of Inverness.

Beaulieu, a village in Hampshire, Eng. on a river of its name, six miles S. S. W. of Southampton. It has a manufacture of coarse sacking; and on the opposite side of the river are the remains of its famous abbey, founded by king John.

Beaumarchez, a town of France, in the department of Gers, 13 m. W. of Mirande.

Beaumaris, a borough of Wales, capital of Anglesey; governed by a mayor, a recorder, 24 burgesses, and other officers, who return one member to parliament. It stands on the strait of Menai, was fortified with a castle by Edward I. and has a good harbour. It is 59 m. W. by N. of Chester, and 251 N. W. of London. Long. 4. 15. W. lat. 53. 15. N. Pop. 2,205.

Beaumont, a town of the Netherlands, on the frontiers of the department of Nord, France, about eight miles east of Maubeuge. There are eight other towns in different parts of France called Beaumont, but none that merit any particular notice, unless one in the department of Vaucluse, the residence of Mirabeau.

Beaune, a town of France, in the department of Cote d'Or, remarkable for its excellent wine. It is 25 m. S. S. W. of Dijon.

Beauvais, a town of France, capital of the department of Oise, and lately an episcopal see. The cathedral is admired for its fine architecture; and the church of St. Stephen is remarkable for its curious windows. It was besieged in 1463, by the duke of Burgundy, at the head of 80,000 men, when the women, under the conduct of Jean de Hachette, obliged the duke to raise the siege. The inhabitants carry on a good trade in beautiful tapestry. It is seated on the Thesin, 42 m. N. of Paris. Pop. about 30,000.

Beauvoir, a town of France, in the department of Vendee, on the Bay of Biscay, 32 m. N. N. W. of Sables d'Olonne.

Beau, which implies fine, is prefixed to the

names of a number of other towns in different parts of France, and to a few in England.

Beaurivage, a river of Lower Canada, south of the St. Lawrence; it falls into the Chaudiere, about four miles above the entrance of that river into the St. Lawrence.

Beaver, r. N. H. falls into the Merrimack at Dracut, Mass.

Beaver, Great and Little, two head streams of the Ohio, the former in Pa. and the latter in Ohio.

Beaver, a County at the west extremity of the state of Pennsylvania, bordering on Ohio; it is intersected by the Ohio River. Pop. 24,206.

Beaver, or **Beverton**, the chief town of this county, is situate at the junction of the Beaver River with the Ohio, near the centre of the county, 2-0 W. by N. of Harrisburgh.

There are also 9 other towns in Pa. called Beaver N. S. Little, Big &c. Also 3 towns in Ohio.

Beaver Islands, a cluster of Islands at the north extremity of Lake Michigan.

Beaver Dam, in Southampton township, Long Island, and in Roxbury township, Delaware county, and in Berne township, Albany county, and **Beaver-kill**, in Hurly township, Ulster county, all in the state of New York.

Beblingen, a town of the kingdom of Wurtemberg, with a castle on a hill, 10 m. N. W. of Stutgard.

Bec, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, with a noble Benedictine abbey, 18 m. S. W. of Rouen.

Becancour, a river of Lower Canada, which falls into the St. Lawrence, from the south, opposite the town of Three Rivers.

Beccaria, t. Clearfield Co. Pa.

Beccles, a corporate town in Suffolk, Eng. It has a noble church, with a lofty steeple, and a grammar school, endowed with 10 scholarships for Emanuel college, Cambridge. It is seated on the Waveney, 12 m. S. W. of Yarmouth, and 109 N. E. of London. Pop. in 1821, 3,493.

Bechin, a town in Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name, in which are several medicinal springs and mines of salt. It has an ancient fortified castle, and stands on the river Lausnitz, 57 m. S. by W. of Prague. Long. 14. 28. E. lat. 49. 18. N.

Becket, p.t. Berkshire Co. Mass. 110 m. W. Boston. Pop. 1,065.

Beckhamsville, p.t. Chester Dis. S. C. on the Wateree, 32 m. N. W. Camden.

Beckum, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, at the source of the Verse, 20 m. S. E. of Munster.

Bedale, a town in North Yorkshire, Eng. the surrounding district is distinguished for its breed of horses, and of horse-jockies, 10 m. S. E. of Richmond, and 222 N. N. W. of London. Pop. 1,137.

Bedariex, a town of France, in the department of Herault, with a manufacture of druggets, and other woolen stuffs, seated on the Orbre, 16 m. N. of Bezieres. Pop. 3,350.

Beddington, a village in Surrey, Eng. 2 m. W. of Croydon. Here is Beddington-park, one of the many said to have been the residence of queen Elizabeth. The church is a Gothic pile, with stalls in the aisles, like a cathedral. Pop. 480.

Beder, a town of France in the department of Ille Vilaine, 10 m. W. N. W. of Rennes.

Beder, a fortified town of Hindoostan, in Dow latabad, situate on the south bank of the Manzorah river, once the capital of a considerable kingdom, and still celebrated for the number and magnifi

ence of its pagodas. It is 80 m N. W. of Hyderabad. Long. 78. 2. E. lat. 17. 48. N.

Bedford, an inland county of England. At the time Britain was invaded by the Romans, Cassibelinus, the chief of the inhabitants of this part of the country, was appointed to the command of all the forces of Britain, against Cæsar; and under the heptarchy of the Saxons, it formed part of the kingdom of Mercia, and the county-town is supposed to have been the burial-place of king Offa; it was afterwards the scene of many contests between Britons, Saxons, and Danes and at later periods became involved in the collisions between king John and the barons; and in 1642 it took the side of the people against the kingly authority of Charles I. The river Ouse intersects it by a very winding course from west to east; and the Ivel, with several tributary streams, waters the south part. The face of the country is varied with small hills and valleys; and on the south is a range of chalky hills, which, rising to a considerable elevation, and projecting irregularly over the valleys, give the landscape a bold and remarkable appearance. From the south-east corner to the middle of the county runs a line of good meadowland; and the north and east portions have a deep soil, which is well cultivated and produces large crops of corn. The mineral productions are limestone, coarse marble, and imperfect coal; and fuller's earth is obtained in considerable quantities. Mineral springs are found in different parts of the county, but they have not acquired much celebrity. The manufactures are chiefly confined to the making of lace and preparing straw plat for bonnets, baskets, toys, &c. The remains of both Saxon and Gothic architecture are to be seen in several of the churches, as also a few specimens of stained glass in their windows. Roman antiquities have also been frequently discovered in the county; and it is intersected by three Roman roads.

Bedford, the chief town of the preceding county, is situate about the centre of the county, on a spacious plain, north of the Chiltern hills, which run across the south part. The river Ouse, over which there is a beautiful stone bridge of five arches, divides the town into two parts. It has five churches, a county hospital, and the lunatic asylum, a well endowed public school, and about 50 almshouses, liberally endowed by Sir William Harpur, knight, a former inhabitant of the town. It is a borough town, governed by a mayor, recorder, aldermen, two chamberlains, and 13 common council, and returns two members to parliament, by the suffrage of the male inhabitants at large. It is the seat of assize, and of election for the county. Pop. in 1821, 5,466, 27 m. E. by N. of Buckingham, and 50 N. by W. of London.

Bedford Level, a tract of fenny land, about 300,000 acres, in the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Northampton, and Lincoln. After various attempts to drain these fens, in the reign of Henry VI. and Charles I., William, earl of Bedford, in 1649, undertook and completed it; and in the reign of Charles II. a corporation was established for the government of this great level. In these fens are several decoys, in which innumerable quantities of wild fowl are taken during the season.

Bedford, a County in the E. District of Virginia, bounded on the west by the Blue Ridge; on the north by James River, and on the south by the Staunton, a branch of the Roanoke. Pop. 20,253. Liberty, the chief town, in the centre of the county, is 162 m. W. by S. of Richmond.

Bedford, is also the name of a county in West Tennessee. Pop. 30,444. Shelbyville, 35 m. south of Murfreesborough, is the chief town.

Bedford, another county in the Western District of Pennsylvania, bordering on Maryland, lying between the Tuscarora and the main ridge of the Alleghany Mountains. Pop. 54,636. The chief town of the same name, in the centre of the county, is 105 m. W. of Harrisburg.

Bedford, p.t. Hillsborough Co. N. H. 52 m. fr. Boston. Pop. 1,554.

Bedford, p.t. Middlebury Co. Mass. 16 m. N. W. Boston. Pop. 685.

Bedford, p.t. West Chester Co. N. Y. 110 m S. Albany. Pop. 2,750.

Bedford, p.v. Cuyahoga Co. Ohio.

Bedminster, t. Somerset Co. N. J.

Bedminster, t. Bucks Co. Pa.

Bednors, a district of Hindoostan, forming the N. W. corner of the Mysore, intersected by the Ghaut Mountains, the chief town of the district, and which was formerly the capital of Canara, is situate east of the mountains, and is supposed once to have been a magnificent and important place; but having been repeatedly subject to the assaults of the Mahrattas, the British, and Tippoo Saib, it is much reduced. It is seated on a branch of the Trombudra River, 185 m. N. W. of Seringapatam.

Bedouins, tribes of wandering Arabs, who live in tents, and are dispersed all over Arabia, Egypt, and the North of Africa, governed by their own chiefs, in the same manner as the Patriarchs lived and governed anciently; the principal employment of both, the grazing of cattle.

Bedwin, Great, a borough in Wiltshire, Eng. it has neither market nor fair, but returns two members to parliament. It is situate on the line of the Kennet and Avon Canal, five miles S. W. of Hungerford, and 70 W. of London. Pop. 1,928.

Bedworth, a town in the county of Warwick, England, seated on the great coal strata, which is here extensively worked. A number of persons are also employed in the riband manufacture; 5 m. N. of Coventry. Pop. in 1821, 3,519.

Beekman, p.t. Dutchess Co. N. Y. 86 m. S. Albany. Pop. 1,584.

Beckmantown, p.t. Clinton Co. N. Y. 160 m. N. Albany. Pop. 2,391.

Beemah, a river of Hindoostan, which rises in the mountains to the North of Poonah, and flows S. E. upwards of 300 miles, till it joins the Kristna, near Edghir.

Beerings Bay, a bay formerly called Admiralty Bay, in N. lat. 59. 18. on the west coast of North America.

Beerings Island, an Island in the Pacific Ocean, about 90 m. long and 30 wide, 30 leagues east of the coast of Kamachatka. Long. 166. 30. E. lat. 55. 30. N.

Berring's Strait, the narrow sea between the west coast of North America and the east coast of Asia. It is 13 leagues wide in the narrowest part, between the capes Prince of Wales and Tchukotskoi, in lat. 65. 45. N. 168. 17. W. long.

Beeroo, a country of Negroland, between Zaharra on the north, and Bambara on the south. Walet is the capital.

Bees, St. a village in Cumberland, Eng. near the sea, five miles south of Whitehaven. Here is a noted free-school; also the remains of a priory, the nave of its church being now used as the parish church.

Beasko, a town of Brandenburg, Prussia, with a

cloth manufacture; seated on the Spree, 40 m. S. E. of Berlin.

Belfort, or **Belfort**, a fortified town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, with manufactures of excellent iron. It stands at the foot of a mountain, 34 m. S. W. of Colna. Pop. about 5,000.

Begherme, an interior country, in the centre of North Africa, south of Bornou. The capital, of the same name, is situate in the lat. of 17. N. and 22. 50. E. long. A salt lake in the centre of the territory supplies a great extent of country with that indispensable article.

Behabur, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore, 75 m. W. by N. of Lahore, on the road to Cashmere.

Behker, or **Bhakor**, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a country of the same name. It stands on an island formed by the Indus, near the junction of the Dummoody, 160 m. S. by W. of Moultan. Long. 70. 2. E. lat. 27. 30. N.

Beilstein, the name of several towns in different parts of Germany: 1st in the Duchy of Wurtemberg at which is a mineral bath, about 20 m. N. by E. of Stuttgart; 2nd in the Prussian states of the Grand Duchy of the Lower Rhine, on the east bank of the Moselle, about 5 m. N. of Zell, and 22 S. W. of Coblenz; 3rd a little to the west of Leon, on the Mayne.

Beinheim, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, seated on the Sur, near its confluence with the Rhine, 22 m. N. N. E. of Strasburg.

Beira, a province of Portugal, bordering on the Atlantic Ocean, extending from the mouth of the Mondego River, S. in lat. 40. to the Douro, which forms its northern boundary, in lat. 41. 11. N. It is bounded on the east by the Spanish province of Salamanca, and south by the Portuguese province of Estremadura, and contains an area of 823 sq. leagues, and in 1810 a population of 1,121,695. The province is interspersed with mountains, from which rise several streams, some falling into the Tagus, and others into the Douro, in addition to the Mondego, which intersects nearly the whole province from east to west, and is, on the whole, a fine and fruitful district. The capital is Coimbra, and the other chief towns are Lamego, Viseu, Pinhel, Almeida, Guarda, and Castel Branco.

Beil el Faki, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, famous as being a great mart for coffee. It is 24 m. E. S. E. of Hodeida, and about 70 N. by E. of Moka.

Beith, a parish and town of Scotland; the parish is partly in Ayr and partly in Renfrewshire, and in 1821 contained 4,472 inhabitants. The town, in which the greater portion of the population is concentrated, and employed in the cotton manufacture, is in Ayrshire, about 10 m. S. by W. of Paisley.

Beja, a town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, supposed to have been the Pax Julia of the Romans, seated on an eminence in an extensive plain, near a lake of its name, 72 m. S. E. of Lisbon. Long. 7. 40. W. lat. 37. 68. N. Pop. about 6,000.

• **Bejapour**. See *Visiapour*.

Bekesh, a town in a county of the same name, in Upper Hungary, situate in a fork of the Korash River, a few miles east of Tur.

Bela, a large town of Upper Hungary, situate among the Carpathian Mountains on the frontiers of Poland.

Bel-Alcasar, or **Balcazar**, a town of Cordova, Spain, situate on the east bank of the Goga river, 35 m. N. N. W. of Cordova.

Belabra, or **Balabra**, a town of France, in the department of Indre, 25 m. S. W. of Chateauroux
Belaïr, p.t. Hartford Co. Maryland, 53 m. N. Annapolis.

Belbeis, a considerable town of Egypt, 35 m. N. E. of Cairo, and 45 N. W. of Suez.

Belcastro, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, seated on a mountain, eight miles from the Gulf of Squillace and 12 S. W. of St. Severino.

Belchertown, p.t. Hampshire Co. Mass. 80 m. N. W. Boston. Pop. 2,491.

Belchite, a town of Spain, in Arragon, on the river Almonazir, 20 m. S. of Saragossa.

Beliz, or **Beliz**, a town of Galicia, about 25 m. N. by E. of Lemberg.

Belem, a village of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the north side of the Tagus, four miles below Lisbon. Here is a royal monastery, where the kings and queens of Portugal are interred; a strong fort, which defends the entrance to the city; and to the north a noble modern aqueduct.

Belostat, a town of France, in the department of Aude, 27 m. S. W. of Carcassone.

Belfast, a town in the county of Antrim, Ireland, situate at the head of a spacious bay, about 15 miles in length, which forms a safe and commodious harbour. Vessels drawing more than eight or nine feet of water load and unload by lighters, about seven miles below the town. Belfast is a regular well-built town; the principal street runs in a straight line from the head of the bay, and is very handsome. It is the entrepot for a great portion of the linens manufactured in the north of Ireland, for the storing of which there is a spacious edifice called the Linen Hall, on the plan of the cloth halls in Leeds. It has a theatre and an exchange, over which is an assembly-room; two handsome churches, and several meeting-houses, and in 1806 a public school on an extensive scale was founded; there are also very extensive barracks on the north side of the town; the river Lagan, over which there is a bridge of 21 arches, falls into the bay, on the S. E. side, and communicates with Lough Neagh by a canal. The markets are exceedingly well supplied with all kinds of provisions, and large quantities of linens, in small parcels, are brought in for sale by the country people, for whose accommodation there is a separate market. In addition to large quantities of linens, butter, salt provisions, and grain, shipped to Great Britain, partly in exchange for manufactures and partly in payment of rent, to a non-resident proprietor, Belfast carries on a direct trade to the West Indies, Spain, America, and the Baltic; builds and owns a considerable extent of shipping, and has several manufactures of leather, chemicals, glass, &c.; and the cotton manufacture, is endeavouring to establish itself in Belfast and its vicinity. It is 88 m. N. of Dublin. Pop. in 1821, 37,277, and returns one member to the parliament of the United Kingdom.

Belfast, p.t. Waldo Co. Me. at the mouth of the Penobscot, 12 m. W. Castine, has a good harbour and considerable trade in lumber. Pop. 3,077.

Belfast, t. Bedford Co. Pa.

Belford, p.v. Nash Co. N. C. 64 m. E. Raleigh.

Belford, a town of Northumberland, Eng. on the line of the high road from London to Edinburgh, 49 m. N. by W. of Newcastle, and 15 S. by E. of Berwick. Pop. 1,208.

Belgard, a town of Prussian Pomerania, immediately contiguous to Corbin, and about 15 m. S. by E. of Colberg.

Belgern, a town of Saxony Proper, with a good

trade in bear, seated on the Elbe, 8 m. S. E. of Torgau.

Belgium. See *Netherlands*

Belgrade, a celebrated town and fortress of European Turkey, capital of Serbia, and a Greek bishop's see, seated at the confluence of the Sava with the Danube, immediately contiguous to the Slavonian fortress of Semlin. It was first possessed by the Turks in 1522, retaken by the confederated German powers in 1688, but again taken by the Turks in 1690. It was taken by prince Eugene in 1717, and kept till 1739, when it was ceded to the Turks. It was again taken in 1789, and restored at the peace of Reichenbach, in 1790, and in 1806 it surrendered to an insurgent force of Servians, in opposition to the wanton authority of the Janissaries. In addition to its eminence as a fortress, it is one of the most considerable trading towns in Western Turkey. It is about 440 m. N. W. of Constantinople, and 160 S. E. of Pest.

Belgrade, a town of European Turkey, in Rumania, on the strait of Constantinople, 20 miles north of that city.

Belgrado, a town of Italy, in Friuli, seated near the Tojamenta, 81 m. S. by W. of Udina.

Belida, or **Blesda,** a town of Algiers, in the province of Titeria, at the foot of a ridge of mountains, 15 m. S. E. of Algiers.

Belitz, a town of Brandenburg, Prussia, in the Middle Mark, with a manufacture of cloth, seated on a river of the same name, 27 m. S. W. of Berlin.

Bellac, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, seated on the Vincon, 20 m. N. of Limoges. Pop. about 4,000.

Bellamy Bank, r. unites with the Piscataqua at Dover, N. H.

Belleforte, p.t. Centre Co. Pa.

Bellegarde, a fortress of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees, and an important place, on account of its being a passage to the Pyrenees. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1793, but retaken the next year. It is 15 m. S. of Perpignan.

Bellegarde, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, on the river Saone, 15 m. N. E. of Chalons.

Belleisle, an island of France, 15 miles from the coast of Bretagne. It is 10 miles long and three broad, diversified with craggy mountains, salt-works, and fertile plains. The principal place is Palais, a fortified town, with a citadel. It was taken by the English, in 1761, and restored in 1762. It now forms part of the department of Morbihan, and contains a population of about 5,800. Long. 3. 5. W. lat. 47. 17. N.

Belleisle, an island at the N. E. end of a channel between New Britain and Newfoundland, called the Strait of Belleisle. The island is 20 miles in circuit, and has a small harbour on the N. W. side. Long. 55. 26. W. lat. 51. 58. N.

Belleme, a town of France, in the department of Orne, with an ancient castle, 24 m. E. S. E. of Alençon and 80 S. W. of Paris.

Bellemeau, p.t. Washington Co. Missouri, in the Mine District.

Belleville, p.v. Essex Co. N. J. on the Passaic, 5 m. above Newark. Here are calico printing works which turn out annually near 7,000,000 yards, also manufactures of copper, brass, silver, red and white lead, &c.

Belleville, p.t. Wood Co. Va. on the Ohio. There are also towns of this name in Ohio, Illinois, Kentucky and Alabama.

Belley, a town of France, in the department of Ain, and lately a bishop's see; seated near the Rhone, 40 m. S. E. of Bourg. Long. 5. 44. E. lat. 45. 47. N. Pop. about 3,800.

Bellhiem, a town in the Bavarian circle of the Rhine, lying between Laudan and Phillipsburg, on the west side of the river.

Bellin, a town of Brandenburg, in the new Mark, east of the Oder Canal, about 18 m. N. N. W. of Kustin.

Bellingham, a town in Northumberland, Eng. seated on the north branch of the Tyne, 15 m. N. W. of Hexham, and 300 of London.

Bellingham, p.t. Norfolk Co. Mass. 26 m. S. W. Boston. Pop. 1,101.

Bellinzona, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Tessin. It is seated on the Tesino, five miles above its entrance into the lake Maggiore, and 22 W. S. W. of Chiavenna. Long. 8. 55. E. lat. 46. 8. N.

Bellows Falls, a cataract on the Connecticut between Walpole and Rockingham, consisting of several pitches in a very narrow strait of the river. A large rock here divides the stream into two channels, each 90 feet wide, but when the river is low the whole current is thrown into the western channel, where it is contracted to 16 feet and rushes with astonishing rapidity. A bridge is built over these falls, and a canal passes round them.

Bell Rock, or **Inch Cape,** a ledge of partly sunken rocks, off the east coast of Scotland, between the Friths of Forth and Tay, formerly very dangerous in foggy weather, and by night, but some what obviated since 1811, by the erection of a light-house upon the most prominent point, in lat. 56. 26. N. and long. 2. 23. W.

Bellunese, a district of Italy, lying between Friuli, Cadorino, Feltrino, and Tyrol. It has large woods, and iron mines; and is fertile in corn, wine, and fruit. Belluno is the only place of note.

Belluno, a town of Italy, capital of the Bellunese, and a bishop's see, seated among the Alps, on the river Piave, 15 m. N. E. of Feltri. Long. 12. 9. E. lat. 43. 13. N. Pop. about 7,500.

Belmont, a county on the east side of the state of Ohio, bordering on the Ohio River, which separates it from Virginia. Pop. 24,412. St. Clairsville, the chief town, is 123 m. E. of Columbus.

Belmont, p.t. Waldo Co. Me. 20 m. W. Castine. Pop. 1,024.

Belmont, Wayne Co. Missouri.

Belmont, the name of two inconsiderable towns in France, one in the department of Loire, and the other in Aveiron.

Belover, a town in the N. E. part of Croatia, near the frontiers of Slavonia.

Beloochistan, a country of Asia, lying between Persia and the Indus, the boundaries of which are very imperfectly defined; the inhabitants consisting wholly of pastoral tribes, extend their territory wherever pasture and fertility invite, and the power of their arms prove sufficient to defend them against interruption; in fact, instead of Beloochistan being designated a country, it would be more proper to consider it as the eastern part of Persia, inhabited by numerous predatory and lawless tribes, possessing peculiar Mahometan tenets, from which the name of Belooches has been derived, and which will be more fully described under the head of Persia.

Belluza, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with a citadel, both of them strongly fortified with a mud wall and a ditch. In the vicinity is much

fine rice ground, and a great number of sheep are bred.—It is 38 m. N. of Seringapatam.

Belper, a town in Derbyshire, Eng. Here are several large cotton-mills, a bleaching mill and an iron-Forge, and about a dozen large establishments for the manufacture of nails. It is seated on the Derwent, 8 m. N. of Derby, 134 N. N. W. of London. Pop. in 1821, 7,235.

Belpre, p.t. Washington Co. Ohio, on the N. W. bank of the Ohio, opposite the mouth of the Little Kanawha, 14 m. S. W. of Marietta, and 46 N. E. of Gallipolis.

Belpuig, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a famous convent, 18 m. E. N. E. of Lerida.

Belt, *Great*, a strait of Denmark, between the islands of Zealand and Funen, which forms a communication between the Cattegat and the Baltic. Owing to its more circuitous course it is not so much frequented as the Sound. (See *Baltic*.) In 1658 the whole strait was frozen so hard, that Charles Gustavus, king of Sweden, marched over it, with a design to take Copenhagen.

Belt, *Little*, a strait, west of the Great Belt, between Funen and North Jutland. It is one of the passages from the Cattegat to the Baltic, though not three miles in breadth, and very crooked.

Belturbet, a town in the north part of the county of Cavan, Ireland, it is in the parish of Annagh, which in 1821 contained a population of 10,488, and is sometimes called Belturbet. The town contains about 1,800 inhabitants, 9 m. N. N. W. of Cavan, and 61 of Dublin.

Belvedere, a town of European Turkey, capital of a fertile province of the same name, in the Morea. The raisins called Belvederes come from this place. It is 17 m. N. E. of Chirenza. Long. 21. 45. E. lat. 38. 0. N.

Belvedere, p.v. Warren Co. N. J. on the Delaware.

Belvez, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, 27 m. S. S. E. of Perigueux. Pop. about 3,000.

Belum, a town of Hanover, near the mouth of the Oste, 24 m. N. W. of Stade. Considerable quantities of flax are raised in its vicinity.

Belur, a town of Ubec Tartary, capital of a province of the same name, which is a hilly country, bounded on the north and east by the Belur Tag, or Dark Mountains, anciently the Imaus. The capital is 200 m. E. of Badakshan. Long. 74. 10. E. lat. 36. 35. N.

Belvidere, p.t. Franklin Co. Vt. 38 m. N. Montpelier. Pop. 185.

Belzig, a town of Saxony Proper, with a castle, seated on the Walse, 25 m. N. N. W. of Wittenburg.

Ben, a name prefixed to most of the mountains in Scotland; the following are among the most considerable, with the counties in which they belong and their altitude above the level of the sea:—

		<i>Fet.</i>
Ben Ardlanich	Perth	3,500
Beauchonzie	—	2,922
Beinglo	—	3,725
Abourd	Aberdeen	3,940
Avon	—	3,920
Choachan	Ross	3,000
Cloch	Clackmannan	2,420
Ivas	Perth	4,000
Nevis	Inverness	4,370
Lomond	Stirling	3,240

Bena, or **Bene**, a fortified town of Piedmont, in the north-west part of the province of Mondovi, 23 m. S. by E. of Turin. Pop. about 5,000.

Benares, an exceedingly fertile district of Hindoostan, in the north-east part of the province of Allahabad, between those of Bahar and Oude. It contains the circars of Benares, Jionpour, Chunar, and Gazypour; and was ceded to the English in 1775. It is very productive in rice, sugar, silk, cotton, and indigo.

Benares, the chief town of the district, is one of the finest and most populous towns of all Hindoostan. It is beautifully situated on the north bank of the Ganges, and celebrated as the ancient seat of Brahminical learning. Several Hindoo temples embellish the high banks of the river; and many other public and private buildings are magnificent. The streets are narrow, the houses high, and some of them five stories each, inhabited by different families, but the more wealthy Gentoos live in detached houses, with an open court, surrounded by a wall. Nearly in the centre of the city is a considerable Mahomedan mosque, built by the emperor Aurungzebe, who destroyed a magnificent Hindoo temple to make room for it. There is also a very superb temple, built by the rajah Cheytsing, who was driven from Benares for exciting an insurrection against the British in 1781, and who was finally deposed in 1783. There are ruins of several Hindoo temples in the vicinity, destroyed by the intolerance of Mahometans. In addition to the consequence derived from the vast congregation of persons occasioned by the priestcraft of Benares, it is the centre of a very extensive traffic for all the productions and manufactures of the east, and is distinguished for its trade in diamonds, and works in gold and jewelry. It is the seat of a British jurisdiction, and is about 130 m. W. by S. of Patna, and 460 W. by N. of Calcutta. Pop. about 600,000.

Benatek, a town in the circle of Bunzlau, Bohemia, situate on the west bank of the Iser River, about 30 m. N. E. of Prague. Tycho Brahe died here in 1601.

Benavari, a town of Spain, in Arragon, 17 m. N. of Lerida.

Benavente, a town of Spain, in Leon, on the river Esla, 35 m. S. S. W. of Leon.

Benavente, a town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, on the river Soro, near its confluence with the Tagus, 30 m. E. N. E. of Lisbon.

Benbecula, an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, between North and South Uist, from the last of which it is separated by a narrow channel, nearly dry at low water. It is of a circular form, including the inlets of the sea, 9 miles in diameter. The soil is sandy and unproductive, but much kelp is made from the sea-weed thrown on the coast.

Bencoolen, a settlement of the English East India Company, on the south-west side of the Island of Sumatra. The settlement was first formed in 1690, after the valiant Dutch drove all the English from Batavia. The unhealthiness of the spot first chosen, destroyed in 1692, nearly the whole of the European population: a new site was chosen, and the fort called Fort Marlborough, has proved more congenial to the physical constitutions of Europeans, but it is still considered the most disagreeable place in all the British dominions of the east. The town is inhabited by natives from all parts of Asia. The chief occupation of the people of the country is the culture of the pepper plant, the extent of the produce of which is very great, and constitutes its exclusive means of external commerce. Fort Marlborough is in lat. 3. 48. S. and 102. 28. E. long.

Bencoolen, a town at the south-west extremity of the island of Sumatra, about 120 m. S. E. of Bencoolen.

Bencorse, a town of Algiers, in the province of Constantine, 25 m. S. S. E. of Setcef.

Bendala, a town of Bornou, North Africa, about 200 m. E. of the capital.

Bender, or **Teken**, a fortified town of European Turkey, capital of Bessarabia. Here Charles the XII. of Sweden resided, after his defeat at Pultowa in 1709. Previous to 1770, when the Russians took Bender by storm, and totally destroyed the town, and afterwards abandoned it, it contained about 30,000 inhabitants. In 1780 it was taken again by the Russians almost without a struggle, but restored to the Turks in the following year; again taken by the Russians, to whom with the whole of Bessarabia and all that part of Moldavia east of the Pruth, it was confirmed by treaty in 1812. It is seated on the west bank of the Dniester, about 100 m. E. by S. of Jassy, and 410 N. of Constantinople. Present pop. about 10,000.

Bender Major, **Bagh**, and **Risher**, three towns on the north-east shore of the Persian gulf.

Bendorf, a town on the east bank of the Rhine, about 5 m. N. of Coblenz.

Beneadi, a large town of Upper Egypt, on the west side of the Nile, in lat. about 27. 30 N.

Benedetto, **St.** a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, near the river Po, 15 m. S. S. E. of Mantua, distinguished before the revolution, for one of the richest and finest convents in all Italy. There is also another town of the same name in Piedmont, 12 m. E. of Bena.

Benedict, a town of Maryland, in Charles County, situate on the Patuxent, 16 m. W. of Port Tobacco.

Benedict, **St.** a market town of Hungary, on the west bank of the Gran, about 5 m. W. of Pukanz.

Beneschau, a town in the south-west part of Silesia, on the frontier of the principality of Troppan. Also the name of four small towns in Bohemia.

Bensouef, a town of Egypt, noted for its hemp and flax; seated on the Nile, 60 m. S. of Cairo.

Benevento, a town of France, in the department of Creuse, 10 m. N. N. W. of Borgeaneuf.

Benevento, a city of Naples, and an archbishop's see, capital of Principato Ulteriore, and of a small duchy of its name, lately belonging to the pope. Benevento has suffered greatly by earthquakes, particularly in 1688, when the archbishop was dug out of the ruins alive. Except Rome, no city in Italy can boast of so many ruins of ancient sculpture as are to be found in this place. It is seated near the confluence of the Sabato and Caloro, 35 m. N. E. of Naples. Long. 14. 47. E. lat. 41. 8. N. Pop. about 14,000.

Benfelden, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, on the river Ill, 12 m. S. S. W. of Strasburg.

Bengal, a maritime province forming the north-east extremity of the great promontory of Hindoostan, lying between the lat. of 22. and 26. 30. N. and the 86th and 92nd deg. of E. long. It is bounded on the north-east and north by Meckley, Assam, and Bootan, countries at present but little known; north-west by Bahar; south by Orissa; and south-east by the ocean or bay of Bengal, and contains an area of upwards of 100,000 sq. miles. The river Ganges intersects the province from north-west to south-east, dividing into numerous channels before it falls into the sea, between the

88th and 91st deg. of long. The Burrampoote enters the province from Assam, at the north-east extremity, and unites with the most northern, which is the main branch of the Ganges at its confluence with the sea; whilst the Dummoodea waters the south side of the province, falling into the Hoogly, or southern branch of the Ganges, below Calcutta: these rivers, with their numerous tributary streams, afford a facility of communication by water to almost every town in the province, and by their periodical overflows add fertility to the luxuriant and exhaustless soil. Bengal is altogether a level country, formed of vast plains, bounded to the eye only by the horizon, yielding, with but little aid of culture, all the plants and fruits peculiar to a tropical climate. Rice, cotton, silk, and saltpetre, are its indigenous and staple productions, and sugar and indigo have been recently cultivated with great success and to a vast extent. Tobacco, hemp, and flax, are also produced for internal consumption, but being inferior in quality to the like productions of America and Europe, they are not exported. Gums and medicinal plants are various and abundant. The great forests and marshy districts are peopled with elephants. These gigantic animals, once formidable in the field of battle, are now employed only to drag cannon and carry ammunition,



to set heavy engines in motion, to carry on their broad backs the purple tent where a nabob reposes on his gilded cushions; or to hunt the tiger in the thick jungle which overspreads the plains. The tigers are numerous among the underwood of the marshes. The rhinoceros lives in the mud and water, and is especially common upon the islands at the mouth of the Ganges. Buffaloes and horned cattle are numerous, and horses of various kinds are common. Birds and domestic poultry of all kinds are very abundant. Previous to the commencement of the 13th century, Bengal was inhabited by an unmixed and feeble race of Hindoos, who at that period yielded their authority to a horde of Mahometan marauders from the confines of Persia and Tartary. They established their seat of empire at Dehli, and Bengal continued tributary for about 140 years, when it regained, and preserved its independence for nearly two centuries. It was invaded again by Sher Shah, and afterwards by the emperor Akbar, who again rendered it tributary to Dehli, to which it continued subject until the year 1756, when the whole province became subject to the authority of the English East India Company, who for half a century previously had established settlements on the banks of the Ganges, and progressively extended their influence. They have since divided it into three districts for civil and judicial purposes: viz. Calcutta, Decca, and Moorshedabad,

and formed six great military stations of which Calcutta is the chief, as well as the seat of government of the whole British empire in Asia. The total population is about 3,000,000, of whom about nine-tenths are native Hindoos, and the remainder a mixed race of Mahometans, descendants of of the early conquerors, by intermarriages with the natives; and a few Europeans. Manufactures of cotton, or silk, are carried on in almost every town of the province, and in the principal cities the works in gold and jewelry are very extensive. The nature and present extent of the commerce of Bengal will be more fully elucidated under the head of Calcutta, and the nature and extent of revenue under the head of Hindoostan.

Benguela, a maritime district on the west coast of South Africa, lying south of the Congo river, between the lat. of 10. 30. and 16. S. There are two towns or settlements of the Portuguese on the coast, called Benguela, Old and New, the former in the lat. of 10. 50. and the other in about 12. 30. S. from whence the Portuguese and Brazilian ships obtain a considerable portion of their slaves.

Beni, a large river of South America, rising near the south extremity of La Paz, running north, parallel with, and within the most easterly ridge of the Andes, and forming the east branch of the Ucayale, which falls into the Amazon after running from south to north through the whole interior of Peru. The Jesuits founded some settlements on the banks of the Beni, of which St. Francisco, Trinidad, and Reyez, in the lat. of 12. to 14. S. are the chief.

Benicarlo, a town of Valencia, Spain, a few m. north of Peniscola. It is celebrated for its wines, of which considerable quantities are exported.

Benigno, St. a populous village of Piedmont, situate on the high road to the Alps, about 10 m. N. of Turin. Pop. about 4,500.

Benihassen, a maritime province of Fez, bordering on the Atlantic, of which New Salee or Rabat, in lat. 34. 5. N. is the principal outpost.

Benin, a country in North Africa, towards the east extremity of Upper Guinea, lying principally north and west of the river Formosa, the entrance to which is in lat. 5. 33. N. and 4. 35. E. long. It is bounded on the west by Dahomey; on the east by Warea; and north by undefined boundaries and countries but little known. Benin exhibits many beautiful landscapes; but the air is noxious near the coast, on account of the gross vapours from the marshes. Oranges and lemons grow on the side of the roads, and the cotton and pepper plants are indigenous to the soil, but both are very imperfectly cultivated. Among the animals are elephants in great number, leopards, stags, wild boars, civet and mountain cats, horses, hares, and hairy sheep; a vast number of serpents and other reptiles; and the principal birds are parrots, pigeons, partridges, storks, and ostriches. The dress of the natives is neat. The rich wear white calico or cotton petticoats, but the upper part of the body is commonly naked. The women use great art in dressing their hair, which they reduce into a variety of forms. The people are skillful in making various sorts of dyes; and they manufacture some cotton into cloths. Polygamy is allowed, and the number of wives is limited by the state of their circumstances only. Though jealous of each other, they offer their wives to Europeans. Their religion is paganism, the king himself being *fetiche*, and as such the chief object of adoration in his dominion. The chief town, called also *Benin*, is one of the most

populous of all Western Africa, containing about 15,000 inhabitants. It is situate inland about 40 m. from Gatto, a town standing at the head of a large inlet of the Formosa river. The road from Gatto to Benin is over a level country, in some places swampy and thickly wooded, and the country around the town of Benin is also thickly wooded. Like all other African towns, Benin is very unequally laid out. The houses are all built with clay, and covered with reeds, straw, or leaves. The royal palace is of vast extent, but neither elegant nor commodious. All male slaves here are foreigners; for the inhabitants cannot be sold for such, only they bear the name of the king's slaves. Since the restriction of the slave-trade to the south of the equator, Benin, in common with the whole extent of the western coast of Africa, from the river Gambia, in lat. 13. N. to Malemba, in lat. 5. S. has shewn itself capable of affording all the means requisite for the formation of an intercourse, as social and reciprocal, as the slave traffic was debasing, partial, and vicious. The commerce of Great Britain with this part of Africa is inconsiderable.

Benin-Dazy, St. a town of France, in the department of Nièvre, having several iron mines in its vicinity. Pop. 1,600.

Benisuef, a town of Egypt, with manufactures of carpets, and woolen and linen stuffs, seated on the Nile, 60. m. S. of Cairo.

Benkenstein, or *Benneckenstein*, a town of the Prussian states, in the duchy of Saxony, 11 m. S. W. of Halberstadt.

Benningen, a village of Wirtemberg, on the Neckar, where the remains of a Roman town were discovered in 1597.

Bennington, a village in Hertfordshire, England near Stevenage. Here the Mercian kings had a palace; and the castle, in which a council was held in 850, still remains near the church. Pop. 658.

Bennington, a County forming the south-west part of the state of Vermont, bordering on the state of New York. Pop. 17,470.

Bennington, the chief town of the preceding County. Though the largest and oldest town in the state, the judicial courts are commonly held at Rutland and Windsor alternately. Near this town, General Stark gained two battles, on Aug 16th, 1777, which contributed to the subsequent surrender of general Burgoyne's army. Bennington is situate at the foot of the Green Mountains near the S. W. corner of the state, 30 m. E. by N. of Albany and 129 S. S. W. of Montpelier. Pop. 3,419.

There are also towns of this name in New York, Pa., Ohio and Alabama.

Bensalem, t. Burks Co. Pa.

Bensboro, p.v. Pitt Co. N. C. 60 m. S.E. Raleigh.

Bensberg, a town of the duchy of Berg, Westphalia, 7 m. E. of Mulheim, on the Rhine.

Bensheim, a town of Germany, 25 miles N. N. W. of Heidelberg, and 10 N. E. of Worms. Pop. about 3,100.

Bensington, commonly called *Benson*, a town in Oxfordshire, Eng. on the high road from London to Oxford. It was formerly the abode of royalty, and has a hospital called God's House. Pop. 960.

Benson, p.t. Rutland Co. Vt. on L. Champlain. Pop. 1,493.

Benthheim, formerly a county of the circle of Westphalia, but now forming part of the kingdom of Hanover. It is about 18 miles in breadth and

46 in length, bordering on the United Provinces of Holland, intersected from south to north by the Vecht. Pop. about 25,000. There is a town of the same name, inconsiderable. The chief towns are Neinhuis, Northern, and Schattorf.

Bentivoglio, a town of Italy, in Bolognese, 10 m. N. E. of Bologna.

Bentleyville, p.v. Halifax Co. Va. 120 m. S. W. Richmond.

Benton, p.t. Yates Co. N. Y. 200 m. West Albany. Pop. 3,957.

Benton, p.v. Scott Co. Missouri, 160 m. fr. St. Louis.

Benzhausen, a populous village with several iron forges, in the mining district of Smalcalden, county of Henneberg, circle of Franconia.

Berar, an interior province of the Deccan of Hindoostan, bounded on the north by Malwa and Alahabad, east by Orissa, south by Golconda, and west by Dowlatabad and Candeleish. The principal part of it is nominally subject to a rajah, under surveillance of the English East India Company, the other to the Nizam of the deccan. The rajah's country extends 550 miles from east to west, and in some places 200 from north to south. Its capital is Nagpour. Little is known respecting the interior; but that about Nagpour is fertile and well cultivated. The general appearance of the country, particularly between Nagpour and Orissa, is that of a forest, thinly set with villages and towns.

Berat or *Arnauth Belgrade*, the ancient Eordea, a large interior town of Albania, about 40 m. N. E. of Valona. Pop. about 12,000.

Borasa-Podhrad, an interior circle of Bohemia, lying between 49. 25. and 50. of N. lat. and 13. 45. and 14. 30. of E. long. It is intersected from south to north by the Moldau river, which falls into the Elbe, about 20 miles north of Prague.

Borawn, the chief town, is situate near the northern frontier of the circle, on the south bank of a river, of the same name, which rises near the frontiers of Bavaria, and falls into the Moldau a few miles south of Prague. It has manufactures of fire-arms and earthen ware; 15 m. W. S. W. of Prague.

Berbera, the projecting coast of Eastern Africa, extending from the straits of Babelmandel to cape Guardafui. At a town of the same name upon the coast, in lat. 10. 25. N. and 45. S. E. long. a large annual fair is held, at which the manufactured productions of Persia and India are exchanged for gum, frankincense, myrrh, and various other commodities. This seems to be a point of the African coast from whence a more advantageous intercourse might be established with the interior, than any other either on the western or eastern coasts.

Berbice, a river of South America, the entrance to which is in lat. 6. 29. N. and 57. 11. W. long. Plantations, formed by the Dutch, extend on both sides of the river for about 150 miles along the coast. The colony was surrendered to the English in 1790; given up at the peace of Amiens; retaken on the renewal of the war, and confirmed to England at the peace of 1814.

Berchtolsgraden, provostship of, encircled by the archbishopric of Salzburg, formerly part of the circle of Bavaria, but now of the Austrian empire. The chief town of the same name is situate at the N. E. part of the district, about 14 miles S. of Salzburg. It has a handsome church. Pop. about 3,000, who are much employed in the manufacture of wooden toys, large quantities of which

are exported to England; the district produces great quantities of salt.

Berdos, a town of Persia, in Erivan, seated in a fertile plain, 16 m. E. S. E. of Ganges.

Bere Alston, a borough in Devonshire, Eng. containing about 100 houses, seated between the Tamar and the Tave, 10 m. N. by W. of Plymouth, and 212 W. by S. of London. It returns two members to parliament.

Bere Regis, a town in Dorsetshire, Eng. On Woodbury-hill; half a mile to the north-east, is a circular Roman camp, inclosed within three trenches. The town is seated on the Bere, near its confluence with the Piddle, 12 m. E. by N. of Dorchester, and 112 S. W. of London. Pop. 968.

Bereilly, a city of Hindoostan, capital of Rohilla, which was conquered by the nabob of Oude, in 1774. It is 120 m. N. N. W. of Lucknow. Long. 79. 40. E. lat. 28. 30. N.

Bereles, a lake of Egypt, between Damietta and Rosetta, of an oval form, 32 miles long, and 10 broad in the middle.

Beretsk, a town at the south-east frontier of Transylvania, near the pass of Otosch.

Beregh, a frontier county of Upper Hungary, bounded on the south by the river Theiss, and north by the Carpathian mountains. Pop. about 46,000.

Beregh, and *Bereghszaz*, two of the principal towns, are situate in the S. W. part of the preceding county.

Berezina, a river of Lithuania, which has its source near a village of the same name, in lat. 54. 50. N. and after receiving several tributary streams, and running south through the palatinate of Minsk, parallel with the Dnieper, through nearly three degrees of lat. falls into that river a little above Rzeczycza. It is memorable for the disasters which its passage occasioned to the French army on its retreat from Moscow in 1812. There is a small river of the same name falling into the Vistula, a few miles S. E. of Thorn.

Berezinskoi, a town of Siberia, on the Irtysh river, about 40 m. S. E. of Tobolsk.

Berezov, a considerable town of Siberia, situate near the confluence of the Soswa river, with the west branch of the Ob, in lat. 64.

Berg, a duchy of Westphalia, lying along the river Rhine, to the south of the duchy of Cleves, about 60 miles in length, and from 10 to 23 in breadth. It is full of woods and mountains, but fertile upon the banks of the Rhine, and in the valleys; and has mines of lead, iron, and coal. Dusseldorf is the capital. It now forms a part of the Prussian provinces of the Lower Rhine. Pop. about 295,000.

Berg is also the name of several towns in different parts of Germany.

Berga, a town of Spain in Catalonia, seated on the Lobregat, 18 m. E. N. E. of Solsona.

Berga, is also the name of two towns in Saxony, one in Switzerland, and another in Norway.

Bergamasco, a province of Italy, bounded by Brescia, the Valteline, and the Milanese. Toward the north it is mountainous and rocky, and has mines of iron; some of the valleys produce much wine and oil; and in the vicinity of the capital, Bergamo, it is very fertile. It formed part of the kingdom of Italy, under Bonaparte, but was transferred to Austria at the Congress of Vienna, subsequent to the peace of 1815. Pop. about 365,000.

Bergamo, an ancient city of Italy, and a bishop's see, capital of Bergamasco, with a citadel. It

is famous for its sewing silk; and its fair on St. Bartholomew's day, is resorted to by merchants from distant parts. It stands on a hill, between the rivers Bremba and Serio, 30 miles N. E. of Milan; and contains several fine edifices, and is distinguished as the birth-place of several eminent artists and literati. Pop. about 30,000.

Bergamo, a city of Natolia. See *Pergami*.

Bergedorf, a town of the north bank of the Elbe, about 10 m. E. of Hamburg.

Bergen, a city and seaport of Norway, capital of a government of the same name, and a bishop's see, with a castle. It forms a semicircle round a small gulf of the sea, and is the most populous town in Norway, containing 19,000 inhabitants. On the land side it is defended by mountains, and on the other by several fortifications. All the churches and many of the houses are of stone, but most of the latter are constructed of wood. The castle and cathedral are remarkable edifices. It carries on a great trade in skins, fir-wood, deals, tar, and dried fish; and is 170 m. W. by N. of Christiania. Long. 5. 20. E. lat. 60. 24. N.

Bergen, a town of North Holland, noted for two bloody battles, in 1799, between the English and Russian forces opposed by the Dutch and French, which terminated in favour of the former. It is situate among woods, 4 m. N. N. E. of Almeer.

Bergen, the chief town of the island of *Rugen*, which see.

Bergen, p.t. Genesee Co. N. Y. 258 m. W. Albany. Pop. 1,508.

Bergen, a County of New Jersey, bordering on the Hudson. Pop. 22,414. Hackensack is the chief town.

Bergen, p.t. in the above Co. The inhabitants are mostly descendants from the Dutch settlers. It is surrounded by water excepting the north, and separated by the river Hudson from the city of New York, 3 miles distant.

Bergen-op-Zoom, a town of Dutch Brabant, capital of a marquisate of the same name. It is a handsome place, and its fortress is one of the strongest in the Netherlands, seated partly on a hill, and partly on the river Zoom, which communicates with the Scheldt by a canal. It has several times been besieged to no purpose; but was taken by the French, in 1747, and 1794. In 1814, the English attempted to carry this place by storm, but after forcing a passage into the town, their retreat was cut off, when they were nearly all killed or made prisoners. It is 15 m. N. of Antwerp, and 22. S. W. of Breda. Long. 4. 22. E. lat. 51. 30. N.

Bergerac, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, seated on the north bank of the River Dordogne, 24 m. S. by W. of Perigueux, and 48 E. of Bourdeaux. Pop. 8,600.

Bergoo, an interior district of North Africa, lying to the east of Begherme. *Warra* is the chief town.

Berg-Reichenstein, and *Bergstadt*, two towns in the circle of Prachin Bohemia, situate in a mining district on the frontiers of Bavaria.

Bergues, a fortified town of France, in the department of Nord, on the river Colme, at the foot of a mountain, 5 m. S. of Dunkirk.

Bergzabern, a town of Bavaria, circle of the Rhine, seated on the Erlbach, 6 m. S. S. W. of Landau, and 34 S. E. of Deux Ponts.

Berkhamstead or *Berkhamstead*, t. Litchfield Co. Con. Pop. 1,715.

Berkhamstead, a town in Hertfordshire, Eng.

Roman coins have been often dug up here, and on the north side are the remains of a castle, the residence of the kings of Mercia. In 697 a parliament was held here, and Ina's laws published. Here William the Conqueror swore to his nobility to maintain the laws made by his predecessors. Henry II. kept his court in this town, and granted to it many privileges; and James I. whose children were nursed here, made it a corporation; but this government was dropped in the civil wars. The church is a handsome Gothic structure. It is seated on the west branch of the river Gade, and on the Grand Junction Canal, 26 m. N. W. of London. Pop. in 1821, 2,310.

Berkley, a town in Gloucestershire, Eng. It has a trade in timber, coals, malt, and cheese which is benefited by means of a canal from Gloucester. Here is an ancient castle on a rising ground, in which Edward II. was murdered. Berkley has the honour of giving birth to the justly celebrated Dr. Edward Jenner, the discoverer of the vaccine inoculation. It is seated on the Little Avon, near its confluence with the Severn, 15 m. S. W. of Gloucester, and 114 W of London. Pop. 836.

Berkley, p.t. Bristol Co. Mass. 35 m. S. Boston. Pop. 907.

Berkley, p.v. Gloucester Co. N. J. 13 m. fr. Philadelphia.

Berkley, a frontier County of Virginia, bounded on the north by the Potomac River, which separates it from Pennsylvania. Pop. 10,528. Martinsburgh, 192 m. N. W. of Richmond, is the chief town.

Berkley Springs, p.v. Morgan Co. Va. on the Potomac.

Berks, or *Berkshire*, an inland and very irregular shaped county of England. The river Thames by a very circuitous course, divides it on the north and east from the counties of Oxford and Wiltshire, and south from Hampshire. Reading, 39 m. west of London is the chief town. At the east end of the county, on the south bank of the Thames, is the castle and extensive domain of Windsor, a residence of the kings of England, and one of the most stately and magnificent abodes in Europe or the world. The other principal towns are Maidenhead, Newbury, and Hungerford. The county has but few manufactures: some sacking is made in the vicinity of Abingdon, and some ribands and silk plush in the vicinity of Reading; but its supply of colonial, foreign and manufactured productions, is obtained by means of a surplus of grain, flour, malt, wool, some cattle and sheep, and a considerable quantity of oak timber. Berkshire has long been distinguished as containing the most celebrated residence of royalty in the whole British dominions, Windsor Castle, which was founded by William the Conqueror. In this county are also Frogmore, Cumberland Lodge, Cranbourn Lodge, and other residences of the royal family, with above 150 seats belonging to the nobility and gentry.

Berks, an interior county in the E. district of Pennsylvania, bounded on the N. W. by the blue ridge of the Apalachian Mountains, and intersected from the N. W. to S. E. by the Schuylkill River. Pop. 53,357. Reading, 52 m. E. by N. of Harrisburgh, is the chief town.

Berkshire, p.t. Franklin Co. Vt. on the Missisquoi. Pop. 1,308.

Berkshire, a county forming the whole western boundary of the state of Massachusetts, bordering on the state of New York. Pop. 37,826. Lenox,

the chief town, in the centre of the county, is 129 m. due west of Boston.

Berkshire, p.t. Tioga Co. N. Y. 210 m. S. W. Albany. Pop. 1,683.

Berkshire, p.t. Delaware Co. Ohio.

Berlamont, a town of France, in the department of Nord, 6 miles E. S. E. of Quesnoy.

Berleburg, a town of Germany in the Electorate of Hesse, with a castle seated on the Berlebach, near its confluence with the Eder, 20 m. N. W. of Marburg, and 70 S. E. of Cassel.

Berlin, a city of Germany, capital of the electorate of Brandenburg, and of the whole Prussian dominion; one of the largest, best built, and best governed of any in Germany. It is defended partly by walls, partly by palisades, and has 16 gates. The streets are straight, wide, and long; and its large squares, magnificent palaces, churches, and other buildings, are scarcely to be equalled. It is 12 m. in circumference; but within this inclosure are numerous gardens, and many beautiful houses are let in stories to mechanics. The population in 1803, was 153,128, exclusive of the garrison. The royal palace contains a fine library, a rich cabinet of curiosities and medals, and the supreme colleges of government. Near the palace stands the magnificent cathedral. Here are also several academies, and hospitals, an astronomical observatory, a superb arsenal, and a royal cloth manufacture. Berlin has a flourishing trade occasioned by its numerous manufactures of silk, wool, cotton, camels' hair, linen, Prussian blue, cutlery, and porcelain; and by its enamelled, inlaid, and embroidered works. It is seated on the river Spree, from which there is a canal to the Oder on the east, and another to the Elbe on the west; thus it has a communication by water, both with the Baltic Sea and the German Ocean. This city was taken, in 1760, by an army of Russians, Austrians, and Saxons, who were obliged to evacuate it in a few days. In 1806, ten days after the battle of Jena, the French entered this city, and Bonaparte held a court in the palace. It is 100 m. N. of Dresden, and 185 N. W. of Breslau. Long. 13. 22. E. lat. 52. 31. N.

Berlin, p.t. Washington Co. Vt. 5 m. S. E. Montpelier. Pop. 1,664.

Berlin, p.t. Worcester Co. Mass. Pop. 692.

Berlin, p.t. Hartford Co. Conn. 10 m. S. Hartford. Pop. 3,038. This town is celebrated for the manufacture of tin ware.

Berlin, Rensselaer Co. New York, on the east bank of the Hudson River, 15 m. E. of Albany. Pop. 2,019.

Berlin, p.v. Adams Co. Pa. 100 m. W. Philad.

Berlin, p.v. Somerset Co. Pa. There are also 3 towns of this name in Ohio.

Berlinville, p.v. Northampton Co. Pa.

Bermoo or *Bormoo*, a town of Spain, in Biscay, on the bay of Biscay, near the cape of Machicao, 15 m. E. of Bilbao.

Bermuda Hundred, or *City Point*, a port of Virginia, in Chesterfield Co. The exports from this place are collected at Richmond 20 m. above it, and to which it is the out-port. City Point, from which it is named, is on the south bank of James River, 4 m. S. S. W. of the town. Long. 77. 31. W. lat. 37. 16. N.

Bermudas, or *Somers Islands*, four islands in the Atlantic Ocean, 500 m. east of Carolina, and surrounded by rocks. They were discovered by Juan Bermudes, a Spaniard, in 1527; but not inhabited till 1609, when Sir George Somers was cast away upon them; and they have belonged to

Britain ever since. They abound in cedar wood with which a number of small vessels are built. Some sugar and coffee is cultivated for exportation. The white inhabitants are estimated at about 4,800, and in 1823 there was 5,176 slaves. The principal island is called St. George, and the town, of the same name, is in lat. 32. 22. N. and 66. 33. W. long.

Bermudias, p.v. York Co. Pa. 48 m. S. Harrisburg.

Bern, the largest of the cantons of Switzerland, being 150 m. long and 75 broad. It is the most fertile country in Switzerland, and divided into two principal parts, called the German and Roman; but the last is most commonly called the Pays de Vaud. It is intersected from south to north by the river Aar; on the S. E. part are the lakes of Thun and Brienz, and on the N. W. it extends to Lake Neuchâtel, and to that of Geneva. The religion is Calvinism. Pop. about 215,000.

Bern, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Bern. Here is a celebrated academy and a rich library. It is a strong place, in a peninsula, formed by the river Aar, and estimated to contain 18,000 inhabitants. The houses are built of freestone, and pretty uniform, particularly in the principal street, and there are piazzas on each side, with a walk raised four feet above the level of the street, very commodious in wet weather. The streets are traversed by a canal, and the public buildings are magnificent. In the arsenal are preserved the figure and armour of the celebrated Wm. Tell, in the act of taking aim at the apple on his son's head. Bern was taken in 1798, by the French. It is 70 m. N. E. of Geneva. Long. 7. 29. E. lat. 46. 57. N.

Bern, p.t. Albany Co. N. Y. 31 m. fr. Albany. Pop. 3,606. There are also 3 towns of this name in Pa.

Bernard, p.t. Somerset Co. N. Y.

Bernard, Grand St. a mountain of the Pennine Alps, on the frontiers of Piedmont, 15 m. N. N. W. of Aosta. On the summit, at a height of 11,000 feet, is a large convent, where the monks entertain all travellers gratis for three days. It was by this passage Bonaparte conducted his army into Italy in 1800. Little St. Bernard, to the S. W. is 7,194 ft. in height.

Bernard Castle, a town in the county of Durham, Eng. with manufactures of stockings and camlets. It takes its name from a castle built by Bernard Balliol, king of Scotland, who founded an hospital here. It is seated on the river Tees, 24 m. S. W. of Durham, and 246 N. N. W. of London. Pop. in 1821, 3,580.

Bernsau, a fortified town of Brandenburg, in the middle mark. The principal commerce is in beer, of which large quantities are brewed. It is seated on the Pancho, 15 m. N. N. E. of Berlin.

Bernay, a town of France, in the department of Eure, seated on the Carantonne, 20 m. S. W. of Rouen. Pop. 6,500.

Bernburg, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt, seated on the Saale, 23 m. S. W. of Magdeburg. Pop. about 2,500.

Berncastel, a town of Germany, remarkable for good wine; seated on the Moselle, 18 m. N. E. of Treves.

Berne, t. Franklin Co. Mass.

Berngries, or *Beilgries*, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Aichstadt, on the Altmühl, 17 m. N. E. of Aichstadt, and 26 W. of Ratibon.

Bernstadt, a town of Silesia, in the principality

ty of Oels, with a castle, seated on the Weida, 20 m. E. of Breslau. Pop. 2,350.

Berre, a town of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone, formerly one of the strongest towns of Provence. It stands on a lake of the same name, at the influx of a river, 18 m. W. S. W. of Aix. Pop. 1,800.

Berry, a late province of France, bounded on the north by the Orleanois and Blaisois, east by the Nivernois and Bourbonnois, south by the Bourbonnois and Marche, and west by Touraine and Poitou. It is fertile in corn, fruit, hemp, and flax; and there is excellent wine in some places. It now forms the two departments of Cher and Indre.

Berryburg, p.v. Dauphin Co. Pa. 30 m. fr. Harrisburg.

Bersello, a town of Italy, in the Modenese, with a castle, seated on the Po, at the influx of the Linza, 10 m. N. N. E. of Parma.

Bertie, a County of North Carolina, bounded on the south by the Roanoke River, and east by Albemarle Sound. Pop. 12,276. Windsor the chief town, is 194 m. E. by N. of Raleigh.

Bettinero, a town of Italy, in Romagna, with a citadel, seated on a hill, 15 m. S. of Ravenna.

Bertrand, St. a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne. It was lately an episcopal see, and is 45 m. S. of Auch. Long. 0. 48. E. lat. 42. 56. N.

Bervie, or *Inverbervie*, a borough of Scotland, in Kincardineshire, at the mouth of the Bervie, which forms a harbour for small vessels, 12 m. N. E. of Montrose. Pop. 1,092.

Berwick-upon-Tweed, a borough on the borders of England and Scotland. It was once a strong fortress, of great importance, when England and Scotland were hostile nations, to each of which it alternately belonged, or was considered as a district separate from both countries. It now belongs to the bishopric of Durham, and the English judges hold the assizes here. It is still fortified, and has good barracks for the garrison, but its castle is now in ruins. It supplies the London markets with considerable quantities of salmon, pickled pork, and grain, and has some manufactures. Pop. in 1821, 8,723. It returns two members to parliament, and is seated on the north side of the Tweed, near the sea, 54 m. S. E. of Edinburgh, and 337 N. by W. of London. Long. 2. 0. W. lat. 55. 46. N.

Berwick, p.t. York Co. Me. 7 m. N. W. York. Pop. 3,168. There are also 3 towns of this name in Pa.

Berwickshire, a maritime and the S. E. border county of Scotland. Coldstream, Greenlaw, Danse, and Lauder are the principal towns; it is an agricultural county, and has but few manufactures.

Berwick, North, a borough of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire, on the Frith of Forth, 9 m. N. of Haddington and 22 E. N. E. of Edinburgh. Pop. 1,694.

Besalu, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated near the Fluvia, 44 m. N. N. W. of Gerona.

Besangon, a fortified city of France, and an archiepiscopal see, capital of the department of Doubs. It has a citadel, on a high rock, the base of which touches two sides of the Doubs, which here forms a peninsula; also an university, an academy of sciences, a literary, military society, and a public library in the abbey of St. Vincent. The triumphal arch of Aurelian, and other Roman antiquities, are still to be seen. It is 52 m. E. of Dijon, and 228 S. E. of Paris. It has several manufactures. Pop. 29,000.

Besigheim, a town of Suabia, in the kingdom of Wirtemberg, with two old castles, at the confluence of the Neckar and Enz, 25 m. N. by W. of Stuttgart. Pop. about 2,000.

Bessarabia, or *Budzac*, a territory of European Turkey, on the N. W. coast of the Black Sea, between the mouth of the Danube and the Dniester. On the banks of the last river the Tartar inhabitants rove from place to place. Their common food is the flesh of oxen and horses, cheese, and mares' milk. Bender is the capital.

Bessay, a town of France, in the department of Allier, 8 m. S. of Moulins.

Besse, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, 18 m. S. of Clermont.

Bessenay, a town of France, in the department of Rhone, 12 m. W. of Lyons.

Betricia, a town of Transylvania, with gold mines in its neighbourhood. It is 85 m. N. W. of Hermanstadt. Long. 28. 45. E. lat. 47. 30. N.

Betanzos, a town of Spain, in Galicia, seated on the Mandeo, at its entrance into the bay of the Atlantic, 20 m. S. of Ferrol. Long. 8. 6. W. lat. 43. 20. N.

Betelfaugi, or *Beit-el-fahik*, a town of Arabia Felix, famous for the vast quantity of coffee bought and sold in it. It is 25 m. E. of the Red Sea. Long. 57. 20. E. lat. 15. 40. N.

Bethabara, a town of North Carolina, in Stokes County, noted for being the first settlement of the Moravians in those parts, begun in 1753. It is 6 m. N. of Salem.

Bethania, or *Bethany*, a village at the foot of Mount-Olivet, on the east side, where Lazarus dwelt, and was raised from the dead; and where Christ appeared among his disciples for the last time after his crucifixion. It is about two miles to the east of Jerusalem.

Bethania, p.t. Stokes Co. N. C. 125 m. N. W. Raleigh. This place was settled by the Moravians.

Bethany, t. Wayne Co. Pa.

Bethany, p.t. Genesee Co. N. Y. 250 m. W. Albany. Pop. 2,374.

Bethel, there are 14 towns of this name in the U. States; namely in Me., Vt., Conn., N. Y., Pa., and Ohio.

Bethlehem, a town of Syria, in Palestine, famous for the birth of Christ. It was once a flourishing town, but now an inconsiderable place. Here is a church erected by the famous Helena, in the form of a cross; also a chapel, called the Chapel of Nativity, where they pretend to shew the manger in which Christ was laid; another called the Chapel of Joseph; and a third of the Holy Innocents. Bethlehem is much visited by pilgrims; and is seated on a ridge of hills, six miles S. E. of Jerusalem.

Bethlehem, a town of Pennsylvania, in Northampton County, situate on the Lehigh, a branch of the Delaware. The town being partly on an eminence, and partly on the lower banks of the Manakes (a fine creek) has a pleasant and healthy situation, and is frequently visited in summer by the gentry from different parts. It is the principal settlement in America of the Moravians, who were fixed here by count Zinzendorf, in 1741. The German language is more in use than the English; but divine service is performed in both languages. It is 53 m. N. N. W. of Philadelphia. Long. 75. 8. W. lat. 40. 37. N. There are 11 other towns called Bethlehem, in N. H., Conn., N. Y., Pa., Va., Geo., Ohio., and Ind.

Bethnal-Green, one of the out-parishes on the

N. E. side of London, in which there are about 10,000 looms employed in the broad silk manufacture. Pop. in 1821, 45,676.

Bethesda, p. v. Jones Co. Geo. 25 m. W. Milledgeville.

Bethune, a fortified town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, with a castle. It was taken by the allies, in 1710, and restored by the treaty of Utrecht. It is seated on a rock, by the river Brette, 120 m. N. of Paris.

Betty, a town in Staffordshire, Eng. 18 m. N. W. of Stafford, and 157 of London. Pop. 932.

Betis, a town of European Turkey, formerly the capital of Curdistan. It is now the residence of a bey, who is neither subject to the Turks nor Persians, and has a numerous army of horsemen and infantry. It stands on the Khabur, between two mountains, 150 m. N. N. W. of Altunkupri. Long. 43. 20. E. lat. 37. 20. N.

Bettenhausen, a populous village of the county of Henneberg, Saxony, six miles west of Meiningen; it has considerable manufactures of linen.

Betlah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar, 85 m. N. N. W. of Patna.

Betsko, a considerable town of Lower Hungary, situate on the east bank of the Waag River, a few miles south of Trentschin.

Betwee, an island of Holland, in Guelderland, 40 miles long and 10 broad, formed by the bifurcation of the Rhine above Nimeguen, and by the union of its streams, under different appellations, near Worcum. It was the ancient Batavia, and formerly gave the name of Bataveeren, or Batavians, to the inhabitants of the Dutch Netherlands. In this island the ancestors of the present race first settled, when they emigrated from Germany. The principal place is Nimeguen.

Beula, t. Cambria Co. Pa. 58 m. E. Pittsburg.

Bevecum, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, 10 m. S. of Louvain.

Beveland, *North* and *South*, two islands of Holland, in Zealand, between the east and west branches of the Scheldt. They were occupied by the English at the period of their disastrous expedition to Walcheren in 1809.

Bevergern, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, on the river Ems, 5 m. N. W. of Tecklenburgh.

Beveren, a populous town of the Netherlands, 5 m. N. N. E. of Oudenarde.

Beverley, a borough in East Yorkshire, Eng. It has two churches, besides the Minster; and a large market-place, adorned with a beautiful cross. The chief trade is malt, oatmeal, and tanned leather. It is famous for being the retirement of John de Beverley, archbishop of York, who lived here four years, built a monastery, and died in 1211; in honour of whom several kings, particularly Athelstan, who chose him guardian saint, endowed the place with many privileges and immunities. It is seated near the river Hull, 28 m. E. by S. of York, and 183 N. of London. It returns two members to parliament. Pop. in 1821, 7,503.

Beverly, p. t. Essex Co. Mass. is a seaport, and separated from Salem by an inlet which is crossed by a bridge. This town was formerly a part of Salem. It is pleasantly situated and has considerable commerce and fishing business. Pop. 4,079.

Beverly, p. v. the seat of justice of Randolph Co. Va. on the E. branch of the Monongahela, 250 m. N. W. Richmond

Beverungen, a town of Westphalia, in the

principality of Paderborn, at the confluence of the Beaver and Weser, 24 m. S. E. of Paderborn.

Beverwyck, a town of North Holland, on the Wyckermeer, which communicates with the Wye, 7 m. N. of Harlem, and 11 S. by W. of Alkmaer.

Beuthen, a town of Silesia, capital of a lordship of the same name. It stands near a branch of the Oder, on the frontiers of Poland, 45 m. E. N. E. of Ratisbon. Long. 18. 53. E. lat. 50. 21. N.

Beuthen, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Carolath, on the river Oder, 13 m. N. W. Glogau.

Bewdley, a borough in Worcestershire, Eng. It has a good trade in malt, leather, salt, and iron ware; and a free school founded by James I. It is seated, on the Severn, 14 m. N. of Worcester, and 129 N. W. of London. It returns one member to parliament. Pop. in 1821, 3,720.

Bex, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, noted for its salt rocks, 45 m. S. W. of Bern.

Beziers, a city of France, in the department of Hérault, lately an episcopal see. The remains of a circus, and some inscriptions, bespeak its ancient grandeur. It is seated near the royal canal, on a hill, at the foot of which flows the Obre, a few miles from the sea, 85 m. E. by S. of Toulouse, and 30 S. W. of Montpellier. Long. 3. 12. E. lat. 43. 20. N. Pop. 12,500.

Bhatgong, a considerable town of Nepaul, about eight miles E. by S. of the capital, Catmandoo; it is the principal residence of the chief Brahmin of Nepaul. Pop. about 7,000.

Bhurtpore, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in the province of Agra. The British took it by storm, in 1805. It is 38 m. W. of Agra.

Biafra, a country of Guinea, to the S. E. of Benin, of which little is known; but is said to have a capital of the same name, on the river Camerones, which enters the Atlantic in long. 11. 30. E. lat. 3. 28. N.

Biala, a town of Galicia, on the frontiers of Silesia, opposite to Bilitz; it participates in the linen manufacture of the district. Pop. about 2,300. It is the name of three other small towns in different parts of Germany.

Bialystock, a considerable town of Russian Poland, seated on the Biala, a branch of the Vistula River, 15 m. E. of Wilna.

Biar, a town of Spain, in Valencia. Its principal riches consists in honey, celebrated for its whiteness and solidity, which is not affected by weather. It is 6 m. from Vilena.

Bibb, a county of Alabama. Pop. 6,305. Centreville, 112 m. N. by E. of Cahawba, is the seat of judicature for the county.

Biberach, a town of Suabia, with a manufacture of fustians, seated in a fertile valley, on the Reuss, 20 m. S. S. W. of Ulm. Pop. about 4,500. It now belongs to Wurtemberg.

Bibra, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, much frequented on account of its mineral spring. It is 9 m. S. of Querfurt.

Bichester, a town in Oxfordshire, Eng. 11 m. N. N. E. of Oxford, and 54 W. by N. of London on the mail coach road to Leamington and Warwick. Pop. 2,544.

Bickaneer, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a cear, in the country of Agimere. It is 49 m. W. of Nagore. Long. 74. 0. E. lat. 27. 12. N.

Bidache, a town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, with a castle, seated on the Bidouse, 12 m. E. of Bayonne. Pop. about 2,000.

Bidasos, a river of Spain, which rises in the

Pyrenees, and enters the Bay of Biscay, at Fontarabia. This river was a long time a subject of dispute between France and Spain, but it is now common between the two nations; the duties paid by those who pass from Spain to France belonging to the latter, and by those who pass the contrary way to the former.

Bidburg, a town of Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, 30 m. N. N. E. of Luxemburg.

Bideford, a seaport of England, in Devonshire. It has a trade in coal, culm, timber, and oak bark, also in the herring and Newfoundland fisheries, and builds and owns a considerable burthen of shipping. A great quantity of Welsh lime-stone is burned here; and there is a large pottery. It is seated on both sides of the Torridge, over which is an ancient Gothic bridge of 24 arches, 16 m. S. by W. of Ilfracomb, and 201 W. of London. Pop. in 1821, 4,053.

Bideford, a seaport of York Co. Me. The county courts are sometimes held here. It is situate on the sea-coast, at the mouth of the Saco, 14 m. S. S. W. of Portland. Pop. 1,995. Long. 70. 35. W. lat. 43. 26. N.

Bidzigur, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad, with a fort on a steep and lofty rock, 50 m. S. of Benares.

Biedenkopf, a town of the grand duchy of Hesse, situate on the north bank of the Lahn, near its source, 15 m. N. W. of Marburg.

Biecz, a town of Poland, in Cracovia, remarkable for its mines of vitriol; seated on the Weseloke, 50 m. S. E. of Cracow.

Biel or *Bienne*, a town of Switzerland, capital of a small territory, lately subject to the bishop of Basil. It stands near a lake of the same name, on the river Suss, 17 m. N. W. of Bern.

Biola, a town of Piedmont, and capital of a province of the same name, bounded on the W. by Aoust. The town is situate near the river Cerva, 24 m. W. of Vercelli. Pop. about 8,300.

Bielaw, a populous town of Silesia, with considerable manufactures of linen and cotton, 15 m. east of Buntzlau. Pop. about 7,000.

Biefeld, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Ravensberg. The linen made and bleached here is much esteemed. It is 18 m. north of Lipstadt. Pop. about 5,500.

Bielgorod, a town of Russia, in the government of Kursk, and an archbishop's see, 80 m. S. S. W. of Kursk. Pop. about 10,000.

Bielgorod, or *Akermun*, a strong town of European Turkey in Bessarabia, on the coast of the Black Sea, at the mouth of the Dniester, 70 m. S. S. E. of Bender. Long. 31. 15. E. lat. 46. 8. N.

Bieloi, a town of Russia, in the government of Smolensk, 60 m. N. E. of Smolensk.

Bielozersk, a town of Russia, in the government of Novogorod, on the south side of the lake Bielo, 210 m. N. E. of Novogorod, and about the same distance E. of St. Petersburg. Pop. about 3,000.

Bielok, a town of Prussian Poland, capital of Podiakia, seated on the Biala, one of the sources of the Vistula, 130 m. E. N. E. of Warsaw. Long. 23. 39. E. lat. 52. 40. N.

Bienvenu, a bayou in the Parish of Orleans, Lou. running E. into Lake Borgne. By this channel the British army reached the Mississippi in Dec. 1814 when marching upon New Orleans.

Bieroliet, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, situate on the West Scheldt, and on a small island of its name, 20 m. N. N. W. of Ghent.

Bigger, a town of Scotland, in Ianarkshire,

with the ruins of a collegiate church, 10 m. S. E. of Carnwarth. Pop. 1,727.

Biggleswade, a town of Bedfordshire, Eng. seated on the Ivel, 10 m. E. S. E. of Bedford, and 45 N. N. W. of London. Pop. 2,778.

Bigorre, a late province of France, bounded on the north by Armagnac, east by Comminges, west by Bearn, and south by the Pyrenees. See *Pyrenees Upper*.

Bighorn, a river of the Missouri territory, North America, rising from the Rocky Mountains in the lat. of about 41. N. runs north into the Yellow Stone which falls into the Missouri in the lat. of 48. N. It is represented as flowing through a fertile, but at present an uninhabited country.

Big Sandy, a river which divides the state of Virginia from that of Kentucky, falling into the Ohio, opposite Burlington, in Lawrence county, state of Ohio.

Bighay p.v. Johnson Co. Ill.

Big Bone Lick, a small river in Woodford Co. Ken., where numbers of enormous bones have been found.

Biguba, a kingdom on the west coast of Africa, watered by the Rio Grande. The capital is of the same name, seated on the north bank of the river, about 100 miles from its mouth. Long. 13. 50. W. lat. 11. 12. N.

Big Walnut, r. an easterly branch of the Scioto in Ohio.

Bihar, a county of Upper Hungary, bordering on Transylvania. It is intersected by the Korosh river. Groswarden is the capital. The east part is mountainous, and inhabited by Wallachians. Pop. about 223,000, chiefly Hungarians.

Bihatzi, a town in Croatia, on the frontiers of Bosnia, seated on an isle formed by the river Unna, 65 m. S. E. of Carlstadt. Long. 16. 32. E. lat. 44. 51. N.

Bilbao, a city and seaport of Spain, capital of Biscay. The upper part is built mostly of wood, and has narrow streets, which terminate in a great square; the lower part is of freestone and brick, with fine broad streets. The houses are rather high, and fully inhabited. The principal exports are wool, oil, chesnuts, sword-blades, and other manufactures in iron and steel. It is seated in a fertile country, on the banks of the Durango river, which forms a good harbour near the Bay of Biscay, 50 m. W. of St. Sebastian, and 72 1-2 leagues N. of Madrid, by way of Aranda, and 88 by way of Valladolid and Segovia. Long. 2. 44. W. lat. 43. 14. N.

Bildeston, a town in Suffolk, Eng. seated on the river Breton, 12 m. S. E. of Bury, and 63 N. E. of London. It has two fairs annually. Pop. 836.

Biledulgerid, a country of Barbary, bounded on the north by Tunis and Algiers, east by Tripoli, south by Guergula, and west by Tuggurt. The air is hot and unhealthy. The country is mountainous and sandy, producing little sustenance, except dates, which are exchanged with the neighbouring countries for wheat. The inhabitants are deemed lewd, treacherous, thievish, and cruel. They are a mixture of ancient Africans and wild Arabs; the former living in towns and the latter in tents.

Bilin, a town of Bohemia, in the south-west part of the circle of Leutmeritz, near a mountain of its name, 17 m. W. of Leutmeritz.

Bilitz, a town of Silesia, with a castle, and considerable manufacture of cloth; situate on the Biala, on the verge of Poland, 18 m. E. N. E. of Teschen. Pop. about 3,400.

Billerica, a town in Essex, Eng. seated on a hill, 9 m. S. W. of Chelmsford, and 23 E. of London. Pop. about 1,200.

Billesdon, a town in Leicestershire, Eng. 8 m. N. of Leicester, and 93 N. by W. of London. Pop. 634.

Billom, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, seated on an eminence, 15 m. E. S. E. of Clermont. Pop. 5,200.

Bilmah, a vast burning desert of Africa, between Fezzan and Bornou, which caravans are ten days in passing.

Bilsah, a town of Hindoostan, in Malwa, capital of a circar, noted for producing excellent tobacco. It is situate near the source of the Betwa river, 120 m. E. of Ougein.

Bilsen, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege. Near it is Munster Bilsen, a celebrated temporal foundation and abbey for noble ladies. It is situate on the Demer, 15 m. N. N. W. of Liege. Pop. about 2,000.

Bilstein, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Westphalia, situate on a mountain, 24 m. S. S. E. of Arensburg.

Bilston, a large village in Staffordshire, Eng. 2 m. S. E. of Wolverhampton. It has a navigable canal, communicating with the Staffordshire and Worcestershire canals, and several great rivers. Near it are large mines of coal, iron-stone, &c. also furnaces, forges, and slitting mills; and manufactures of japanned and enamelled goods. Pop. in 1821, 12,003.

Bimini, one of the Bahama islands, near the channel of Bahama, 8 miles long, and nearly as many broad. It has a good harbour. Long. 79. 30. W. lat. 25. 0. N.

Bimlepatam, a town of Hindoostan, on the coast of the Circars, 12 m. N. of Vizigapatam.

Binaros, or **Vinaros**, a town of Spain, in Valencia, seated near the Mediterranean, at the mouth of a river, which forms a small harbour, 7 m. N. by E. of Peniscola, and 23 S. of Torsosa.

Binch, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in Hainault, on the river Haye, 9 m. E. of Mons. Pop. 3,800.

Binchester, a village in the county of Durham, Eng. on the river Wear, near Durham. By several inscriptions and monuments, it appears to have been the Roman Vinovium; and many Roman coins have been dug up here.

Bingazi, a town of Barbary, in Barbacia, with a harbour for small vessels, 35 m. S. W. of Tolometa.

Bingen, a town of Germany, seated at the confluence of the Nahe with the Rhine, 15 m. W. by S. of Mentz. Pop. 2,700.

Bingenheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 16 m. N. N. E. of Frankfort.

Bingham, a town in Nottinghamshire, Eng. in the vale of Belvoir, 9 m. E. of Nottingham, and 124 N. by W. of London. Pop. 1,574.

Bingham, t. Somerset Co. Me. Pop. 538.

Bingley, a town in West Yorkshire, Eng. seated on the Aire, 14 m. S. E. of Skipton, and 202 N. N. W. of London. Pop. in 1821, 6,176.

Biobio, the largest river of Chile, which rises in the Andes, runs through veins of gold, and fields of sarsaparilla, and passing the city of Concepcion, enters the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 36. 55. S. It is the boundary between Chile, and the country of the Araucan Indians.

Biornaburg, a town of Russian Finland, near the mouth of the Kune, in the Gulf of Bothnia, 75 m. N. of Abo. Long. 22. 5. E. lat. 61. 42. N.

Bir, **El-Bir**, **Beer**, or **Biredgik**, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Diarbeck, with a castle. It stands on the east bank of the Euphrates, near a high mountain, in a fruitful country, 60 m. N. E. of Aleppo.

Birboom, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, 66 m. W. S. W. of Moorsheadabad, and 115 N. N. W. of Calcutta.

Bird Islands, there are a dozen islands and clusters of islands in different parts of the world, called Bird Islands, mostly uninhabited, except by birds, from which they have been named. The most considerable group is in the Caribbean Sea, E. of Curacao.

Birdsborough, p.v. Berks Co. Pa. on the Schuylkill, 8 m. below Reading.

Birdsville, p.v. Burke Co. Geo. 48 m. S. E. Milledgeville.

Birkenfeld, a town of Germany, in the county of Spanheim, in the circle of Upper Rhine; seated near the source of the river Nahe, 25 m. E. S. E. of Treves. It is distinguished for its cattle fairs.

Birmah, an extensive empire in Asia, to the east of the Bay of Bengal; containing the kingdoms of Birmah, Cassay, Aracan, and Pegu, and all the west coast of Siam, to the promontory of Malay, extending from the 10th to the 24th deg. of N. lat. The kingdom of Birmah, frequently called Ava, from the name of its ancient capital, has Pegu on the south, and occupies both sides of the river Irrawaddy, or Errabatty, to the frontiers of Assam on the north; on the west it has Arracan and Cassay, and on the east China and Upper Siam. This kingdom was conquered in 1752, by the king of Pegu, who carried the Birman monarch prisoner to Pegu, and caused him to be murdered there in 1754; but Alompra, a Birman of low distinction, who was continued by the conqueror as chief at Monchaban, a small place to the north of Ava, revolted against the Peguese, got possession of Ava in 1755, and after continued battles, with various success, became the conqueror of Pegu, in 1757. This deliverer of his country continued in a state of warfare to his death, in 1760; and his successors have since added the other countries, which now form the *Birman Empire*. The climate of Birmah is very salubrious; the seasons being regular, and the extremes of heat and cold seldom experienced. The soil is remarkably fertile, producing rice, sugar canes, tobacco, indigo, cotton, and all the tropical fruits in perfection; and on the banks of the Irrawaddy, which runs south through the whole country, is produced pure amber, and the finest teak timber in the world. The kingdom of Birmah abounds in minerals; it has mines of gold, silver, rubies, and sapphires; and affords amethysts, garnets, chrysolites, jasper, load-stone, and marble. The general disposition of the Birman is strikingly contrasted with that of the natives of Hindoostan, though separated only by a narrow ridge of mountains, in several places admitting of an easy intercourse. The Birman are a lively, inquisitive race, active, irascible, and impatient; but the character of their Bengal neighbours is known to be the reverse. The passion of jealousy which prompts most eastern nations to immure their women, and surround them with guards, seems to have little influence on the minds of the Birman; for their wives and daughters have as free intercourse with the other sex as the rules of European society admit. The Birman are extremely fond both of poetry and music. Their religion is,

in fact, that of the Hindoos, though they are not votaries of Brama, but sectaries of Boodh. Their jurisprudence is distinguished above that of any



other Hindoo community for perspicuity and good sense. The emperor of Birmah is a despotic monarch, and like the sovereign of China acknowledges no equal. The prevailing characteristic of the Birman court is pride. There are no hereditary dignities or employments in the government, for all honours and offices, on the demise of the the possessor, revert to the crown. The capital was formerly Ummerapoor, but this city is now deserted, and the old capital Ava rebuilt. The chief seaport is Rangoon.

Birmingham, a large, inland, populous and important town of England, in Warwickshire, bordering on the counties of Worcester and Stafford. It is a place of great antiquity, and has long been celebrated for its works in every kind of metal, and the manufacture of hardware, fire-arms, cutlery, japanned wares, and trinkets. The era of its pre-eminence however is comparatively recent, its commencement may be dated subsequent to the war of 1776—1783; since when it has more than doubled in extent and population. The number of its inhabitants, including *Aston*, immediately contiguous, in 1801 was 72,522, and in 1821 106,722, and the adjacent country, on the borders of the counties of Stafford and Worcester, contains from 80,000 to 100,000 persons more, chiefly occupied in the manufacture of articles brought to Birmingham, for sale and distribution. The Staffordshire border abounds in iron and coal of the finest quality, which contributes essentially to the excellence and facility of most of its manufactures. The town is considered peculiarly healthy, the chief part being built along the ridge of a hill, having a dry, sandy soil. The streets are regular, and the buildings spacious. The church of St. Philip, built in 1711, is a stately and fine edifice, and since 1800 two other churches have been built, both equally handsome. It has several sectarian meeting houses, a well-endowed public school, a handsome theatre, and an extensive suite of baths. The perspective of the town, especially on the east side, is very imposing, and independent of its innate importance, being nearly in the centre of the kingdom, it is a place of vast intercourse. It has a canal basin at its highest level, from whence cuts diverge in every direction, and by which the manufactures of the district are conveyed to all the ports of the kingdom, for distribution over every part of the habitable globe. The surrounding country is very fertile, and its market is in consequence exceedingly well supplied

with all the essentials of subsistence. **Birmingham** is not an incorporated town, and, notwithstanding its size and importance, has at present no representation in parliament, though this evil will probably be soon removed. It is governed by two bailiffs and two constables, and there are several resident magistrates who are chosen annually from the most respectable part of the community. In 1643 Birmingham was besieged and taken by prince Rupert, and ordered to be burnt to the ground, but, owing to some propitious circumstances, the conflagration did very little damage. In 1665, or 1666, the town suffered severely from the plague. It began shortly after this period to be considerably enlarged, though in 1700 it consisted of only 30 streets, whereas there are now upwards of 300. It is 109 m. N. N. W. of London, by way of Coventry or Warwick, from each of which it is distant 18 m. and 116 by way of Oxford, from which it is distant 58 m.

There are 3 towns in Pennsylvania by the name of Birmingham.

Birnam, a hill of Scotland, in Perthshire, celebrated by Shakespeare in his *Macbeth*, 1580 feet above the level of the sea. It was anciently a forest and part of the Royal domain of Scotland.

Biron, a town of France, department of Dordogne, 73 miles E. of Bordeaux.

Biron, a town in the department of Lower Charente, 12 m S. E. of Saintes.

Birr, a parish and town of Ireland, in King's county, near the borders of Tipperary. The town is sometimes called *Parsons Town*: it is 34 m. N. E. of Limerick, and 34 N. N. W. of Kilkenny. Pop. in 1821, 5,406; and the parish 2,972 more.

Birse, a town of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, seated on the Dee, 28 m. West of Aberdeen. Pop. 1,505.

Birtley, a village in the county of Durham, Eng. 10 m. N. of Durham. Pop. in 1821, 1,386. There is a village of the same name in Northumberland, having a salt spring, at which great quantities of salt were formerly made.

Birriesca, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 13 m. N. of Burgos.

Birza, a town of Poland, in Samogitia, 42 miles S. E. of Mittau.

Bisaccia, a town of Naples in Principato Ulteriore, 15 m. N. E. of Conza.

Biscara, a town of Algiers, in the province of Constantina, and the chief place of the district of Zaab. It is an ancient town, 120 m. S. S. W. of Constantina. Long. 5. 12. W. lat. 33. 35. N.

Biscay, a maritime province on the N. coast of Spain, extending from the Bidassoa, which divides Spain from France in the long. of 1. 40. W. to Santona, in 3. 18. W. lying on the shore of the Bay of Biscay, nearly in a straight line, in the lat. of 43. 20. N. extending inland, in nearly a pyramidal form, to Logrono, in Old Castile; its area being 248 square leagues, and in 1810 contained a pop. of 283,450. It is bounded on the W. by Asturias and Old Castile, and E. by the Navarre. The river Ebro, which runs S. into the Mediterranean, rises nearly in the centre of the province, and afterwards forms part of its western boundary. It is divided into three parts viz. Alava, S. containing 90 leagues of area, and 67,523 of the pop. chief town Vittoria; Guipuscoa, E. containing 52 leagues of area, and 104,491 of pop. chief town St. Sebastian; this, it will be perceived, is the most populous part; Biscay Proper, on the W. containing 106 leagues of area, and 111,436 of pop. chief town Bilbao. The country is in

some parts mountainous, but well covered with wood, and yielding abundance of iron and lead. The plains and valleys are well cultivated, yielding ample supplies of all that is essential to the comfort of the inhabitants. The Biscayans are a brave choleric people, possessing a character and speaking a language distinct from that of every other part of Spain; and through all the mutations to which Spain has been exposed during a period of 2000 years, by the irruptions of Romans, Carthaginians, Moors, &c. Biscay has retained its ancient Cantabrian laws and independence, and at the present time forms an independent republic under the protection of Spain, rather than an integral part of the kingdom. It admits a corregidor and commissary appointed by the crown, but permits no taxes to be levied without the sanction of the province, and yields none to the crown but as gratuitous donations, and sanctions no title of the king but that of lord.

Biscay, Bay of, a large bay of the Atlantic Ocean; formed by the Isle of Ushant, N. in lat. 43. 22. N. and Cape Ortegal S. in lat. 43. 47. N. and 7. 14. W. long. washing the N. coast of Spain, from Cape Ortegal to St. Jean de Luz, in lat. 42. 23 N. and the W. coast of France, on a line of longitude from St. Jean de Luz, in 1. 40. to Ushant in 5. 3. W. During a prevalence of westerly winds, the swell of the Atlantic Ocean sets into this Bay, and renders the approach to the British channel by vessels from the S. and S. W. exceedingly difficult, and if the gales are powerful, quite impossible, until they subside; there being however, plenty of sea-room, it is a position of tediousness and labour, rather than of danger.

Biscay, New, a name given by the Spaniards to a part of the W. coast of Mexico; now incorporated with the intendency of Sonora, Durango, and Guadalajara (all of which see.)

Bischofsstein, a town of Prussia Proper, about 50 m. S. of Königsberg, and 5 S. E. of Heilsburg.

Bischofsheim, a town of the duchy of Wurtzburg, seated on the Tauber, 20 m. S. S. W. of Wurtzburg.—Another seated on the Rhom, 44 m. N. by E. of Wurtzburg.

Bischofslack, a town of Upper Carniola, with a good trade in linen and worsted, 17 m. W. by N. of Laybach.

Bischofsroerda, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, seated on the Weiseritz, 18 m. E. of Dresden.

Bischofsroerder, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland, on the river Oss, 23 m. N. E. of Culm.

Bischofszell, a town of Switzerland, in Thurgau, with a castle; seated at the confluence of the Sittur and Thur, 12 m. south of Constance.

* There are several other towns prefixed by *Bischofs*, in different parts of Germany.

Biseglia, a town of Naples in Terra di Bari, on a hill, near the shore of the Adriatic, 6 m. E. of W. Trani. Pop. 10,600.

Biseria, *Bizerta*, or *Binzert*, a seaport of the kingdom of Tunis, in a country abounding with corn, fruit, oil, cotton, and other valuable productions. It stands on a canal, which communicates with a gulf of the Mediterranean, 37 m. N. of Tunis. Long. 9. 79. E. lat. 37. 20. N.

Bisenz, a town of Moravia, near the frontier of Hungary, 15 m. S. W. of Haradish. Pop. about 2,600.

Bishops-Auckland, Stortford, Waltham, and Wearmouth. See *Auckland*, &c.

Bishops-castle, a borough in Shropshire, with

a market on Friday, much frequented by the Welch. It is seated near the River Clun, 8 miles E. of Montgomery, and 159 W. N. W. of London. It returns two members to Parliament. Pop. in 1821, 1,880. Voters about 180.

Bishopsville, p.v. Sumpter Dis. S. C. 60 m. S. E. Columbia.

* There are about 36 other towns and villages with Bishop or Bishops prefixed to their names in different parts of England.

Bissigano, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, with a castle: seated on a hill near the river Boccona, 16 m. N. of Cosenza.

Bisley, a village in Gloucestershire, Eng. 3 m. S. E. of Stroud. It has a large church standing on an eminence. Pop. in 1821, 5,421, much employed in the woolen manufacture.

Bisnagur, or *Bijnagur*, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Sanore. It was the capital of the ancient kingdom of Narsinga, and formerly a large city. It is seated on the S. bank of the Toombudra, 28 m. S. S. E. of Sanore, and 105 N. by W. of Chitteldroog. Long. 76. 0. E. lat. 15. 20. N.

Bisnee, a town of Bootan, capital of a district on the borders of Bengal and Assam. It is 50 m. E. N. E. of Rangamutty, and 130 S. E. of Tasasudon. Long. 90. 45. E. lat. 26. 27. N.

Bissagos, or *Bejugas*, a cluster of islands and shoals on the W. coast of Africa. The largest, called Bissago, is 80 m. in circuit, inhabited by Portuguese and Negroes, and well cultivated. Its N. end is opposite the mouth of the Rio Grande. Long. 15. 10. W. lat. 10. 58. N.

Bissanpour, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a circar in Bengal, 74 m. N. W. of Calcutta.

Bistritz, a populous town in the N. E. part of Transylvania, on the River Bistrica, 142 m. N. E. of Coloswar.—also the name of another town in the circle of Prerau, Moravia.

Bütche, a fortified town of France, in the department of Moselle, with a castle on a rock. It is seated at the foot of a mountain near the river Schwelb, 30 m. N. by W. of Strasburg. Pop. 2,300.

Bütchen. See *Pitschen*.

Bitteto, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, 11 m. S. S. W. of Bari.

Bitono, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, 10 m. W. S. W. of Bari.

Bitterfeld, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, seated on the Mulda, 14 m. S. of Dessau.

Blackburn, an extensive parish and town in the centre of the county of Lancaster, England, intersected by the Leeds and Liverpool canal. It is divided into 23 townships, and in 1821, contained a population of 53,350, chiefly employed in the various branches of the cotton manufacture. Parts of the parish are bleak and dreary, but it is partly situate on the great coal strata, which supplies abundance of fuel. The town of Blackburn is seated in a valley, on both sides of a stream called the Derwent, over which there are four bridges, and it is skirted by the Leeds and Liverpool canal. Next to Manchester, it is one of the principal focuses of that wide occupation, the cotton manufacture, there being about a dozen large establishments for spinning, forty more largely occupied in the manufacture of calicoes, twenty large establishments for printing of ditto, with all the attendant occupations of bleaching, dyeing, iron founding and machine and reed making. It has three public breweries. In 1821 it contained 21,940 of the above population. 12 m. E. by S. of Preston

and 23 N. W. of Manchester. It has a free grammar school, with an endowment of about £150 per ann. and also a female charity school, with nearly a similar endowment; four churches, two of them handsome, and several meeting-houses.

Black Forest, a mountainous and woody district of Germany, part of the ancient Hercynian Forest, extending N. from the frontiers of Switzerland, for about 100 m. parallel with the N. course of the Rhine. The principal part lies within the territory of the Duchy of Baden, bordering on Bavaria, the N. part running into the territory of Wurtemberg. It is in some places rich in iron and other metals, and its wood is very valuable as well for fuel as for building both of houses and vessels for navigating the Rhine.

Blackheath, an elevated and spacious plain, the ascent to which is 5 m. E. of London Bridge. It is partly in the parish of Greenwich, and the upper part of the park of the hospital of Greenwich is part of the plain. It is intersected by the great high road from London to Dover, and is celebrated in several periods of English history. The Danes encamped upon it in 1012. In 1390 the celebrated Wat Tyler assembled 100,000 men against the government, to avenge an insult offered to his daughter by a petty tax-gatherer at Dartford. In 1450, Jack Cade assembled his forces on the same spot; and in 1497, it was the scene of a contest between Henry VII. and Lord Audley. It is surrounded by detached houses, and ranges of handsome buildings, residences of some of the more opulent classes connected with the transactions of London. It commands some fine prospects, and in the summer season, especially, is a beautiful and interesting spot. In the side of the ascent from London is a cavern consisting of seven large rooms, which communicate by arched avenues; the sides and roofs of rocks of chalk; and it has a well of clear water, 27 feet deep.

Black Lake, a river of Louisiana rising in the N. W. expanding into a wide sheet of water and flowing into the Salme.

Black Lick, t. Indiana Co. Pa.

Blackness-castle, a fort of Scotland, in Linlithgowshire, built on a kind of peninsula on the frith of Forth, 9 m. N. E. of Linlithgow. It consists of four bastions, and is one of the forts which, by the articles of union, are to be kept in repair.

Blackpool, a village in Lancashire, Eng. 3 m. W. of Poulton, much resorted to for sea-bathing.

Black River, the name of several rivers in different parts of the world. 1st. In the county of Mayo, Ireland, falling into Lake Mask. 2nd. In the S. W. part of the island of Jamaica, falling into the Caribbean Sea. 3rd. In Upper Canada, falling into Black Bay, Lake Superior. 4th. In Orleans county, Vermont, falling into Lake Memphremagog. 5th. In Windsor county, ditto, falling into the Connecticut. 6th. In Virginia, falling into the Nottoway, on the frontiers of N. Carolina. 7th. Intersecting Darlington district, S. Carolina, falling into the great Pedee. 8th. Falling into Lake Michigan, towards the S. E. end; and several others, but all inconsiderable.

Black Rock, p.v. Erie Co. N. Y. on Lake Erie 4 m. N. Buffalo. It is a small village with a harbour artificially improved by a pier. The seams and patches of dark coloured chert in the lime-stone here have given its name to this place.

Blackstone, a river rising near Worcester, Mass. and flowing into Narraganset Bay near Providence. Along the valley of this river is the Black-

stone canal extending from Worcester to Providence, 45 miles. It contains 48 locks built of hammered stone, and is 34 feet wide at the surface and 4 feet deep. It was built at a cost of 600,000 dollars and finished in 1828. The navigation



upon it is flourishing: the produce of the interior of Massachusetts finds by its means a ready market in the commercial city of Providence.

Blacksburg, p.v. Montgomery Co. Va. 217 m S. W. Richmond.

Blacksburg, and **Blacksville**, 2 towns on the river Alabama in Monroe Co. Alab.

Black Sea. See *Euxine*.

Blackwall, a suburb of London, situate in a nook at the S. E. extremity of the county of Middlesex. It is bounded on the E. by the river Lea, which divides it from the county of Essex, at its junction with the Thames, which from Blackwall towards London Bridge, makes a considerable detour, the distance by the course of the river being about 10 miles, and more than double the distance of the meridional line. This has led to the construction of a tide canal, nearly a mile in length, for ships of 600 to 800 tons burthen, across the isthmus formed by the detour of the river; and also to the construction of basins or docks for the reception of all the ships arriving from the West and East Indies. The West India dock establishment is the most magnificent and complete work of the kind in the world: it consists of two outer basins from the river at Blackwall, which lead to the grand receiving basin, an oblong square, 1,200 yards in length, affording quay room for about seventy sail of large vessels to discharge their cargoes at one time, with moorings for 100 to 200 vessels more in the centre. On the S. side is a range of magnificent store houses, alternately of two and five stories, of sufficient capacity to warehouse 100,000 tons of merchandize. The N. side has a covered quay, and a low range of warehouses over vaults, for the storing of 50,000 puncheons of rum, dye-woods, &c. &c. After discharging their cargoes, the vessels leave the receiving basin at the W. end through an outer basin that communicates again with the river, or to the outward bound basin on the S. in a line parallel with the grand receiving basin, taking their departure through the outer basins at Blackwall. The quays of the grand receiving basin are all of stone, and the conveniences for unloading stores, and distributing of the merchandize, with the swing-bridges over the entrance to the outer basins and the dock gates, are all as complete as labour and art can make them, whilst a suitable taste pervades the whole. It was first opened in 1802. Between the West India Docks and the river Lea are two spacious basins for the reception of all ships from China and the East Indies with store-houses for the ships' stores, salt-petre, and some of the more bulky productions.

but all the more valuable articles are stored in warehouses in different parts of the E. side of London. There is also the largest private ship-building yard in the world, where eight or ten ships, averaging 1,000 tons each, are occasionally on the stocks, or repairing, at one time. Blackwall commands a very extensive view down the river, which draws a constant succession of visitors to witness the unrivalled passing scene of vessels from and to all parts of the world, which almost every flood and ebb of the tide presents. The pop. of this appendage of London in 1821 was 12,223.

Black Walnut, p.v. Halifax Co. Va. 100 m. S. W. Richmond.

Black Warrior, r. the N. E. branch of Tombigbee river in Alabama. It rises among the mountains in the northern part of the state and is navigable for a great part of its course.

Blackwater, a river of Ireland, which flows through the counties of Cork and Waterford into Youghal Bay.

Blackwater, a river in Essex, Eng. which flows by Bradfield, Braintree, Coggeshall, Kelvedon, and Malden, and then enters the estuary, to which it gives the name of Blackwater bay, near the mouth of the Thames. It is also the name of four or five rivers in the United States, but all inconsiderable.

Bladen, a county in the S. part of N. Carolina, bordering on the maritime county of Brunswick. It is intersected by Cape Fear River. Pop. 7,801. Elizabethtown, 98 m. S. of Raleigh, is the chief town.

Bladenoch, a river of Scotland, which rises in the hills in the N. part of Wigtownshire, and after a winding course of 24 m. enters Wigton bay. Several islands are formed in its bed, which are famous for the resort of eagles.

Bladensburg, a town of Maryland, in George county, on the E. side of the Potomac, 9 m. from its mouth, at Washington, and 38 S. W. of Baltimore. The American army sustained a defeat by the British at this place, on the 24th of August, 1814, in attempting to arrest the progress of the British towards Washington.

Blain, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire, 22 m. N. N. W. of Nantes.

Blair Athol, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire, with a castle, the seat of the Duke of Athol, 36 m. N. N. W. of Perth.

Blair Gowrie, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire, with a manor house, built in the form of a castle, 22 m. N. N. E. of Perth. Pop. 2,253, partly employed in the cotton manufacture.

Blainville, p.v. Indiana Co. Pa. 184 m. W. Harrisburg.

Blasois, a late province of France, bounded on the N. by Beauce, E. by Orleans, S. by Berry, and W. by Touraine. It now forms the department of Loire and Cher.

Blaison, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire, 8 m. S. E. of Angers.

Blakely, p.t. a seaport of Baldwin Co. Ala. on a branch of the Mobile, at the head of Mobile Bay. The town was founded in 1816, and is a flourishing place. The situation is healthy, and the harbour commodious.

Blakely, t. Luzerne Co. Pa.

Blakesburg, plantation, Penobscot Co. Me. Pop. 403.

Blémont, a town in France, in the department of Meurthe, seated on the Vezouze, 12 m. E. of Lunéville.

Blanc-merry, a town of France, in the de-

partment of Indre, with a castle, seated on the Creuse, 35 m. E. of Poitiers. Pop. 3,850.

Blanco, a cape of Patagonia, 130 m. N. E. of Port St. Julien. Long. 65. 56. W. lat. 47. 20. S.

Blanco, a cape of Peru, 120 m. S. W. of Guayaquil. Long. 81. 10. W. lat. 4. 24. S.

Blanco, a cape on the W. coast of Africa, 180 m. N. of the river Senegal. Long. 17. 10. W. lat. 20. 55. N. It is the name of 13 or 14 other Capes or Promontories in different parts of the world.

Blandford, a corporate town in Dorsetshire, Eng. In 1731 almost all the town was burnt down; but it was soon rebuilt, and a neat town-hall of Portland stone, on columns, in which is a pump, was erected in remembrance of that disaster. The houses and shops are very handsome. It has a considerable manufacture of thread and shirt buttons, and is seated on the river Stour, near the Downs, 18 m. N. E. of Dorchester, and 103 W. by S. of London. Pop. in 1821, 2,643.

Blandford, p.t. Hampden Co. Mass. 15 m. N. W. Springfield and 116. S. W. Boston. Pop. 1,594.

Blandford, p.v. Prince Geo. Co. Va.

Blanes, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, near the mouth of the Toderas, 20 m. S. of Gerona.

Blankenberg, a town and fort of the Netherlands, in Flanders, situate on the German Ocean, 8 m. N. E. of Ostend.

Blankenburg, a town of Westphalia, at the S. end of the duchy of Berg, on the river Sieg, 12 m. E. of Bonn.

Blankenburg, a town of Lower Saxony, capital of a principality of the same name, in the Hartz district, containing about 140 sq. miles. The castle stands on a craggy mountain and is one of the finest buildings of the kind in Germany. It was the residence of Louis XVIII. during a part of his exile. The town contains about 3,000 inhabitants, and is 9 m. S. of Halberstadt.

Blankenburg, a town in the principality of Schwartzburg, circle of Thuringia, 5 m. N. W. of Saalfeld.

Blankenese, a town of Holstein, on the north bank of the Elbe, 9 m. W. by N. of Hamburg. Pop. about 2,000.

Blankenhayn, a town of Saxony, 10 m. S. W. of Jena. Pop. about 1,850.

Blannerhassett's Island, a small but very beautiful island in the Ohio, near Belpre. It was named from an Irish gentleman who settled upon it in 1801 and was implicated in Burr's conspiracy.

Blarney, a parish and town in the county of Cork, Ireland. In 1821 the parish contained a population of 1,851. The town is situate about 4 miles N. W. of Cork, on a branch of the river Lee, which works a paper-mill, and the cotton manufacture was attempted in this neighbourhood about 1820, at which period the town contained 333 inhab.

Blas San, a seaport town of Mexico, on an island at the mouth of the Rio Grande, or Santiago river, which falls into the Pacific Ocean in lat. 21. 30. N. and 104. 46. W. long.

Blaubeuren, a town of Suabia, in the kingdom of Wurtemberg, with a castle on a hill. Great quantities of fustian and linen cloth are made here. It is seated at the confluence of the Ach with the Blau, 11 m. W. of Ulm.

Blaye, a seaport of France, in the department of Gironde, on the east bank of the river of that name, 17 miles below Bordeaux. It has a good citadel, and a fort on an island in the Gironde, or

Garonne, which is here 3,800 yards wide. Its trade consists in the wines of the adjacent country. Its harbour is much frequented, being the outpost to Bordeaux, as Gravesend is to London, and ships bound to Bordeaux having guns on board, leave them at Blaye. Pop. about 5,000.

Bledsoe, a county of E. Tennessee. Pop. 6,448. Pikeville is the capital.

Blekingen, a province of Sweden, in Gothland, on the coast of the Baltic. It is 90 m. long and 21 broad; and though mountainous, is one of the most agreeable countries in the kingdom. The principal trade is in potash, pitch, tar, tallow, hides, and timber. The chief town is Carlsrona.

Blenheim, a village of Suabia, now in the Bavarian circle of the Upper Danube, seated on the Danube, 3 m. N. E. of Hochstat. It is memorable for the signal victory over the French and Bavarians, gained August 2nd, 1704, by the duke of Marlborough. The Austrians were defeated by the French near this place in 1800.

Blenheim, p.t. Schoharie Co. N. Y. 53 m. from Albany. Pop. 2,280.

Blere, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, on the river Cher, 18 m. E. by S. of Tours. Pop. 2,600.

Blessington, a parish and town in the county of Wicklow, Ireland. The parish contains quarries of granite which are very extensively worked. Pop. in 1821, 1,618. The town is 14 m. W. by S. of Dublin, on the border of Kildare, and in 1821, contained 494 inhabitants, partially employed in a branch of the woolen manufacture.

Bletchingly, a borough in Surrey, Eng. seated on a hill, 4 m. E. of Ryegate, and 21 S. of London. It returns two members to parliament. Pop. in 1821, 1,187.

Block Island, on the coast of Rhode Island, lying 21 m. S. S. W. of Newport and in Newport County. It is 7 m. in length, and 4 in its extreme breadth, and famous for cattle, sheep, butter, and cheese. The south part of it is in lat. 41. 8. N. It is inhabited by about 700 persons, a considerable portion of whom subsist by the fishery.

Blockley, p.t. Philadelphia Co. Pa. 3 m. from Philad.

Blockzyl, a town of Holland, in Overysse, with a fort; seated at the mouth of the Aa, on the Zuyder Zee, where there is a good harbour, 8 m. N. W. of Steenwick. Long. 5. 39. E. lat. 52. 44. N.

Blois, a city of France, capital of the department of Loire and Cher, and lately an episcopal see. The cathedral is a large structure, seated on an eminence at one extremity of the city, and on another eminence at the other end is a magnificent castle. In this castle Louis XII. was born; and here in 1588, Henry III. caused the Duke of Guise, and his brother the cardinal, to be assassinated. Here are some fine fountains, supplied by an aqueduct, supposed to have been erected by the Romans. The principal commerce is in wine and brandy; and the chief manufactures are serges and ticken. It is seated on the Loire, over which is a handsome bridge, 37 m. E. N. E. of Tours, and 100 S. S. W. of Paris. Pop. about 13,000.

Bloniez, a town of Poland, in Masovia, 20 m. W. of Warsaw.

Bloom, there are 6 towns of this name in the U. S., 4 in Ohio, and 2 in Pa.

Bloomfield, there are 14 towns of this name in the U. S.

Bloomingsburg, villages in Sullivan Co. N. Y. and Fayette Co. Ohio.

Bloomingsdale, a village on the Hudson, 7 m. above New York.

Blooming Grove, p.t. Orange Co. N. Y. 102 m. S. Albany. Pop. 2,099. Also 2 towns in Ohio.

Bloomington, p.v. the capital of Monroe Co. Ind. 70 m. N. E. Vincennes.

Bloomingsville, p. v. Huron Co. Ohio, 123 m. N. Columbus.

Bloomsburg, 3 towns; in Columbia Co. Pa.: in Hunterdon Co. N. J. and Halifax Co. Pa.

Blore, a village in Staffordshire, Eng. 10 m. N. of Utoxeter. Its heath is famous for a battle between the houses of York and Lancaster, in which Nevil, earl of Salisbury, for York, with 500 men only, defeated lord Audley with 10,000. The latter was killed, and on the spot is erected a stone-cross to his memory.

Blount, a County of E. Tennessee, pop. 11,027, Marysville is the capital; also a County of Alabama, pop. 4,233, Blountsville is the capital.

Blountsville, is also a village of Jones Co. Geo.

Bluchill, p.t. Hancock Co. Me. Pop. 1,499. It stands upon a bay, 12 m. N. E. Castine.

Blue Mountains, several mountains so called in different parts of the world; viz. 1st, intersecting the island of Jamaica from east to west. North Peak is 8,180 ft. above the level of the sea; 2nd, the most easterly ridge of the Apalachians, in the state of Pennsylvania, extending in the south-west direction, from the Delaware to the south of the Susquehannah river, altitude, 3,000 to 4,000 ft.; 3rd, a more southern branch of the same ridge, extending in the same direction from the north of the Potomac river, through the state of Virginia into North Carolina. Otter Peak is 3,103 ft. high, and is the highest point in all Virginia. The passage of the Potomac river through this ridge is peculiarly grand; 4th, an extensive range in New Holland, dividing the settlements of Port Jackson, &c. on the coast, from Bathurst Plains: 5th, intersecting the island of Java in various directions.

Blue Rock, t. Muskingum Co. Ohio.

Blufston, p.v. Ray Co. Missouri, on the Missouri, 280 m. from St. Louis.

Blyth, a large parish and town, at the north-west extremity of the County of Nottingham, Eng. bordering on Yorkshire. The town is 5 m. N. of Worksop. Pop. 801, and of the parish 3,456.

Blyth, a town of Northumberland, England, situate at the mouth of a river of the same name, which falls into the German Ocean, 14 m. N. N. E. of Newcastle. It has a convenient quay from which a considerable quantity of coal is shipped. Pop. 1,805. There are two other rivers of the same name, in England: viz. one in the County of Suffolk, falling into the sea at Southwold, and another in the County of Warwick, falling into the Tame, below Coleshill.

Boad, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa, on the river Mahanuday, 65 m. S. S. E. of Sumbulpour, and 115 W. of Cuttack.

Boalsburg, p.v. Centre Co. Pa. 115 m. N. W. Harrisburg.

Boardman, p.t. Trumbull Co. Ohio.

Bobbia, a town of Italy in the Milanese, on the river Trebia, 25 m. S. E. of Pavia. Pop. 3,500.

Bobenhhausen, a town of Germany, in Hesse Darmstadt, with a castle, seated on the Gerebrentz, 43 m. S. E. of Frankfort on the Mayne.

Bober, a river of Germany, which rises in Silesia, on the borders of Bohemia, flows north by Lowenburg, Buntzlau, and Sagan, and joins the Oder below Crossen.

Boberberg, a town of Brandenburg, in the New Mark, and duchy of Crossen; seated on the side of a hill, by the river Bober, 5 m. S. of Crossen.

Bobingen, a town of Bavaria, 9 m. S. of Augsburg. Pop. about 1,500.

Bobrawa, a town in the circle of Brunn, Moravia, 4 m. S. W. of Bistitz.

Bobretz, a town in the County of Liptau, Upper Hungary, among the Carpathian Mountains. Pop. about 1,700.

Bobrysk, a town in the palatinate of Minak, Lithuania; situate east of the Bobrigha river, just above its confluence with the Berezhina.

Boca, signifying mouth, is a term which has been prefixed by the Spaniards, to the name of several straits or sea-passages in different parts of South America; the most celebrated is the north strait, between the island of Trinidad and the coast of Cumana, called the *Boca del Drago*, or Dragon's Mouth.

Boca Tigris, a strait in Canton river, China.

Bochetta, a chain of mountains, in the territory of Genoa, over which is the road into Lombardy. On the highest mountain is a strong pass that will hardly admit three men to go abreast; and this is, properly, the Bochetta. It is the key of Genoa, and was forced by the French in 1796 and by the Austrians in 1800.

Bochnia, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, with large salt mines, 20 m. E. S. E. of Cracow. Pop. about 3,300.

Bocholt, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, on the river Aa, 40 m. W. of Munster.

Bockenheim, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Hildesheim, on the river Nette, 13 m. S. S. E. of Hildesheim.

Bocking, a large village in Essex, Eng. adjoining to Braintree. Its church is spacious; and here is a great manufacture of baize. Pop. in 1821, 2,786.

Bockum, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Mark, 26 m. S. E. of Wesel.

Boden Sea. See *Constance, Lake of*.

Bodmin, a borough in Cornwall, Eng. The summer assizes are held here. It has some manufactures of serge, and a trade in wool and yarn. The church is the largest in the county, and the remains of an episcopal palace and a priory are still to be seen. It is 33 m. N. E. of Falmouth, and 235 W. by S. of London. It returns two members to Parliament. Pop. in 1821, 3,278.

Bobrogh, a river of Upper Hungary, rising among the Carpathian mountains, and falling into the Theiss at Tokay.

Bodrun, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on the N. side of the gulf of Scalanova, 18 m. S. of Smyrna. Another, on the site of the ancient aliearnassus, on the N. side of the gulf of Stanhio, 45 m. W. by S. of Melassa.

Bog, a river which rises on the S. border of Volhynia, in Poland, flows through Podolia and Budzac Tartary, and enters the Black Sea, between Oczakow and the river Dnieper.

Bogg, t. Centre Co. Pa.

Bogtio, or *Beuil*, a town of Savoy, situate on the Tinea, 21 m. N. N. W. of Nice.

Boglion, a town of Austrian Istria, about 30 m. S. S. E. of Trieste.

Boglipour, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a circar in Bengal; seated on the Ganges, 112 m. N. E. of Moorshedabad.

Bogodouk, or *Bogoduchow*, a large inland town of European Russia, in the province of Kharov.

It has considerable manufactures of leather. Pop. about 7,000.

Bognor, a village in Sussex, Eng. 7 m. S. of Chichester. It is an improving place, and much frequented in summer for sea-bathing.

Bogota, a river of Colombia, which falls into the Pacific Ocean, in the lat. of 1. N.

Bogoroditsk, a handsome town, containing about 5,000 inhabitants, in the province of Thoulia, Russia.

Bogota, a large city and the capital of Colombia. During the rule of the Spaniards in S. America, it was the capital of the viceroyalty of New Granada, and was then more commonly called Santa Fe. Since the organization and establishment of the republic of Colombia, it has been more commonly called Bogota, and made the chief town of the province of Cundinamarca, and seat of the whole republican government of Colombia. It is situate on a spacious and fertile plain, on the most easterly ridge of the Andes, in the lat. of 4. 36. N. and 73. 30. of W. long. at an elevation of upwards of 8,000 feet above the level of the sea, which, notwithstanding its contiguity to the equator, renders its climate comparatively temperate and agreeable. It is intersected by a small river called the Bogota (hence its recent appellation) which falls into the Magdalena, W. of the ridge of mountains on which the town is situate. The town is tolerably well laid out, having four squares, containing some handsome buildings; and, although its remoteness from the sea, and destitution of water communication, will operate against its becoming a place of the first magnitude, should it continue to be the seat of government, it will doubtless considerably increase both in extent and population, which at present amounts to about 40,000.

The most convenient points of debarkation for Bogota from Europe, are either Lagaira or Carthagena, the distance from the former about 600 miles N. W. and from Carthagena about 450 N. E.; but the routes usually taken will in both instances, greatly exceed those distances. It is about 450 m. N. E. of Quito, about 15 m. S. W. of the town, at a place called Tequendama; the river Bogota falls down a precipice with considerable fury, and is an object of great attraction to the strangers who visit Bogota.

Bogwanpoor, a town of Bahar, Hindoostan, a few m. S. E. of Benares.

Bohemia, a kingdom and very compact territory in the centre of Europe, supposed to have derived its name from a tribe of Celts called the Boii. It was originally more extensive, including Lusatia and Silesia on the N. E. and Moravia on the S. E. Previous to 1547, it was an independent kingdom, having an elective form of government, the popularity of which excited the jealousy of the Emperor of Germany, Ferdinand I. who obtained at that period the consent of the Germanic diet, to declare it an hereditary appendage of the dominion of Austria. This union was severely contested on the part of the Bohemians for about seventy years, but since 1690 they have implicitly yielded to the Austrian yoke. Bohemia, in its present extent, is in the form of a diamond, and lies between the lat. of 48. 35. and 51. 5. N. and 12. 20. to 16. 30. of W. long. Its southern point borders on Upper Austria, and it is bounded by Bavaria on the S. W., Saxony on the N. W., Lusatia and Silesia on the N. E., and Moravia on the S. E., its extreme length and breadth will be about 180 by 190 m., but each of the four sides

of its quadrilateral figure will not average more than about 125, and as such give a superficial extent of 15,625 sq. m.

Since 1751 it has been divided into the 12 following circles, named after 12 of the principal towns, (exclusive of Prague, the metropolis of the whole territory, which has a separate jurisdiction:) viz. Leutmeritz, Bunzlau, Koniggratz, Chrudim, Tschaslau, Bechin, Prachin. Bohemia is considered the most elevated part of Europe, no rivers running into it. The Spree, the Neisse, and the Bober, running north through Lusatia and Silesia, have their source on the frontiers of the circles of Bunzlau and Koniggratz, and the Elbe has its source in the latter circle near the frontier of Silesia, running south into the circle of Chrudim, and then takes a north-west course, bounding the circle of Bunzlau on the south, intersecting Leutmeritz towards Dresden in Saxony. The Moldau rises near the frontier of Austria at the south extremity of the circle of Bechin, and runs nearly due north past Prague, into the Elbe at Melnik in Bunzlau. Several streams have their sources in the circle of Pilsen, which unite near the town of that name, and there form the Beraun, which runs into the Moldau a little below Prague. The Eger intersects the circle of Saaz from south-west to north-east, falling into the Elbe a little below the town of Leutmeritz. These rivers, with their several tributary streams, contribute alike to the diversity and fertility of the country. There are also several small lakes in the south part of the circle of Bechin. The frontiers on all sides, except on that of Moravia, are mountainous and woody, whilst the whole of the interior possesses a soil of great capability; but as a species of feudal tyranny pervades the whole territory, it naturally precludes all excitement to social exertion, and its productions are consequently confined to a bare means of subsistence. It grows a considerable quantity of flax, which, as well as their wool, is manufactured into linens and cloths, for domestic use, and some on the side of Lusatia and Silesia for exportation. Almost every kind of mineral is found in one part of the country, or the other, and having but little external intercourse, every branch of manufacture is carried on as domestic occupations for internal supply. It has several mineral springs, but it is deficient in the essential article of salt, part of the supply being obtained from external sources.

On the subjugation of Bohemia by Austria, the ancient form of government was retained, but it was merely the form: and absolute and despotic dictation nullified whatever was calculated to justify or vindicate the rights of man, and the conduct of blind, passive obedience, may now be considered as firmly established in Bohemia, as in any part of Europe, or the world. The established religion of Bohemia is the Roman Catholic, and before the year 1781 the Protestants were not permitted the free exercise of their worship: at present all religious creeds are tolerated. Out of a population of about 3,000,000, the dissentients from Catholicism do not exceed 100,000, about half of whom are Jews. In time of peace, about 50,000 men are maintained in arms, to support whom, and other state pretensions, exactions, equal to about 9,000,000 American dollars, are imposed on the productive labours of the people. The original language of Bohemia seems to have been Slavonic, a dialect of which is still common in the country; but the German or high Dutch is spoken with considerable purity.

Bohmerwald, a dense mountain forest, forming the south-west boundary of Bohemia. The term implies *Bohemian Forest*, *Baum* in German signifying wood; *Bohm* is probably a corruption of that term in Bohemia, and may have given name to the country, signifying a woody country, and the two following places as situated in woods.

Bohmisch Riehe, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bunzlau, 20 m. N. of Jung Bunzlau.

Bohmisch Brod, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaurzim, 14 m. E. S. E. of Prague.

Bohol, one of the Philippine islands, to the north of Mindanao. Long. 124. 5. E. lat. 10. 0. N.

Bohol, or *Bool*, a town at the mouth of a river of the same name, falling into the Sooloo Sea, on the north coast of the isle of Celebes.

Bohus, or *Bakus*, a small district of West Gothland, Sweden, bordering on the Cattegat, north of Gottenburg. Stromstadt, on the coast, in lat. 58. 56. N. and 11. 15. E. long. is the principal town.

Bojador, a cape on the west coast of Africa, doubled by the Portuguese in 1433. Long. 14. 27. W. lat. 26. 12. N.

Boiano, a town of Naples, in the Molise, at the foot of the Apennines, on the east, near the river Tilerno. In 1808 it suffered greatly by an earthquake, and most of the inhabitants were destroyed. It is 45 m. N. N. E. of Naples.

Bois Blanc, an island in Michigan Territory, in Detroit river, opposite Amherstburg.

Bois le Duc, a fortified city of Dutch Brabant, capital of a district of the same name, which contains also the towns of Helmont, and Eyndhoven. It has a castle named Papen-briel, and a little to the south are two forts, called Isabella and St. Antony. It was taken by the French in 1894. It is situate among morasses, on the river Dommel, where it receives the Aa, 22 m. E. by N. of Breda, and 45 S. S. E. of Amsterdam. Pop. about 13,000.

Boiscommun, a town of France, in the department of Loiret, 25 m. N. E. of Orleans.

Boitzenburg, a town of Lower Saxony, in Mecklenburg, at the confluence of the Boitze with the Elbe, 30 m. S. W. of Schwerin.

Boitzenburg, a town of Brandenburg, in the Ucker Mark, 10 m. W. of Prenslow.

Bokhara, a city of Usbec Tartary, in Bokharia. It stands on a rising ground, surrounded by a slender wall of earth, and a dry ditch, on the south side of the river Sogd. The houses are low, and mostly built of mud; but the caravanseras and mosques, which are numerous, are all of brick. The bazars, or market-places, have been stately buildings, but the greatest part of them are now in ruins. Here is also a stately building for the education of the priests. Great numbers of Jews and Arabians frequent this place; and the trade with Russia and Persia is considerable. In 1220, Bokhara was taken by Jenghis Khan, with a numerous army, who burnt the city, and demolished the castle; but after the city had remained in ruins some years, he at length ordered it to be rebuilt. It is 138 m. W. by S. of Samarcand. Long. 63. 56. E. lat. 39. 4. N.

Bokharia, or *Bucharia*, a country of Usbec Tartary, bounded on the north by Turkestan, east by Cashgar, south by Hindoostan and Persia, and west by Chorasan and Charism. It is fertile in corn and fruit, and the best cultivated of any part of Tartary. This country comprehends the ancient

district of Bactriana, the native country of the two-humped camel. The one-humped camel, or dromedary, is a much more common animal.



The inhabitants are in general tawny, with black hair, but some are white and well made. They are cleanly in their food, which often consists of minced meat, and tea is the general drink. They are not warlike, but use the bow, lance, and sabre. Samarcand is the capital.

Bokharia, Little. See *Cashgar*.

Bolabola, one of the Society Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, 4 leagues N. W. of Otaha. Long. 151. 52. W. lat. 16. 32. S.

Bolcheresk, a town of Kamtschatka, on the river Bolchoireka, 22 miles from its mouth, in the sea of Okotsk. Long. 156. 37. E. lat. 52. 54. N.

Bolingbroke, a town in Lincolnshire, Eng. It was the birth-place of Henry IV. and has a manufacture of earthen ware. It stands at the source of a river which runs into the Witham, 29 m. E. of Lincoln, and 133 N. by E. of London.

Bolivia, a Republic of South America, formed out of the province of Upper Peru in 1825. It is bounded N. W. by Peru, N. E. and E. by Brazil, S. by Buenos Ayres, and W. by the Pacific Ocean and Peru. The territory is mountainous, and many of the streams which fall into the Amazon and La Plata had their origin here. It contains many silver mines, among other the celebrated mine of Potosi. Its principal towns are Potosi, Charcas, Orpesa, Oruro, La Paz, Cochabamba, and La Plata or Chuquisaca which is the capital. The population is estimated at something more than a million. The government consists of a President, and a legislative body of three chambers. The battle of Ayacucho which established the independence of this territory, was the last effort made by the Spaniards to retain a footing in their ancient dominion of South America. This battle was fought Dec. 9, 1824. The Colombian army under General Sucre, gained a complete victory over the Spaniards, commanded by the Viceroy La Serna. Sucre was made President of Bolivia, but was afterwards assassinated.

Bolkenhayn, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Schweidnitz, a few miles west of the town of Schweidnitz; the inhabitants chiefly employed in the linen manufacture.

Bolkowitz, or *Polkwitz*, a town of Silesia, 12 m. S. of Glogau.

Bologna, a city of Italy, capital of the Bolognese, and an archbishop's see. It is about 5 miles in circumference, and contains 80,000 inhabitants. It has long been distinguished as a school of science; the university being one of the most ancient and celebrated in Europe. An academy of arts and sciences was founded in 1712, and contributed greatly to that fame which the city has acquired. As a school of painting, it is immortalized by the number of masters it has produced. There are here 169 churches, and these, as well as the numerous mansions of the nobles, are most

munificently furnished with their best productions. Nor have the exertions of art been confined to the sphere of painting; the city exhibits some of the finest monuments of architecture, such as the palace of Capraria, the marble fountain in the Piazza-del-Gigante, and in fact, almost every building of any note. The academy of arts and sciences is a building of great magnificence, and the public theatre is one of the largest and most beautiful in Italy. The church of St. Petronius is the largest in Bologna, but is more remarkable for its pavement, where Cassini drew his meridian line, 180 ft. long. The trade of Bologna is very considerable, being situated in a fertile country, and having an easy conveyance of its produce by a canal to the Po. The exuberance of the adjacent country enables the inhabitants to furnish all Europe with the greatest delicacies in confectionary, distilled waters, essences, &c. oil, wine, flax, hemp, and silk, also furnish abundant sources of trade and employment. The Reno, which passes by the city, turns no less than 400 mills for silk-works. It is situated at the foot of the Apennines, 22 m. S. E. of Modena, and 175 N. W. of Rome. Long. 11. 21. E. lat. 44. 30. N. It was taken possession of by the French in 1796, but restored to the states of Rome at the general peace.

Bolognese, a province of Italy, bounded on the north by the Ferrarese, west by Modena, south by Tuscany, and east by Romagna. It is watered by many small rivers, and produces all sorts of grain and fruit, particularly rich muscadine grapes. Some miles before the entrance into Bologna, the country seems one continued garden. The vineyards are not divided by hedges, but by rows of elms and mulberry-trees; the vines hanging in festoons, from one tree to another. There are also mines of alum and iron. Bologna is the capital. There are about 300 other towns, containing a population of about 200,000.

Bolsena, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, on a lake of its name, 18 m. N. N. W. of Viterbo.

Bolsover, a town in Derbyshire, Eng. It has a spacious castle on the brow of a hill; and is noted for the manufacture of tobacco pipes. It is 6 m. E. of Chesterfield, and 145 N. N. W. of London. Pop. in 1821, 1,245.

Bolswoart, a town of Holland, in Friesland, near the Zuyder Zee, 10 m. N. of Sloten. Near this town, which is about two miles in extent, was formerly an abbey of the Cisterians, where the Munster Anabaptists took refuge in 1534, and where William, count of Holland, was buried in the 14th century.

Bolton-le-Moors, a large and populous town in Lancashire, Eng., consisting of two townships, Great and Little Bolton. It is so called from its situation amidst several extensive moors, and also to distinguish it from another town in the north part of the county, called *Bolton-le-Sands*. It is 11 miles N. W. of Manchester, on the mail-coach road to Preston and Glasgow, and, next to Manchester, is one of the most considerable stations of the cotton manufacture, the branches more particularly pursued being those of muslins, dimities and counterpanes. The canal to Manchester, from which there is a branch to Bury, has added materially to the prosperity of the place; and the new railway to Leigh, by affording facilities for an additional supply of coal, has reduced the price of that indispensable fuel. Besides the parish church, here are two other episcopal churches of recent erection, a Roman Catholic chapel, and

about sixteen meeting houses for dissenters, with various schools and charitable institutions. A town hall, for the transaction of public business, has been recently erected. Pop. in 1821, 89,197, of which Little Bolton contained 9,258. The earl of Derby was executed here, in 1651, for proclaiming Charles II.

* There are 12 other towns and villages named Bolton, besides Bolton on the Sands, in different parts of England; viz. three in Cumberland, one each in Northumberland and Westmoreland, and seven in Yorkshire.

Bolton, p.t. Worcester Co. Mass. 33 m. W. Boston. Pop. 1,258. The town abounds in lime-stone.

Bolton, p.t. Chittenden Co. Vt. 24 m. N. W. Montpelier. Pop. 452.

Bolton, p.t. Tolland Co. Conn. Pop. 744.

Bolton, p.t. Warren Co. N. Y. 69 m. N. Albany. Pop. 1,466.

Bomal, a town of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg, on the river Ourt, 20 m. S. of Liege.

Bombay, an island on the west coast of the Decan of Hindoostan, 7 miles in length, and 20 in circumference. It came to the English by the marriage of Charles II. with Catherine of Portugal, and was made over to the East India Company in 1688, when it was made the seat of government of all their possessions on that side of Hindoostan, which was previously at Surat. It is now one of the three presidencies by which their oriental territories are governed. It contains a strong and capacious fortress, a city, dockyard, and marine arsenal. Here the finest merchant ships are built all of teak, supplied from the neighbouring countries, which is more durable than the best English oak; and in 1810, the *Minden*, 74 gun ship, was launched, having been built entirely under the superintendence of a Persee. The ground is in general barren, and good water scarce; but it has abundance of cocoa-nuts, and its markets are well supplied with every delicacy. The population of the territory of Bombay is estimated at 225,000, three-fourths of whom are Hindoos, the remainder Mahometans, Armenians, and Jews and about 8,000 Persees or fire worshippers. (See *Bachu*.) The city of *Bombay*, next to Calcutta, may be considered the most commercial place in Hindoostan; its intercourse with China is very great, the export of cotton sometimes amounting to 350,000 bales per annum. It is much resorted to, by traders from Persia, Arabia, Abyssinia, Armenia, and all parts of western Asia, as well as from most of the islands of the Indian Ocean, and all the eastern parts of Asia, and the commercial transactions are conducted with more integrity than is usual in Asiatic cities. It is about 180 m. S. of Surat, and 1,300 W. by S. of Calcutta. The lighthouse, which is a very prominent object, and visible for 20 miles out at sea, is in lat. 18. 53. N. and 72. 53. E. long.

Bomene, a seaport of Holland, in Zealand, on the north shore of the Island of Schowen, 3 m. E. of Brouershaven.

Bommel, a town of South Holland, in the isle of Overfrakke, 7 m. W. of Williamstadt.

Bommel, a strong town of Holland, in Guelderland, in the island of Bommelwert, on the river Waal, 21 m. S. by E. of Utrecht, and 7 N. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. about 3,000.

Bommelwert, an island of Holland, formed by the junctions of the Waal and Maese. It lies in the province of Guelderland, except a small district at the west end, which belongs to South Holland. It is 15 miles in length, from Lowestein to

Fort St. Andrew, and is not more than 4 in the broadest part. It was taken by the French in 1672, and again in 1794.

Bona, a seaport of Algiers, in the province of Constantina. Near it are the ruins of the ancient Hippo Regius. It has a trade in corn, oil, wax and wool, and is 270 m. E. of Algiers. Long. 7 45. E. lat. 36. 52. N.

Bonair, or *Buen Ayre*, a fertile island in the Caribbean Sea, to the E. of Curacao. It is 60 m. in circuit, and has a good harbour and road on the S. W. side. Long. 68. 18. W. lat. 12. 10. N.

Bonavista, one of the Cape Verd islands, so called from its beautiful appearance to the first discoverers, in 1450; but is now become barren, through the extreme idleness of the inhabitants. Long. 22. 47. W. lat. 16. 6. N.

Bonavista, a cape on the east side of the island of Newfoundland. Long. 52. 32. W. lat. 48. 15. N.

Bond, a County of Illinois or the Kaskaskias. Pop. 3,124. Greenville is the chief town.

Bondorf, a town of Suabia, in the Black Forest, capital of a county which joins the Brisgau. It is 7 m. S. by W. of Furstenburg, now included in the territory of the Duchy of Baden.

Bondou, an interior country of North Africa, lying between the rivers Senegal and Gambia, inhabited by the Foulah race of negroes, who are industrious and social in their habits, and Mahometans in religion.

Boness, or *Borrowstonnes*, a town of Scotland, in Linlithgowshire, with a safe and commodious harbour on the frith of Forth. It has a considerable trade in ship-building and coal, and extensive manufactures of salt and stoneware. It is 5 m. N. of Linlithgow. Pop. in 1821, 3,018.

Bonhomme, t. St. Louis Co. Missouri.

Bonnefemme, t. Howard Co. Missouri.

Boni, or *Bony*, a spacious bay between the two southern promontories of the Isle of Celebes. It has numerous shoals and rocks, and is commonly called Bugges Bay by Europeans. Near the upper end of the bay, on the shore of the western promontory is the town of Boni, which is the capital of a kingdom of the same name, but little known. The inhabitants are partly Mahometans. It is in the lat. of 3. S. and 120. 30. of E. long.

Bonifacio, a fortified seaport of Corsica, with a good harbour and a coral fishery. It stands on a small peninsula, at the south extremity of the island, 37 m. S. of Ajaccio. Long. 9. 20. E. lat. 41. 25. N. Pop. about 3,000.

Bonn, a city of Germany, in the territory of Cologne. It has a flourishing university, four parish churches, and several religious foundations. It was taken by the Duke of Marlborough, in 1703, and by the French in 1794. It is seated on the Rhine, 14 m. S. by E. of Cologne.

Bonnat, a town of France, in the department of La Creuse. Pop. about 2,000.

Bonnetable, a town of France, in the department of Sarthe, 15 m. N. E. of Mons. Pop. 4,500.

Bonneval, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire, seated on the Loire, 8 m. N. of Chateaudun.

Bonneville, a town of Savoy, capital of Faucingay, seated on the river Arve, at the foot of a mountain called the Mole, 20 m. S. E. of Geneva.

Bonny, a kingdom of Guinea, N. Africa, lying between Warce and Callabar. The inhabitants are less social than their neighbours, and live in constant collision with those of Callabar.

Bonthain, a seaport at the S. extremity of the

western promontory of the island of Celebes, seated on the shore of a large bay, where ships may lie in security during both the monsoons. The town has a palisaded fort, and stands on the south side of a small but deep river. Long. 120. 32. E. lat. 5. 31. S.

Boogebooge, a town of Hindoostan, capital of the country of Cutch, 140 m. S. E. of Tatta, and 230 W. by N. of Amedabad. Long. 69. 2. E. lat. 23. 16. N.

Bool. See *Bohol*.

Boom, a town of Brabant, on the north bank of the river Nethe, 10 m. S. of Antwerp. Pop. about 3,500.

Boone, a frontier country of the state of Kentucky, nearly encircled by the Ohio River, which divides the north end from the states of Ohio and Indiana, opposite to where the Miami River falls into the Ohio. Pop. 9,012. Burlington, 90 m. N. by E. of Frankfort, is the chief town.

Boonsboro, p.v. Washington Co. Maryland, 16 m. N. W. Fredricktown.

Boonsborough, a town of Kentucky in Madison county, seated on Red River, which runs into the Kentucky, 38 m. E. S. E. of Lexington.

Boonetown, v. Morris Co. N. J. 30 m. N. W. Newark.

Boonsville, p.t. Oneida Co. N. Y. 116 m. N. W. Albany. Pop. 2,746.

Boornah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, 98 m. N. E. of Calcutta.

Bootea, a mountainous country of Hindoostan Proper, lying between the province of Bengal and Thibet. It is a feudatory province of Thibet, and abounds in mountains covered with verdure, and rich with abundant forest trees; there is scarcely a mountain whose base is not washed by some torrent, and many of the loftiest bear populous villages, amid orchards and plantations, on their summits and on their sides. The southernmost ridge of the Bootan mountains rises near a mile and a half above the plains of Bengal, in a horizontal distance of only 15 miles; and from the summit the astonished traveller looks on the plains below as on an extensive ocean. The Bootas are much fairer and more robust than their neighbours the Bengalees, with broader faces and higher cheek-bones: their hair is invariably black, and cut short; their eyes small and black, with long pointed corners; and their skins remarkably smooth. The houses are built on props, though the country is hilly, and ascended by a ladder: the lower part, closed on all sides, serves for holding stores, and accommodating hogs, cows, and other animals. The capital is Tassasudon.

Boothbay, p.t. Lincoln Co. Me. between Sheepscut and Damariscotta river. Pop. 2,290.

Bootle, a village in Lancashire, Eng. contiguous to Liverpool, which it supplies with fine fresh water, from abundant and never-failing springs near the sea-shore.

Bopal, a town of Hindoostan, in Malwa, 98 m. E. of Ougein.

Bopfingen, a town of Suabia, on the river Eger, 19 m. N. W. of Donawert.

Boppard, a town of Germany, seated at the foot of a mountain, near the Rhine, 8 m. S. of Coblenz.

Boraks, a town of W. Gothland, Sweden, about 10 m. E. of Gottenburg.

Borcholz, a town on the west side of the bishopric of Paderborn, Westphalia, now part of the Prussian States.

Bord, or *Boit*, a town of France in the depart-

ment of Correze. It was the birth-place of Marmontel.

Borba, a town of Alemtejo, Portugal, lying between Estremoz and Vitra-Vicosa.

Bordeaux, a city of France, an episcopal see, and chief town of the department of the Gironde, lies on the left bank of the Garonne, in a semicircular or oval form, corresponding with the curve of the river which constitutes its port. The date of its foundation, like those of many other cities, is lost in the distance of time. It is mentioned by Strabo and some of the Augustine historians. The etymology of its Latin name, *Burdigala*, is doubtful, and throws no light upon its founders. Under Augustus it was regarded as a great city, and was further aggrandised and embellished by him. Adrian made it the metropolis of the second Aquitaine. In the third century it became an episcopal see, and in the fourth was distinguished for the cultivation of arts and letters. The Roman dominion gave way to barbarism and the Visigoths, who were themselves soon driven out by the still more barbarous Clovis and his Franks. Henceforth it was an integral part of France, and capital of Guienne, with the exception of the periods during which it was under English dominion. The Saracens ravaged it in the eighth century, and the Normans in the tenth.

The long and violent rather than sanguinary contests between the French and English, for the inheritance of Eleanor of Guienne, bore directly upon Bordeaux, the capital, which, alternately French and English, and more indebted to the latter, retained for them a strong partiality for which it was severely mulcted by Charles VII. in 1451. From that period it has continued an integral part of the kingdom of France, partaking, but in a less degree than other cities, the troubles of the Reformation, the League, the Fronde (during the regency of Anne of Austria), and the Revolution. Bordeaux sent to the national assemblies several of the most eloquent and virtuous men of the popular party, called 'Girondists,' from the department of which it is the chief town. Deprived almost wholly of its foreign commerce by the wars and decrees of Bonaparte, it was the first place to open its gates to the Bourbons.

The most striking objects upon approaching Bordeaux are the port and the stupendous bridge, projected and partly executed by Bonaparte, over the Garonne, an arm of the sea rather than a river. The practicability of such a bridge was long doubted, from the breadth of the river—nearly a quarter of a league—and the violence of the current. The port should be viewed from La Bastide, a village opposite Bordeaux, on the right bank: it then presents its magnificent curve round the corresponding segment of the river, its facade, uniform and noble; the quays, crowded and animated; and the river, covered with vessels, generally in a state of gentle movement, heaving with the waves. The town is semicircular; but the port is an elliptic curve, near two leagues in diameter between its extremities. Bordeaux, like so many other cities, is divided into the old and new town, on the right and left. The "course" or avenue of Tourny, leading to the fauxbourg de Chartrons, is remarkably beautiful. The theatre, in the rue de Chapeau-rouge, is a noble building, surpassing in its exterior, but not interior, most other theatres of Europe. Its peristyle consists of twelve Corinthian columns

surmounted by a balustrade, with a statue to each column. The vestibule is majestic and ornamented, having a double staircase lighted from a cupola. The exchange, at the extremity of this street, is a vast and imposing structure, with interior arcades round the walls; the central space covered in, and lighted from the top; and a grand door opening into the Place Royale, one of the handsomest squares of Bordeaux, and deficient only in extent. This place merits particular description: its form is that of a horseshoe, opening upon the river, with a fine quay between. It is lined by the exchange and the custom-house, with corresponding fronts; all the façades richly ornamented, and bearing allegorical figures in relief.

The cathedral is the principal Gothic edifice of Bordeaux, but by no means of France, as some have described it. It is remarkable chiefly for the two bold, light, and lofty spires which rise above the portal. The English built it, in part at least, during their occupation of Guienne. There are three other large Gothic churches,—those of St. Michael, St. Croix, and St. Sturin,—which contain some good pictures. The ancient Roman remains called the "Palais Gallien," without any good reason for the name, have nearly disappeared, to make way for modern elegance and avarice. The Roman remains, called the "Palais de Tutelle" gave way to the chateau de Trompette; which, in its turn, has recently made room for new and beautiful edifices, and the spacious Place de Louis XVI. It was in the chateau de Trompette that general Clausel held out so long against the Bourbons. This was probably the main cause of its demolition upon their re-establishment. It is well supplied by the place, new streets, and market, which occupy its site, but which will take some time to be finished. Count Lynch, mayor of Bordeaux, at the fall of Bonaparte, and chiefly instrumental in opening its gates to the Bourbons, erected in this quarter a small museum, in which are preserved all the antiquities discovered in or about Bordeaux: they are scanty. The house of Montaigne still exists as a curiosity in the street bearing his name, and his monument is in a church in the same street.

The communications open to Bordeaux by the Atlantic with the north, America, and the Indies, and by the canal of Languedoc with the south and the Levant, afford to it the greatest facilities for maritime commerce. It accordingly, has an extensive and the most various trade of any port, in every species of produce and manufacture. But the difference of peace and war, especially war between England and France, is to it the difference between prosperity and ruin. Its commercial relations (it has been said) have no other limits in time of peace than those of the world; in time of war they do not extend beyond the lighthouse at the mouth of the Gironde, except smuggling and privateering. The quay of Chartron was grass-grown during the continental blockade: it is, since the peace, the most busy and crowded, especially with the export of wines. The merchants of Bordeaux are hospitable and polite; and the higher orders emulate the capital in luxury, the love of pleasure, and what is called fashion. The women are considered to come nearest to those of the capital in accomplishments, graces, and the love of amusement.

It contains the same establishments as the other great towns, but not on the same scale or with the same degree of cultivation, for the purpose of

knowledge and the arts; a branch university, an academy, a library containing an old copy of Montaigne's *Essays* corrected and noted by himself, a cabinet of natural history, a museum of antiquities and painting, an observatory, but without an observer or instruments of observation.

The ancient parliament of Bordeaux was distinguished for eloquence, learning, and philosophy.—Montaigne, Montesquieu, and the president Dupaty, were among its ornaments. The modern bar has maintained its ancient reputation for eloquence in Ferrière, some years dead; Deseze, Laine, and Ravez—all three peers of France. In the second national or legislative assembly the palm of eloquence was born away by Vergniaud, inferior only to Mirabeau of all the orators of the Revolution. Guadet, Gensonne, and Ducos, who perished by suicide or the guillotine, also eloquent members of the national assembly and convention, were of the bar of Bordeaux. Among the other distinguished natives of Bordeaux are the two Dupatys, sons of the president; the engraver Andrieux; the two musical composers Garat and Rode, the former the first singer—by the way, an equivocal distinction,—the second, the first violin player—of France,—and consequently of Europe. Lais, who was the first singer at the Parisian grand opera for several years, and since the restoration, was also a Bordelese. Berquin, the author of "*L'Ami des Enfants*;" the grammarian Lebel, several Jesuit controversialists, whose memory has passed away with the controversy respecting that order; and the Latin poet Ausonius, who lived in the time and in the court of Adrian, were natives of Bordeaux.

The city of Bordeaux, especially the new town, is beautiful, rather as a uniform whole, than from any detached or single objects. There are no very striking beauties in its environs, with the exception, perhaps, of the verdant and picturesque banks of the Gironde.—The chateau of Brede is visited rather as the residence, and in some measure the creation, of Montesquieu, than for its intrinsic merits. It is situated in a plain, well wooded; a simple hexagonal building, with a drawbridge, and approached by a long avenue of oak trees. The Tour de Cordouan, at the mouth of the Gironde, is the finest lighthouse in France.

A natural phenomenon called the mascaret, observed at the mouth of the Dordogne, and in no other river of Europe, should not be passed over. When the waters of the Dordogne are low, and especially in summer, a hillock of water, about the height of an ordinary house, is observed at its confluence with the Garonne. It suddenly rises and spreads, rolls along the bank, ascends the river in all its sinuosity, with extraordinary rapidity and a fearful noise. All that comes in its way, on the bank by which it moves, yields to its fury. Trees are torn up, barges sunk, and stones are driven to the distance of fifty paces; all fly from it in consternation; cattle even, with a strong and fierce instinct. It sometimes takes the centre of the river, and changes its shape. The watermen are able by their observations to discover its approach, and thus escape certain destruction. A similar phenomenon was observed by the French traveller Condamine in the Amazon river, and by the English Rennell in the Ganges. Its cause is known, and simple,—the tide flowing with a disproportionate quantity and impulse into the Dor-

dogne, which is right in the direction of the Gironde, whilst the course of the Garonne is angular or divergent. The impediments which the mascaret meets as it ascends the Dordogne from sand banks, the sinuosities, and the rapidity of the opposing current, all tend to increase, and it may be said to enrage, its force. Such is its velocity, that a second must not be lost by him who would escape it.

The population of Bordeaux fluctuates with its commerce between 60,000 and 100,000. From the most recent calculations, in 1828, it appears between 93,000 and 96,000. Its distance from Paris is, by Orleans and Poitiers, 155 1-2 leagues; by Tours and Angouleme, 154 1-2 leagues; by Chateauroux and Perigueux, 153 1-2 leagues. Lat. 44. 50. N. long. 0. 40. W.

Bordentown, a town of New Jersey, in Burlington county, on the west side of the Delaware, 6 m. below Trenton, and 23 N. E. of Philadelphia.

Borge, a town of Denmark, the chief place in the island of Femern, with a fort, on Femern Sound. Long. 11. 17. E. lat. 54. 27. N.

Borgentryck, or *Bergentryck*, a town on the S. W. side of the Bishopric of Paderborn, Westphalia.

Borghetto, a town on the E. bank of the Adige, at the southern extremity of the bishopric of Trent.—Also the name of a village in the vicinity of Mantua, where a severe battle was fought between the French and Austrians in 1796.

Borgholm, a fortified town on the west side of the isle of Oland, in the Baltic, part of the province of East Gothland.

Borg, *Barg*, or *Бергштадт*, a town in the county of Ravensburg, Westphalia.

Borgne, a large lake or inlet of the sea, between the states of Mississippi and Louisiana, communicating with the Gulf of Mexico, and inland with lake Pontchartrain.

Borgo, a seaport town of Russian Finland, lying between Helsingfort and Lovisa. In lat. 60. 21. N. and 25. 45. E. long.

Borgo Rusz, *Prunt* and *Pass*, three towns contiguous to each other, near the source of the Bistritz River on the eastern frontier of Transylvania, bordering on the Bukowine. They have salt springs and some manufactures of earthenware. The population is considerable, principally Wallachians.

Borgo, signifying a market town, is prefixed to twelve towns in different parts of Italy.

Borgo, St. Donnini, a town in the duchy of Parma, so called from the martyrdom of Donnini, who was beheaded here in 304. It is a bishop's see, and is situate about midway, on the road from Piacenza to Parma.

Borgo di St. Sepolcro, a town of Tuscany, in the Fiorentino, with a fort, seated near the source of the Tiber, 12 m. N. E. of Arezzo. In 1789 about 1,000 of the inhabitants were destroyed by an earthquake.

Borgoforte, a town of Italy, in the Mantua, on the river Po, at the influx of the Oglio, 10 m. S. of Mantua; and nine others, all inconsiderable.

Borgo, or *Burgo D'Osma*, a town of Spain, surrounded with walls, and containing about 200 families. 33 m. W. of Soria, and 40 S. E. of Burgos.

Burgo di St. Angelo, a fortress of the island of Malta, a little to the east of Valetta.

Borja, or *Bergosa*, a town of Spain, in Arragon, in a fruitful spot, near Mount Cayo, at the foot of the Pyrenees, 42 m. W. N. W. of Saragossa.

Borja, a town of Colombia, situate on the head waters of the river Amazon, 300 m. E. by N. of Paita and 90 W. by N. of Jaen. Long. 76. 36. W. lat. 4. 15. S.

Borja, a town in the province of Buenos Ayres, near the frontier of Brazil. It was founded by the Jesuits.

Borisoglebsk, a town of Russia, situate on the banks of the Verona, near the south end of the province of Tamboy, about 300 miles S. E. of Moscow.—It is also the name of a town in the province of Jaroslav, on the west bank of the Volga, a few miles north of the city of Jaroslav. Pop. of each about 3,000.

Borissow, a town of Russian Poland, on the banks of the Berezina, about 35 m. E. of Minsk.

Borkelo, a strong town of Holland, in the county of Zutphen, remarkable for having been the subject of two wars: one in 1665, against the bishop of Munster, and the other with France, in 1672. It is seated on the river Borkel, 15 m. E. N. E. of Zutphen.

Borken, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, with a collegiate church, seated on the Aa, 38 m. W. of Munster.

Borkum, an island of the kingdom of Hanover, lying between the east and west channels of the Ems river. It is partly inundated at high water. It has a town of the same name, the inhabitants subsisting chiefly by fishing.

Bormio, a town of Switzerland, capital of a county of its name, on the confines of Tyrol. About a mile from the town are medicinal baths. It is seated at the foot of the mountains, on the river Fredolso, near its confluence with the Adda, 40 m. S. E. of Coire. Long. 10. 20. lat. 46. 17. N.

Bormio, or *Bormida*, a large river of Piedmont, which rises in the territory of Finale, runs north, intersecting the duchy of Montferrat, falling into the Tanaro a little below Alessandria.

Borna, a town of Upper Saxony, in the circle of Leipzig, with a manufacture of stuffs; seated near the river Pleysse, 13 m. S. E. of Leipzig, on the road to Altenburg.

Borneo, an island of Asia, in the Indian Ocean, discovered by the Portuguese in 1521, lying between the lat. of 4. 10. S. and 7. N. and 109. 15. to 119. 25. W. long. being in its extreme length 775 geographical miles of 69 1-2 to a degree, and 650 in extreme breadth; but, as the north part converges into a promontory, if resolved into a square, the sides would not exceed 600 miles; which, however, will give a surface greater than that of any island in the world, except New Holland, being about 360,000 sq. m. or nearly five times larger than Great Britain. Although under the equator, the air is not so excessively hot as might be expected, being frequently refreshed with showers and cool breezes, the thermometer varying from 82. to 94. of Fahrenheit. In the monsoon, from April to September, the wind is westerly, and the rains are constant and heavy, attended with violent storms of thunder and lightning. The rainy season continues for eight months, and during that time all the flat country, from ten to twenty miles from the coast, is overflowed, and the air rendered very unhealthy. For this reason the inhabitants build their houses on floats, which they make fast to trees. They have but one floor, with partitions made with canes; and the roofs are covered with palmetto-leaves, the eaves of which reach within four or five feet of the bottom. Some of their houses are built upon pillars, a sufficient height from the surface not to be deluged.

The countries on the coast are inhabited by a mixture of Malays, Javanese, and Macassars. The aborigines of the island, however, live in the interior, and are called Biadjoos, Biayos, or Diak-kese, &c., who are represented as the most uncouth and unsocial of the human race. Indeed it seems to be here where nature has united the chain of animated creation, and placed the orang outang as the connecting link between the articulating, modulating, and inventing, and the instinctive; or, in other words, between the biped and the quadruped race of animals. On one side of the orang outang, which seems to be a native of the soil of Borneo, are apes, monkeys, bears, goats, deer, horses, buffaloes and other horned cattle, tigers, and the elephant; whilst on the other side is a class of beings with apparently no other claim to the character of man but that of the power of articulation; and yet, amidst this unsocial and unappreciating race of beings, nature seems to have bestowed in lavish profusion all her most delectable gifts; with iron, tin, and various other metals for purposes of utility; gold, diamonds, and various other precious gems, for ornament, abound. It is here that the salangane, a species of swallow, constructs its edible nest, which is exchanged to gratify the luxurious palates of the Chinese, at a rate double its weight of silver. In the vegetable kingdom, in addition to rice and maize for substantial subsistence, the sensations of taste and smell are here to be gratified in the highest possible degree. Cassia, cinnamon, frankincense, and myrrh, are indigenous productions of the country. The *laurus camphoratus* yields an endless abundance of its fragrant and inflammable substance; whilst agaric, musk, aloes, and various other substances and plants, are dispersed over the country in endless profusion to aid the domestic and social economy of man, and to serve as alternatives in case of accident or disease. On the other hand, the pernicious and poisonous class of plants and reptiles are also common, and the natives appear equally adept at applying them in revenge against their enemies, as in the application of medicines to avoid their consequences. Thus, whilst the soil of Borneo appears susceptible by social arrangements and due cultivation to sustain in a high degree of comfort and enjoyment, a fourth of the whole population of the globe, the total number of inhabitants is supposed not to exceed 3,000,000, divided into numerous petty sovereignties. With the exception, however, of the coast, very little is known as to the extent and condition of the population. The English East India Company formed some settlements upon the coast towards the close of the 17th century; but, in 1706, the Dutch, in the prime of their valour, drove the English entirely from the country, and for more than a century were the only European nation that maintained any direct intercourse with the island. Their grovelling policy has ever been, and still continues to be, to preclude the world from all knowledge of the position, people, condition, and resources of the countries with which they trade, as far as it is possible for them to do so. During the war, subsequently to the peace of Amiens in 1802, when in their turn the Dutch were driven from all their positions in Asia, the English again established themselves on the coast of Borneo, and were making progress in the arts of cultivation and social economy, when, by treaty in 1816, the Dutch were re-instated in their possessions, and Borneo again exposed to their confined and ex-

clusive line of policy. As far as our knowledge of the country does extend, whilst the coast on all sides is low and swampy, the interior seems much intersected by mountains; a river called the Banjar has its source in the centre of the country, about two degrees north of the equator, and runs south into the sea of Java. There are two or three rivers running from E. to W. falling into the sea on the west side, but the north and east coasts appear deficient in good navigable rivers for internal communication by water. There are, however, several fine harbours and roadsteads round the coast; the principal is Bandermassing, at the mouth of the Banjar; Sambar at the south-west point; Sambas on the west coast; Borneo at the north-west; and Passir at the south-east.

Borneo, the principal city, and capital of a kingdom of the same name at the north part of the above island, is situated up a river about 10 m. from the sea, in the lat. of 4. 55. N. and 114. 15. E. long. Like most or all the other towns on the coast, the houses are built on piles driven into the swamp, inundated at high water, and the trading transactions, which are here very considerable with the Chinese and other eastern nations, are carried on in boats and wherries.

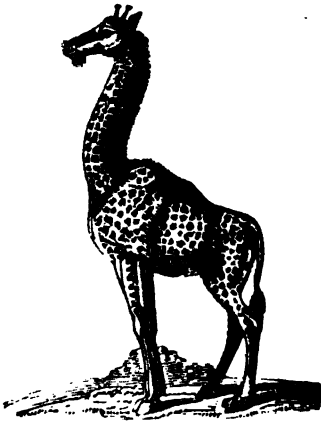
Bornheim, a town in the electorate of Cologne, about 15 m. W. by N. of Bonn. Pop. about 1,100. —Also, a town of the Netherlands, about 10 m. N. E. of Dendermonde.

Bornholm, an island of Denmark, just within the Baltic, of an oval form, about 20 miles in circumference, and nearly surrounded by rocks. The soil is stony, but fertile, with excellent pasture; and there are mines of coal, and quarries of marble. It lies 10 m. S. E. of the southern extremity of Sweden. The chief town is Rone, on the west side; the north end is in lat. 55. 18. N. and 14. 49. E. long.

Bornos, a town of the province of Seville, about 15 m. N. E. of Cadiz. Pop. about 3,000.

Bornou, an extensive empire in the interior of North Africa, having Cassina or Kashna on the W. and Nubia on the E. It consists of a number of oases, or fertile spots, interspersed with arid wastes. The climate is said to be characterized by excessive, though not by uniform, heat. Two seasons, one commencing soon after the middle of April, the other at the same period in October, divide the year. The first is introduced by violent winds from the south-east and south, with intense heat, a deluge of sultry rain, and such tempests of thunder and lightning as destroy multitudes of the cattle, and many of the people. At the commencement of the second season, the ardent heat subsides; the air becomes soft and mild, and the weather perfectly serene. Maize, rice, the horse-bean, cotton, hemp, and indigo, are cultivated; and there are figs, grapes, apricots, pomegranates, lemons, limes, and melons. The most valuable tree is called redeynah, in form and height like an olive, the leaf resembling that of a lemon, and bearing a nut, the kernel and shell of which are in great estimation; the first as a fruit, the last on account of the oil it produces. Horses, asses, mules, dogs, horned cattle, goats, sheep, and camels (the flesh of which is much esteemed) are the common animals. Bees are so numerous, that the wax is often thrown away as an article of no value. The game consists of partridges, wild ducks, and ostriches, the flesh of which is prized above every other. The other animals are the lion, leopard, civet cat, wolf, fox, elephant, buffalo, antelope, and the camelopard or giraffe, one of

the tallest, most beautiful and most harmless animals in nature. Its neck is very long and its fore legs much longer than the hinder ones, at least



in outward appearance. It sometimes feeds upon the grass, which however is scarce in this country, and its ordinary food is the leaf of a sort of mimosa. Within a few years, several of these animals have been transported to Europe. Here are also great numbers of the hippopotamus. They abound in Lake Tchad and the waters of the neighbourhood. Major Denham in his travels in this country saw a whole troop of them in the water following a band of martial music in a negro army marching along the shore. In this country are also many snakes, scorpions, centipedes, and toads. The complexion of the natives is black, but they are not of the Negro cast. The dress of the greater part consists of shirts of blue cotton manufactured in the country, of a red cap brought from Tripoli, and a white muslin turban from Cairo. Nose rings of gold are worn by the principal people. But the only covering of the poorer sort is a kind of sirdle for the waist. In their manners the people are courteous and humane: they are passionately fond of play; the lower classes of draughts, and the higher excel in chess. More than 30 different languages are said to be spoken in Bornou and its dependencies; and the reigning religion is the Mahometan. The monarchy is elective. The sultan is said to have 500 ladies in his seraglio, and that his stud contains likewise 500 horses. His dominions extend beyond the desert into the fertile country of Negroland, of which he possesses a large portion. He has a vast army, which consists almost entirely of horse: the sabre, pike, and bow, are their weapons of offence, and a shield of hides is their armour.

Bornou, the capital of the empire of the same name, with a palace like a citadel. The whole city is surrounded by a high wall, encompassed with a ditch; but the other towns of the kingdom are open. The principal trade is in gold-dust, slaves, horses, ostriches' feathers, salt, and civet. It is seated on the Gazel, 750 m. E. N. E. of Kashna. Long. 25. 5. E. lat. 19. 45. N.

Boro Budor, the chief temple of the Javanese, situate about 60 m. from Samarang, nearly in the centre of the island. It is dedicated to Boodh, and contains several hundred subordinate idols.

Borodino, a village of Russia, near the river Moskwa, about 90 m. W. of Moscow. It will

long be memorable in the annals of Russia, for the desperate conflict between the French and Russian armies, during the march of the former towards Moscow, on the 7th of September, 1812, when about 30,000 men on each side were either killed or wounded.

Borough, t. Beaver Co. Pa.

Boroughbridge, a borough in W. Yorkshire, Eng. It has a trade in hardware. Here Edward II. in 1322, defeated the rebel earl of Lancaster. It is seated on the Ure, over which is a stone bridge, 18 m. N. W. of York, and 206 N. by W. of London. It is immediately contiguous to Aldborough; each place returning two members to parliament. Pop. 860.

Borovitchi, a town of Russia, on the south east side of the province of Novogorod, bordering on Twer, seated on the south bank of the Mata river, about 170 m. S. E. of St. Petersburg. Pop. 2,600.

Borovitsk, or **Boroosk**, another town of Russia, about 60 m. S. W. of Moscow.

Borrano, or **Borrial**, a town of Spain, in Valencia, near the mouth of the Manjares, 21 m. N. of Valencia. Pop. about 4,000.

Borris, in Ossory, a village in the parish of Aggaboe, Queen's County, Ireland, 63 m. W. by S. of Maryborough. Pop. in 1821, 919.

Borros, a parish in Queen's County, Ireland, which includes the town of Maryborough, by which name the parish is sometimes called. Pop. of the parish, exclusive of the town, 2,032, and of the town, 2,877. See *Maryborough*.

Borroudale, a village in Cumberland, Eng. six miles south of Keswick. It stands at the end of a narrow and crooked valley, and is famous for mines of plumbago or black-lead, a substance almost peculiar to England and the vicinity of Malaga, Spain.

Borroustones. See *Boness*.

Borrod, a county in the north part of Upper Hungary, bounded on the east by the Shajo branch of the Sheif river. It is one of the most fertile districts of the country. Pop. about 95,000. Mishkoltz is the capital.

Bosa, a seaport on the west coast of Sardinia, and a bishop's see, with a castle, on a river of the same name, 17 m. S. S. E. of Argeri. Long. 8. 50. E. lat. 40. 29. N.

Boscaven, p.t. Merrimack Co. N. H. 68 m. from Boston: 52 from Portsmouth. Pop. 2,093.

Boscawen Island, an island in the Pacific Ocean, about 10 m. in circumference. Long. 175. 10. W. lat. 15. 50. S.

Bosco, or **Boschi**, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated on the Orbe, 5 m. east of Alexandria.

Boscobel, a village in Shropshire, Eng. 9 m. south east of Newport, where Charles II. was concealed in an oak, after the battle of Worcester.

Boshuana, or **Boothuana**, an extensive tract of country in the interior of South Africa, extending through about 5 deg. of lat. from 25. to 20. south, inhabited by numerous tribes of people, of whom at present very little is known. They seem physically considered, to be of the same stock as the Caffres, but somewhat more advanced in social economy, which seems to improve northwards. Hence it may be inferred, that civilization and improvement in Africa gradually extended itself from the north. The chief town, as far as the country is at present known, is Lattakoo, represented to have contained about 15,000 inhabitants, reduced to 7 or 8,000 during the present century, by the continued intestine broils of the different

tribes. They cultivate various kinds of grain, and look upon fish, as an article of food, with horror. As far as pretension to worship prevails, the people are idolaters; but they seem indifferent to worship of any kind: polygamy is general; the elder men have usually one young wife, and another who is past child bearing. Mahomedism appears not to have reached them. Their dress is principally of skins, which they tan into leather; and, in the more northern parts, they appear to have made some progress in the smelting and working of iron.

Bosnia, a compact and naturally fertile district of European Turkey, lying between the lat. of 43. 18. and 45. 10. N. and the 17th and 20th of W. long. It is bounded on the west by the Austrian province of Croatia, north by the Saave river, which falls into the Danube, and divides it from Slavonia; on the east by the Turkish Province of Servia, and south by the north end of Albania and Dalmatia. It has some mountain districts, and is intersected by several rivers, running from the north into the Saave; and the Narenta, which rises in the south part of the province, runs south through Dalmatia, into the Adriatic at Narisi, a few miles north of Ragusa. Its area may be stated at about 15,000 square m.; yet the population is supposed not to exceed 80,000. As a frontier district, it is principally occupied by Turkish soldiery, who subsist upon the products of the occupiers of the soil; and as the soldiery of the province amount to 40 or 50,000, they of course tend to subdue all excitement to agricultural exertion; and thus, although the vine and the olive would yield fruit in abundance, one of the finest districts in Europe is kept a wilderness, by an undisciplined, lawless, and ruthless horde of soldiery. The principal towns are, Sarajo, the capital; Banjaluka, Sworniek, Trauruk, (the seat of the pacha,) and Prisrendi. As far as any external commercial intercourse is maintained with Bosnia, it is principally through Dalmatia from Ragusa. The greater part of the province formerly belonged to Hungary. The inhabitants are principally Slavonians, speaking the Slavonic with great purity, and professing the formulary of the Greek church.

Bosphorus, the narrow strait, 20 miles in length, and from 1 to 1.2 broad, which unites the Black Sea with the sea of Marmora. It is sometimes called the strait of Constantinople.

Bosra, a town of Syria, where Mahomet is said to have received much information from a Nestorian monk, towards founding his religious doctrines. It is 100 m. S. of Damascus.

Bossiny, or *Trevenna*, a borough in Cornwall, Eng. seated near the Bristol channel, 17 m. N. W. of Launceston, and 233 W. by S. of London. See *Tintagel*.

Bost, a strong town of Persia, capital of Sigistan or Seistan. It is seated on the Heermund, and on the route of the caravans, from Ispahan to Caubul, about 170 m. W. S. W. of Candahar. Long. 64. 15. E. lat. 32. 30. N.

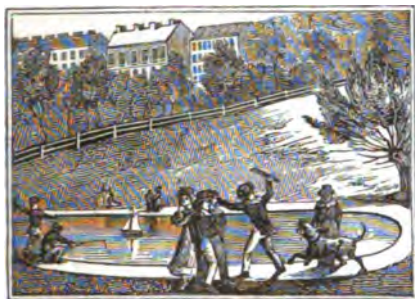
Bostan, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the north part of the province of Aladeul, situate near the eastern confines of Carmania, and near the source of a river which falls into the Levant Sea, at Adanah.

Boston, a borough and seaport town of Lincolnshire, Eng. When the idle, the crafty, and the vicious, sought subsistence and refuge, and the oppressed and indigent relief, from monastic institutions; and when monasteries, abbeys, priories,

and convents, with their pointed windows and archways, and varied styles of tasteful architectural display, were spread over the country, as barracks, gaols, and workhouses, are at the present day, Boston ranked among the most important towns in the country, having had not less than ten fraternal establishments; all of which were annulled, and the inmates dispersed under the general demolition of those institutions by Henry VIII. After this reverse, when England exchanged her agricultural productions and raw materials for the haberdashery and other manufactures of Germany and Holland, Boston became one of the principal markets in the kingdom for wool, which used to be exported in large quantities to Holland, and the Hanse Towns: but, on the exportation of wool being totally prohibited, Boston was doomed to a further reverse, and gradually declined until towards the close of the last century, when a paper circulating medium subverted that of gold and silver, and the modern system of creating ideal wealth by funding had doubled and trebled the money rate of all articles of subsistence, thereby exciting an unusual degree of enterprize in agricultural pursuits, a great portion of the pasture lands of Lincolnshire were converted into tillage, and Boston became the principal port through which the surplus produce found its way to market, and it has, since the commencement of the present century, gradually been rising in population and importance. The number of inhabitants, which in 1801 was only 5,926, in 1821 amounted to 10,330. The town is situate on both the banks of the river Witham, over which is a handsome bridge, of one arch, of cast iron, eighty-six feet in span, a few miles above the entrance of the river into the sea, called Boston Wash, with which river, and by canals, it communicates with a considerable portion of the interior of the country, and, in addition to its very considerable trade in *crisis* for the London market, it carries on a direct trade with the Baltic for deals, hemp, tar, &c. The parish church founded by St. Botolph in 1309, is a very stately edifice, being 300 feet in length, supported by Corinthian pillars, lighted by pointed windows, and its steeple ascended by steps, corresponding in number with the months, weeks, and days, in the year. The steeple or tower is 246 feet in height, surmounted with a lantern, which serves as a beacon for many miles out at sea, and the country being very level inland, it forms a beautiful and interesting object in the perspective many miles distant. The town is governed by a mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, and eighteen common councilmen, with subordinate officers, who are vested with the admiralty jurisdiction of the adjoining coasts. The corporation, since 1800, have erected a commodious fish market, which is abundantly supplied, and large quantities are conveyed into the interior counties of Nottingham and Leicester. It has four fairs annually, and two endowed schools, and returns two members to parliament. It is 36 m. S. E. of Lincoln, and 116 N. of London. Lat. 52. 48. N. Long. 0. 2. W.

Boston Deep, is the sea channel of the inlet called the Wash, leading from the German Ocean by the Lincolnshire coast, up to the port of Boston. The opposite side, which washes the coast of Norfolk is called Lyna Deep. The body of the Wash is a large shoal, partly dry at low water, and even the Deep is the reverse of what their name implies, not admitting at the most, vessels of more than 200 tons burthen.

Boston, the capital of Massachusetts, and the chief city in New England, stands upon a peninsula in a capacious harbour, at the western extremity of Massachusetts Bay. Its situation is noble and commanding, the site being elevated and the city nearly surrounded by water, so that to the eye of the spectator its lofty domes and spires seems like those of Venice to rise out of the waves. In the interior, there is much irregularity, and many crooked and narrow streets, but there are also in Boston a greater number of elegant buildings, beautiful sites, and objects that display the wealth, taste, and public spirit of the inhabitants, than in any other city of the United States. The beautiful common in the western



part, occupies the southerly slope of Beacon Hill. It is a quarter of a mile in extent, surrounded by a mall planted with elms, with an open prospect to the west and fronted in other parts by elegant buildings. The State House, which stands on the summit of the hill overlooking the common, and indeed the whole city, is a spacious brick edifice, painted of a stone colour and surmounted by a lofty dome. The finest ornament of its interior, is a statue of Washington in white marble, by Chantry. Fronting the mall, is also St. Paul's church, built of hammered granite with a façade of freestone, exhibiting six massy Doric columns. The effect of the simple elegance of this structure is much injured by the contrast of a huge gothic pile at its side, the Masonic Temple, whose lofty front, however, exhibits an imposing specimen of that order of architecture. The Stone Chapel is the name given to a church of considerable antiquity; it is a plain edifice, with a square tower, surrounded by a Doric colonnade, and the style is both chaste and dignified. Trinity church is of rough granite, in the mixed gothic style, with a lofty tower, and its whole appearance is massy and imposing. The congregational church in Bowdoin street, is another edifice in the same style, but smaller. The church, in Church Green, is of white granite, octagonal in shape and supporting a tall and slender spire; it is much admired by many, but is rather finical. The Brattle Street church is worthy a stranger's notice for displaying in its front the cannon ball shot into it during the siege of Boston in 1775. The Old South church, which the British soldiers turned into a hippodrome while they held possession of the city, still remains, but its locality is now central and not southerly. Park Street church at the head of the mall, has a spire that towers above every other in the city. There are besides these, many houses of worship, not without claims to notice.

But the structure which most strikes the attention of the stranger, is perhaps Faneuil Hall Market. This pile is 536 feet in length, two stories

high, and is built of white granite, with porticoes of columns cut from a single stone. This is probably the handsomest market-house in the world, and is fronted on both sides by solid blocks of stone stores in a uniform architecture. The street on the north front is 65, and that on the south, 102 feet in width. In the halls of the upper story, are annually held the great sales of American manufactures. Old Faneuil Hall, immortal in the annals of our country as the 'cradle of Liberty,' stands west of the market, and is an ancient pile of brick, containing a spacious hall, in which popular assemblies are still held and public dinners, celebrations, &c. are performed. The Post Office and City Hall are in the Old State House, at the head of State Street. Many of the banks are elegant stone edifices. The County Court House is stone and of handsome proportions, but its situation is unfavourable for display, and the spot it occupies would be more serviceable for a public square. The Massachusetts General Hospital is large, and elegantly built of stone; it is a monument of the philanthropic munificence of private citizens.

Here also the finest hotel in the United States displays the public spirit and liberality of the Boston people. This edifice is called the Tremont House, and occupies a beautiful situation; its main body is granite, with an elegant portico of fluted columns cut from a single stone. The wings in the rear are brick with stone basements, and with the front, form three sides of a quadrangle. This hotel contains nearly 200 apartments, and is unrivalled in the country for the excellence of its accommodations. There are other structures for public objects worthy of attention, as the prisons, houses of industry, &c., these are generally of Quincy or Chelmsford granite, an excellent building stone, of which there is an abundance in the neighbourhood of the place.

Alterations and additions have of late years vastly improved the appearance of Boston. The streets which were formerly almost without an exception, narrow and crooked, have been in a great degree rendered wide and commodious; the old wooden structures, have in the greater part of the city been replaced by handsome buildings of stone or brick. In the western part, particularly, there is much neatness and elegance. The splendour of the private buildings here, is not equalled in any other part of the Union.

The literary institutions of this city are of the first order. The public libraries contain 70,000 volumes. The Boston Athenæum is the finest establishment of its kind in the United States; its library contains above 25,000 volumes, and a reading room, in which the most esteemed periodicals, from all parts of the world, may be found. If we add to these the library of Harvard College, in the neighbourhood, of 40,000 volumes, making the number of books within the reach of the citizens 110,000, it must be allowed that Boston offers to the scholar a more advantageous residence than any other spot in the western world. The literary character of the citizens corresponds to these advantages; Boston is distinguished for the number and talent of its periodical works: the North American Review, which is allowed to be the most able of all the literary journals of our country, and the only one that has gained a reputation in Europe, is published here. The Christian Examiner, which has now enlarged its plan, and assumed more of a purely literary character, is ranked among the first publications of the day. The

periodicals of the city are more than 60, including 31 newspapers, 7 of which are daily. The public schools are not equalled in any other city in the world. The ambition of the scholars is excited by annual rewards to the most worthy, in the shape of a public dinner at Faneuil Hall in company with the Mayor and officers of the city; and the distribution of gold and silver medals, the product of a fund for this purpose established by the great Franklin, who was born in this city. In the department of the fine arts, there is much taste and liberal patronage displayed here. The annual exhibitions of paintings in the gallery of the Athenæum is the best in the country, and a fund is collecting from its proceeds for the encouragement of the arts.

This city is distinguished for the early and resolute stand which it made in favour of American liberty. It was, in fact, the birth-place of our independence, and the first American blood shed by the British, was in the skirmish between the citizens of Boston and the soldiery, in State Street, on the 5th of March, 1770, which is known by the



name of the Boston Massacre. The animosity occasioned by this occurrence never subsided, and six years afterward the British were driven from the place.

In commerce, Boston is the second city in the union, and its trade is carried on with every quarter of the world. The yearly imports are 13,000,000 dollars, and the exports 9,000,000. The shipping of the port amounted in 1828, to 161,583 tons. The wharves here are the finest in the United States. Long Wharf and Central Wharf are each nearly a quarter of a mile in length, and covered with stores; those of the latter are a solid pile, with an observatory in the centre, where signals are received by telegraph from the islands in the bay. India Wharf has a solid pile of buildings, of large extent. All these form spacious docks, and are furnished with broad carriage ways.

The manufactures of the city and suburbs, consist of glass, iron, cordage, leather, &c.; the finest cut and crown glass in the country is made here. The manufacturing interests are strongly supported in Boston, and a great portion of its capital lies in the establishments of Lowell, Waltham and other manufacturing towns. A railroad is in progress from Boston to Lowell, which, when completed, will give additional spirit to the manufacturing industry of the state and contribute to the prosperity of the capital. There are 8 avenues to the city, viz., 6 bridges, the neck, and the western causeway. The bridges lead from Charlestown, Cambridge and South Boston; they are of wood, and that leading to Cambridgeport is nearly two thirds of a mile in length. The western avenue is of solid

earth, faced with stone, and is a mile and a half in length. The traveller who approaches the city on a dark evening, admires the brilliant and picturesque appearance of the lights upon the avenues, stretching in long lines across the wide bay that embosoms the city. The western portion of the bay is enclosed by the causeway above mentioned, and serves for a mill-basin.

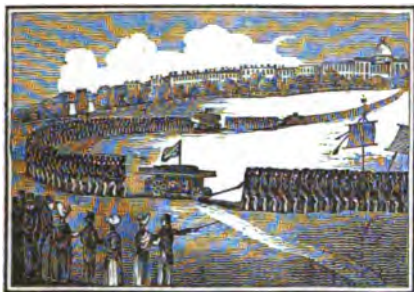
The wealth of Boston is computed at 92 millions of dollars; probably no other city of its size can be found equally rich. The inhabitants, although distinguished for being 'full of notions,' yet have more of a settled and permanent character than those of any other American city. The high degree of wealth, education and literary talent which prevails here, has imparted to the upper classes a portion of that exclusive feeling, which, for want of a more precise definition is called aristocracy, although there is no wider distinction of classes than such as the natural operations of society mark out. The rich, the gifted, and the well-bred, are self-complacent in the possession of their power, or superiority, but their pride is tempered with urbanity and never wears a repulsive shape. No people are more tolerant in religion, and they have long since discarded every thing offensive in the strait-laced puritanism of their ancestors; yet no where is the state of moral feeling more correct. There are all sects in religion, but the Unitarians are the most numerous, and their clergy can boast of some of the ablest heads of the day. The people are noted for their love of parade, pomp, and public celebrations, but the occasions are generally well chosen, and the performances seldom offend good taste.

The facilities for travelling in the neighbourhood of Boston are very great. There are more stage coaches running to and from this city than any other in America. Hourly and half-hourly stages carry passengers to the neighbouring towns at a very low rate. The number of daily arrivals and departures is about 250. In summer there are steamboats running to Hingham, Nahant and the coast of Maine. The roads about Boston are excellent, and the public houses of the first order. The country here is exceedingly varied and picturesque, adorned with every graceful variety of hill and dale, garden and grove, and abounding in beautiful villages and elegant country seats. From the dome of the State House, the spectator may look down upon the whole city, the country around it, the harbour and bay sprinkled with beautiful islands and the ocean beyond, forming a panorama not surpassed by any view of its kind in the world. The harbour is capacious, safe, and impregnable to an enemy. The heights of Dorchester, which command the city and harbour and whose batteries drove the British from Boston in 1776, are now within the limits of the city.

A city government was first adopted in 1821; the officers are a Mayor, eight Aldermen, and a Common Council of 48, all elected by a popular vote in December annually. With Chelsea, on the opposite side of the harbour, Boston composes the county of Suffolk, which has 6 Senators in the State Legislature. The city alone sends one Representative to Congress. The yearly expenses are about 300,000 dollars, of which above 50,000 are appropriated to the support of common schools; 80,000 for improving the streets and 30,000 for the poor.

Boston was founded in 1630. Its name in the Indian language was *Shawmut*; and it was called by the settlers *Tremont* or *Trimountain*, from its

three hills. * The two-hundredth year of the city was solemnized on the 17th September 1830 by a splendid jubilee, when all the public officers, associations, &c., formed in an immense procession, marched to the Old South Church, the usual scene for such festivities, and were addressed by the President of Harvard College.



The census of 1830 gave a return of 61,392 inhabitants for the 12 wards within the jurisdiction of the city, but taking in those adjoining parts of Charlestown, Cambridge and Roxbury, which are to all practical purposes, so many portions of the capital, its whole population will amount to about 80,000. The city proper has 40 churches; 19 banks, 2 theatres, 80 public schools, 50 bookstores, and is 210 m. N. E. from New York; 300 N. E. from Philadelphia; 300 S. S. E. from Montreal, and 436 N. E. from Washington. It is in N. lat. 42. 22. and in W. long. 71. 3.

Boston, p.t. Erie Co. N. Y. 320 m. W. Albany. Pop. 1,520.

Boston, t. Portage Co. Ohio.

Boswellville, p.v. Louisa Co. Va. 20 m. N. W. Richmond.

Bosworth, Market, a town in Leicestershire, Eng. In its vicinity, in 1468, was fought the famous battle between Richard III. and the Earl of Richmond, afterward Henry VII. in which the former lost his crown and life. It is seated on a hill, 13 m. W. of Leicester, and 106 N. N. W. of London. Pop. 1,117.

Bosworth, Husband, another town in Leicestershire, 14 m S. of Leicester. Pop. 820.

Botany Bay, a bay of New South Wales, discovered by Cook in 1770, and so called from the great quantity of herbs, found on the shore. The promontories which form its entrance are named Cape Banks and Point Solander. It was originally fixed on for a colony of convicts from Great Britain, which in the sequel, was established at Port Jackson, 13 m. further to the N. See *Holland* New. Long. 151. 21. E. lat. 34. 0. S.

Botany Island, a small island in the Pacific Ocean, to the S. E. of New Caledonia. Long. 167. 17. E. lat. 22. 27. S.

Botesdale, a town in Suffolk, Eng. seated in a valley, 15 m. N. E. of Bury, and 56 of London. Pop. 584.

Botetourt, an interior county of the W. District of Virginia, lying between the two most easterly ridges of the Appalachian mountains. The Roanoke and James rivers have both their sources within this county; and it is bounded on the north by the valley over which is the natural bridge, 90 feet in length and 200 feet above the surface of the water. (See *Cedar Creek*.) Pop. 16,354. Fincastle, 194 m. W. of Richmond, is the chief town.

Bothnia, Gulf of, a large gulf of the Baltic,

forming its northern continuation, extending in a north by east direction, from the Isle of Aland, in the lat. of 60. to Tornea, in the lat. of 66. N. and having an average breadth of about 3 degrees of long. between 17. and 25. E. It is bounded on the west by Sweden and east by Finland.

Bothnia, East, the northern province of Finland, extending from Finland Proper, in the lat. of 62. N. to the line of the arctic circle, which divides it from Lapland; lying on the east shore of the Gulf of Bothnia, between 21. and 30. of east longitude, bounded on the east by the Russian Province of Olonetz; containing an area of about 28,000 square miles, but having only about 70,000 inhabitants. It is generally low and marshy, intersected by lakes and small rivers, abounding with fish, some salmon. The climate is generally unfavourable to vegetation. It has, however, some herds of small horned cattle, and bears, and other furred animals are common; and it exports some fir timber, deals, tar, and pitch. It is divided into twenty-eight parishes under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the see of Abo, which favours the tenets of Luther. The inhabitants, with some little exception of Swedish, speak the Finnish language. The chief towns are Kajana on the east side, and Uleaborg, Brahestad, Carleby, Jacobstadt, Wasa, and Christianstadt all on the shores of the gulf of Bothnia. This province, with Finland, was ceded by Sweden to Russia in 1809.

Bothnia, West, a province of Sweden, lying between the west shore of the gulf of Bothnia and Lapland, extending south from Angermanland, in the lat. of 63. 50. to that of 67. N. and 19. to 25. E. long. Its area is about half that of East Bothnia, and the population does not exceed 50,000. It differs but little in character from the eastern province; it abounds somewhat more in furred animals, which serve alike for subsistence and traffic. It is intersected by numerous streams, all running from west to east into the gulf. The four principal rising from the mountains which divide Lapland from Norland, give name to as many districts and towns; viz. Tornea, at the head of the gulf, Lulea, Pitea, and Umea, at the south extremity of the province, all upon the coast of the gulf. It contains some veins of copper and iron; but its chief exports are timber, deals, and tar. It is under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the see of Hernösand.

Bothwell, a town of Scotland, in the county of Lanark, situate on the east bank of the Clyde, between Hamilton and Glasgow. It is distinguished for the battle fought in its vicinity in 1679, between the covenanters and the royal forces commanded by the duke of Monmouth, when the former were completely defeated.

Botley, a village in Hampshire, Eng. 6 m. E. of Southampton, on the river Hamble, noted for a considerable trade in flour. Pop. in 1821, 670.

Bottesford, a village in Leicestershire, Eng. on the confines of Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire, 7 m. W. by N. of Grantham. Near it, on a lofty eminence, is Belvoir castle, the ancient seat of the dukes of Rutland. In the church are several handsome monuments of that noble family; and many Roman antiquities have been found in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1,070.

Bottlehill, p.t. Morris Co. N. J. 15 m. N. W. of Elizabethtown.

Botwar, a town in the north part of the duchy of Württemberg, on a river of its name, 15 m. S. S. E. of Heilbron. Pop. about 2,000.

Botzen, a large town in the interior of the Tyrol, beautifully located near the junction of the Eich and Eisach, branches of the Adige river. It has some manufactures of silks, and has four fairs annually, numerously attended. The surrounding country produces excellent wine. It was taken by the French in March, 1797, but retaken by the Austrians immediately after. An Austrian commandant resides here. It is about 13 m. N. of Trent. Pop. about 8,000.

Botzenburgh, a town of Brandenburg, in the Ucker Mark, 9 m. S. W. of Prentzlan, and about 50 m. N. of Berlin. It has a manufacture of silk.

Bouchain, a fortified town of France, in the department of Nord, divided into two parts by the Scheldt. It was taken by the allies in 1711, under the Duke of Marlborough, but retaken the year following; and was invested by the Austrians in 1793, but soon relieved. It is 9 m. W. of Valenciennes.

Bouchart, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, situate on an island in the river Vienne, 15 m. S. S. W. of Tours.

Bouchemain, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire, 4 m. S. of Angers.

Bouclans, a town of France, in the department of Doubs, 8 m. E. of Besançon.

Boudry, a town of Switzerland, in the County of Neuchâtel, 4 m. S. W. of Neuchâtel. It was the birth-place of Marat.

Bougainville's Strait, on the S. Pacific Ocean, between an island of the same name and the north end of Solomon's Island, in the lat. of 7. S. and 156. E. long.

Bouillon, a town of Netherlands, in Luxembourg, with a castle, on an almost inaccessible rock. The French took it in 1676, when Louis XIV. gave it to the duke of Bouillon. In 1794 this town was taken by storm, by general Beaulieu, after defeating a considerable body of French republicans, and given up to pillage. It is seated near the river Semois, on the frontier of France, 6 m. N. N. E. of Sedan, and 46 W. by N. of Luxembourg.

Bouilly, a town of France, in the department of Aube, 7 m. S. of Treves.

Boulay, a town of France, in the department of Moselle, 13 m. N. E. of Metz.

Boulogne, a seaport of France, in the department of Pas de Calais. It is divided into two towns, the Upper and the Lower; the former is strongly fortified; but the latter is merely surrounded with walls. The port has for a long time been so shallow that no ships of burden could enter it. But owing to some recent improvement, it is represented to hold ten feet at low water; and a large basin has lately been constructed to contain 17 feet. The harbour is protected by a mole, to which very strong fortifications have been added. Under Bonaparte, Boulogne was made a royal port, and no merchant vessel, privateers, nor even prizes were admitted, unless loaded with ordnance or military stores, being the principal depot of the armaments which he intended for the invasion of Britain. Since the peace in 1815, it has been much resorted to by the English, several hundreds of families having adopted it as their place of residence, who, subsisting on annuities paid out of the taxes raised in England, contribute essentially to the interest of the town and neighbourhood. Bonaparte commenced the erection of a tower, apparently intended to be carried to a great height; but it is left in an unfinished state, and its utility is not very obvious. It is

16 m. S. W. of Calais, in lat. 50. 46. N. and 1. 37. E. long. There is also another town of the same name in France, in the department of Upper Garonne, having several tanneries. It is 12 m. N. by W. of St. Gaudins.

Bourbon, an island in the Indian ocean, 50 m. long and 35 broad, lying 400 m. east of Madagascar. It has not a safe harbour, but there are some roads for shipping. On the S. E. is a volcano. It is a fertile island; producing, in particular, the finest cotton, and excellent coffee. The French settled here in 1672. It surrendered to the English, after the capture of the Isle of France, on the 3d of December, 1810. But Bourbon was restored at the General Peace in 1815; since when, the culture of sugar, coffee, and cotton, has been pursued with great avidity, by the aid of slaves, obtained from Madagascar. It also produces a variety of woods, resins, gums, and flints. Wild goats and hogs abound in the mountains and woods. The cattle in the plains are numerous; and the coasts supply abundance of fish. On the whole, this island affords, not only all the means of subsistence, but of enjoyment in a very high degree. The white inhabitants are supposed not to exceed 5,000; and the slaves about 20,000. St. Denis is the chief town, in lat. 20. 52. N. and 55. 30. E. long, about 100 m. S. of the Isle of France.

Bourbon, an interior County in the N. W. part of the state of Kentucky. Pop. 18,434. Paris, situate on a fork of the south branch of the Licking river, 40 m. E. of Frankfort, is the chief town.

Bourbon Lancy, a town of France, on the west side of the department of Saône and Loire, celebrated for its hot mineral waters, and a large marble pavement, called the Great Bath, which is a work of the Romans. It is 28 m. S. W. of Autun. Pop. 2,800.

Bourbon l'Archambaud, a town of France, in the department of Allier, celebrated for its hot baths and for giving name to the family of the kings of France. It is situate near the river Allier, 15 m. W. of Moulins. Pop. 2,600.

Bourbonne les Bains, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, famous for its hot baths, 18 m. E. N. E. of Langres. Pop. 3,200.

Bourbonnois, a late province of France, bounded on the north by Nivernois and Berry, west by Berry and Marche, south by Auvergne, and east by Burgundy and Forez. It abounds in corn, fruit, pastures, wood, game, and wine. It now forms the department of Allier.

Bourbourg, a town of France, in the department of Nord, seated near the river Aa, and on a canal, that communicates with Calais and Dunkirk, 10 m. S. W. of Dunkirk. Pop. 4,100.

Bourg, which in French signifies borough, is prefixed to the names of about 20 places in different parts of France; among the more considerable are,

Bourg-en-Brasse, the capital of the department of Ain. Near it is the magnificent church and monastery of the Augustines, which contains the mausoleum of Margaret of Austria, and of Charles V. The principal commerce is in corn, horses, cattle, and white leather. It stands in a marshy but fertile country, on the river Ressouse, 36 m. N. E. of Lyons, and 233 S. S. E. of Paris. It was the birth place of Lalande. Pop. about 7,300.

Bourg-sur-Mer, in the department of Gironde, with a tide harbour on the Dordogne, near the point of land formed by the junction of that river with the Garonne, on its north side. It has a

great trade in wine, and is 15 m. N. by E. of Bordeaux. Pop. 2,700.

Bourganeuf, a town of France, in the department of Creuse. Here is a lofty tower, faced with stones cut diamond-wise, erected by Zisim, brother of Bajazet II. emperor of the Turks, when he was obliged to exile himself, after the loss of a decisive battle. Bourganeuf is seated on the Taurion, 20 m. N. E. of Limoges. Pop. about 2,000.

Bourges, a city of France, capital of the department of Cher, and an archiepiscopal see, with a university, founded by Louis XI. the Nero of France, who was born here. In extent, it is one of the greatest cities in France, but the inhabitants hardly exceed 17,000. The principal manufactures are cloth, woolen stuffs, and stockings; but the trade is inconsiderable. It is seated at the conflux of the Auron and Yevre, 25 m. N. W. of Nevers, and 125 S. of Paris.

Bourget, a town of Savoy, on a lake of the same name, near the Rhone, 6 m. N. of Chambery.

Bourgneuf, a seaport of France, in the department of Lower Loire. The chief trade is in salt, made from the adjacent salt-marshes. It stands on a bay to which it gives name, between the isle of Noirmoutier and the continent, 20 m. S. W. of Nantes. It has an oyster fishery on the coast; some ships are also fitted out from hence for the Newfoundland fishery. Pop. about 2,000. Long. 1. 51. W. lat. 47. 3. N.

Bourgoin, a town of France, in the department of Isere. Some hemp is raised in the vicinity, and it has some manufactures of chintz. Pop. about 3,600.

Bourgueil, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, 23 m. W. of Tours. It has a Benedictine abbey and castle. Pop. about 2,800.

Bourlos, a large lake, or bay, lying between the Rosetta and Damietta branches of the Nile. On the East Cape is a town called *Bourlos*, in the lat. of 31. 36. N. and 31. 27. E. long.

Bourmont, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, on a steep mountain, 20 m. E. by N. of Chaumont.

Bourn, a town in Lincolnshire, Eng. It has a navigable canal to Boston, and is seated at the source of a rivulet that runs to Spalding, 35 m. S. of Lincoln, and 97 N. of London. Pop. in 1821, 2,242.

Bournabat, a village in the vicinity of Smyrna, where Homer is said to have written his Iliad.

Bowro, one of the Molucca islands, in the Banda Sea, between Celebes and Ceram, about 90 m. long and 30 broad. Some mountains in it are extremely high, and the sea on one side is uncommonly deep. It is represented as being exceedingly fertile, yielding abundance of rice. One of its peculiar vegetable productions is the *melaleuca castigolia*, from the leaves of which the Cajeput oil is extracted, which forms one of the principal articles of traffic. The nutmeg, clove, cocoa, banana, and ebony trees, as well as the orange, lemon, citron &c., are also common to the island. The natives, who live mostly in the interior, are represented to be as rude and unsocial as those of Borneo, to whom they bear a close affinity in feature, manner, and character. Wild boars, goats, and hog deer, range in the woods, which are also much infested with reptiles, and some of an enormous size. There is a town of the same name on the shore of a commodious bay, called Cajeli, on the north east part of the island, in lat. 3. 25. S. and 127. E. long. where the Dutch have a fort;

their grovelling policy precludes alike all social improvement among the natives, whilst it constitutes a barrier to the attainment of all knowledge of the details of their numbers, economy, and resources. Some Mahometans, and natives of other islands, who live in subservience to the Dutch, inhabit the towns upon the coast.

Bourthes, a town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, 12 m. S. E. of Boulogne.

Boussac, a town of France, in the department of Creuse, with a castle on a rock, 25 m. N. E. of Gueret.

Bouton, an island of the Indian Ocean, lying off the south east promontory of the island of Celebes, about 180 miles in length from N. to S. and 25 in breadth. It is in part mountainous and woody, but in other parts exceedingly fertile. The natives appear to be of Malayan origin, professing the Mahometan faith. It is governed by a sultan, who lives in considerable state, and whose authority extends over some small islands contiguous. Forts are constructed, on several inaccessible heights, in different parts of the island. It is said to produce cotton of a very superior quality, which the natives manufacture into cloth. The north point of the island is in lat. 4. 21. S. and 123. 5. E. long. The Dutch attempted to establish themselves upon this island; but their perfidy led to a general massacre, and they have not since renewed the attempt. There is a town of the same name at the north west extremity of the island, at which the sultan usually resides. There is also another island (a small one) called *Bouton*, off the Malay coast, in lat. 6. 25. N. and 99. 15. E. long.

Routonne, a river of France, rising in the department of Deux Sevrres, becomes navigable at St. Jean D'Angely, and falls into the Charente about 10 miles above Rochefort. There is a town of the same name, on the north bank of the river, about 18 m. W. of St. Jean D'Angely.

Bouvignes, a small fortified town of the Netherlands, on the west bank of the Meuse, about 14 m. S. of Namur. This is the spot where a great victory was gained by Philip Augustus, king of France, over the Emperor Otho IV., A. D. 1214.

Bouzdogan, a town in the south west part of Natolia, about 18 m. N. W. of Melasso.

Bouzok, a town of Asiatic Turkey, near the north east confines of Caramania, and near the source of a branch of the Kisil Jarmak River, which falls into the Black Sea.

Bouzonville, a town of France, in the department of Moselle, on the river Nied, 27 m. N. E. of Metz.

Bova, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, at the southern extremity of the promontory of Italy. The inhabitants are supposed to be descendants of Albanians, great numbers of whom are scattered over the adjacent country. Pop. of Bova about 2,300.

Bovelles, a town of France, in the department of Somme, 6 m. W. S. W. of Amiens.

Bovenden, or *Bovorden*, a town in the principality of Callenberg, about 3 m. N. of Gotingen.

Bovense, or *Borgense*, a town on the north coast of the island of Funen, from whence there is a ferry over to Klakring, in Jutland.

Boves, a populous town in Piedmont, a few m. S. of Coni.

Bovina, p.t. Delaware Co. N. Y. 76 m. S. W. Albany. Pop. 1,346.

Bovino, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, seated

at the foot of the Apennines, 15 m. N. E. of Benevento.

Bow, or *Stratford le Bow*, one of the out parishes of London, on the east side. The church is 4 miles from the Royal Exchange. Bow is situate at the south-east extremity of the county of Middlesex, separated from Essex by the river Lea (see Blackwall). The church is very ancient; and an old stone bridge over the river is supposed to have been the first erected in England, and the curve or bow of the arch to have given name to the town. Over this bridge is the great outlet from London to the 3 eastern counties of England: viz. Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk. The pop. of the parish of Bow in 1821 was 2,349; and of Bromley, immediately contiguous, 4,360. In this section of the metropolis are several very extensive flour-mills, chymical laboratories, and other works, the operations of which are aided, conjointly with steam, by the waters of the Lea.

Bow, one of the Society Isles at the south east extremity of the Cluster, in lat. 18. 23. S. and 141. 10. W. long. It was discovered by Captain Cook on his first voyage; but, with 130 fathom of line, no bottom could be found for anchorage. It seemed barren; but from appearance of smoke, it was conjectured either to be inhabited or volcanic.

Bow, t. Merrimack Co. N. H. adjoining Concord. Pop. 1,065.

Bowdoin, p.t. Lincoln Co. Me. Pop. 2,095.

Bowdoinham, p.t. in the same Co. Pop. 2,061.

Bowenbank, t. Penobscot Co. Me. 40 m. N. W. Bangor. Pop. 49.

Bowers, p.v. Essex Co. Va. and Southampton Co. Va.

Bowes, a town at the north west extremity of the county of York, Eng., situate at the foot of the mountains on the frontier of Westmoreland, on one of the Roman military ways, now the high road from London to Carlisle. Its antiquity is further manifest, from a stone in the church, which, at the commencement of the last century, was used as a Communion table, on which is an adulatory inscription to the Emperor Adrian. It holds a market on Fridays, 53 m. S. by E. of Carlisle, and 250 N. by W. of London. Pop. in 1821, 1,438.

Bowling Green, there are villages of this name in Va., Ken., Ohio., Geo., and Missouri.

Bowmore, a town of the isle of Islay, Scotland, on the coast of Argyshire, on the east coast of Loch Indal. Pop. about 700.

Bownes, a village in Westmorland, Eng., on the east side of Windermere-water, 9 miles west by north of Kendal. It is a great mart for fish and charcoal; and the chief place for trading and pleasure boats used in navigating the lake.

Bowness, a village in Cumberland, Eng., at the west end of the Ficts wall, on Solway frith, 13 miles west by north of Carlisle. It was a Roman station, called Blatum Belgium; and from hence Antoninus began his Itinerary.

Bozberg, a town of Germany, in the grand duchy of Baden, with an ancient castle on an eminence; seated on the Tauber, 13 m. W. of Mergentheim.

Bozborough, p.t. Middlesex Co. Mass. Pop. 474.

Boxford, a village in Suffolk, Eng., 5 miles from Sudbury. It has a great trade in malt, and a manufacture for dressing sheep and deer skins in oil. Pop. 743.

Boxford, p.t. Essex Co. Mass. on the Merrimack, 14 m. above Newburyport. Pop. 937.

Boxley, a village in Kent, Eng., four miles north of Maidstone; famous for an abbey, founded in 1146, some remains of which still exist. In this abbey, Edward II. granted the charter to the city of London, empowering them to elect a mayor. Pop. 1,166.

Boxtel, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, seated on the river Bommel, and furnished with sluices. Here the British and Dutch troops, under the duke of York, were defeated by the French in 1794. It is 8 m. S. of Bois le Duc. Pop. 2,650.

Boydstown, p.t. Mecklenburg Co. Va.

Boydsville, p.t. Davidson Co. Ten. 20 m from Nashville.

Boyle, a populous parish, and borough of Ireland, in the county of Roscommon, on the frontier of Sligo. Here are the ruins of an abbey, near the lake Key, and manufactures of linen and yarn. It has extensive barracks, seated on the river Boyle, 23 miles north of Roscommon, and 86 north west of Dublin. It returned two members to the Irish parliament previous to the union. Pop. of the town in 1821, 3,407; and of the parish, including the town, 11,181.

Boylston, p.t. Worcester Co. Mass. Pop. 820.

Boyne, a river of Ireland, which rises in the north part of the county of Kildare, crosses the county of Meath, past Trim and Navan, and enters the Irish channel below Drogheda. In this river and on its banks James II. was defeated by William III. in 1690.

Bozolo, a fortified town of Italy, in the Mantuan, seated on the Oglio, 15 m. S. W. of Mantua.

Bozrah, p.t. N. London Co. Conn. Pop. 1,078.

Bra, a large town of Piedmont, in the province of Alba, situate near the junction of the Stura with the Tanaro River, 10 miles south east of Carmagnola. Pop. about 10,000. Cherasco, with a further population of about 11,000, is situate on the opposite bank of the river.

Braan, a river of Scotland, in Perthshire, which descends from the hills east of Loch Tay, and flows into the Tay above Dunkeld. Upon this river is a grand scene, at a place called the Rumbling-bridge. Under an arch, thrown over a narrow chasm, between two projecting rocks, the river is precipitated in a fall of near 60 feet.

Brabant, a territory in the north west part of Europe, lying between the lat. of 50. 30. and 51. 35. N. and 4. and 5. 10. E. long. formerly belonging to Austria, and afterwards part of the kingdom of the Netherlands. It will be best understood divided into two parts: viz. North or Dutch Brabant, and South or Austrian Brabant. Dutch Brabant lies north of the Scheldt, the north east being bounded by the Maese, its 4 principal towns being Bergen-op-Zoom, Breda, Bois-le-duc, and Endhoven. South, or Austrian Brabant, is bounded on the west by the Dender and Scheldt, south by Namur, and east by Liege. This district was overrun by the French in 1792, who were driven back the following year; but returned in 1794 and effectually subdued the whole of the Austrian Netherlands, which were confirmed to them by the treaty of Campo Formio in 1797, and of Luneville in 1801, when they divided South Brabant into two departments; viz. Deux Nethees, after the name of two rivers which run from N. to S. uniting at Lier, and afterward fall into the Scheldt; and the Dyle, named after another river,

running from S. to N. past Louvain and Malines, into the Nethe, before it falls into the Scheldt. The former of these divisions, besides the towns above mentioned, contains the city of Antwerp, and the towns of Turnhout and Herenthals, and numerous villages; and the latter, Brussels, Arschot, Tiersmont, &c. &c. With some partial exceptions, this is a very fertile and important district; it yields, after supplying its inhabitants with abundance of all things necessary for subsistence and comfort, a surplus of flax and of wheat of very superior quality. It was annexed to Holland at the general peace; and Brussels made the seat of government in alternate years with the Hague (see Netherlands.) The inhabitants are Catholics, and speak the French language.

Brassdale, a town and parish of Scotland, on the west coast of the isle of Skye, which in 1821 contained a pop. of 2,103.

Bracciano, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, celebrated for manufactures of paper, the ruins of Veia, and some warm baths in its vicinity. It is situated on a lake of the same name, 12 m. N. W. of Rome.

Braccigliano, a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, 7 m. N. N. W. of Salerno.

Braceville, p.t. Trumbull Co. Ohio.

Bracken, a frontier county on the north east side of Kentucky, bounded by the Ohio River. Pop. 6,392. Augusta, on the Ohio, 90 m. N. E. of Frankfort, is the chief town.

Brackenheim, a town of the duchy of Wirtemberg, about 6 miles W. of the Necker at Lauffen, and 18 N. of Stuttgart. Pop. about 1,500. It has a well endowed hospital.

Brackley, a borough in Northamptonshire, Eng. It contains two churches, and had formerly a college, now a free-school. It is seated on the Ouse, 18 m. S. S. W. of Northampton, and 63 N. W. of London. It returns two members to parliament. Pop. in 1821, 1,851.

Bracław, a strong town in the south of Russian Poland, capital of the Palatinate of its name, in Podolia. It stands on the river Bog, 85 m. E. of Kamienieck.

Bradfield, a town in Essex, Eng. seated on the river Blackwater, 16 m. N. of Chelmsford, and 44 N. N. E. of London. Pop. 822.

Bradfield, is also the name of a township, in the parish of Ecclesfield, Eng. 6 miles north of Sheffield, in the manufactures of which it is extensively occupied. Pop. in 1821, 5,298. It is also the name of seven other towns and villages in different parts of England, all inconsiderable.

Bradford, a town in Wiltshire, Eng. It is the centre of the greatest fabric of superfine cloths in England, and is eminent for the nicest mixtures. There are about twenty extensive establishments. It stands on the side of a rocky hill, on the Lower Avon, 10 m. N. by W. of Warminster, and 100 W. of London. Pop. in 1821, 10,231.

Bradford, a large and populous parish and town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, Eng. in which manufacturing industry manifested itself as strongly during the first 20 years of the present century, as in any part of the kingdom. The town, which in 1801 contained a pop. of only 6,393, and in 1811 of 7,767, in 1821, contained 13,084, and the aggregate of the parish 52,954, which in 1811 was only 35,358. In the town there are about forty large dealers in wool, about 30 large establishments for the spinning of ditto, and sixty factories for the weaving of ditto, into various kinds of stuffs. It has five or six extensive iron found-

dries, as many machine manufactories, and several employers both in the manufacture of hats and combs; and, that there may be no lack of unceasing toil, the cotton manufacture has also established itself in the parish. The town is situate at the foot of the ridge of mountains which divides the West Riding of Yorkshire from Lancashire, on the banks of a small river, falling into the Aire, on the south side. It has also the advantage of a collateral cut to the Leeds and Liverpool canal; and consequently a facility of communication, of water, with all parts of the kingdom. The surrounding country abounds in iron ore, coal, flagstones, and slates. The parish church is a stately Gothic edifice: a new church, built by subscription, was opened in 1815. It has several other religious places of worship, a free grammar school, and a market hall for the exhibition of the worsted stuffs brought for sale; It is 10 m. W. of Leeds, and 9 N. E. of Halifax.

Bradford, derived from two Saxon words implying *Broad ford*, is the name of six other towns and villages in different parts of England, situate on the banks of streams that formerly used to be forded.

Bradford, a county in the E. District of Pennsylvania, bordering on New York. It is intersected by the east branch of the Susquehanna river, which receives numerous collateral branches flowing from all directions within the county. Pop. 19,669. Towanda, 189 m. N. by E. of Harrisburg, is the chief town.

Bradford, p.t. Merrimack Co. N. H. 80 m. fr. Boston. Pop. 1,285.

Bradford, p.t. Essex Co. Mass. on the Merrimack, opposite Haverhill. Pop. 1,856. This town has some ship-building and manufacture of shoes. It is 10 m. from Newburyport.

Bradford, p.v. Orange Co. Vt. 53 m. S. E. Montpelier. Pop. 1,507.

Bradford, East and West, towns in Chester Co. Pa.

Bradford, t. Clearfield Co. Ohio.

Brading, a corporate town of Hampshire, Eng. near the east angle of the Isle of Wight, at the head of a large haven, which admits small vessels to the quay at high water. It is 6 m. E. of Newport, and 8 S. of Portsmouth. Pop. in 1821, 2,023.

Bradley, derived from two Saxon words, *broad ley*, the latter signifying meadow or pasture land, is the name of about twenty towns and villages in different parts of England; all inconsiderable. And *Brad* precedes different terminations, names of about twenty other towns and villages in England; all, likewise, inconsiderable.

Braga, a city of Portugal, capital of Entre-Douro-e-Minho, and the see of an archbishop, primate of Portugal. It contains four churches, besides the cathedral, and eight convents. There are some ruins of an amphitheatre, and an aqueduct. It is seated in a fertile country, on the Cavado, about 25 m. N. by E. of Oporto, and 180 m. N. of Lisbon.

Braganza, a city of Portugal in Trás os Montes, capital of a duchy of the same name. It is divided into the old and new town: the former is on an eminence, surrounded by double walls, now in ruins; and the latter is on a plain, at the foot of a mountain, defended by a fort. It is seated on the Fervanza, 32 m. N. N. W. of Miranda, and 88 N. E. of Oporto. The duchy was constituted in 1442, and the possessor of the title was raised to the throne of Portugal in 1640, and has continued in succession to the present time.

Brakstad, one of the five principal towns of the Russian province of East Bothnia, situate on the east coast of the gulf of Bothnia, about 30 m. S. S. W. of Uleaborg, in lat. 64. 40. N. and 24. 30. E. long.

Braila, Brailow, or Ibraila, a fortified town of European Turkey, situate on the north bank of the Danube, at the east extremity of the province of Wallachia, a few miles south of Galatz, and about 320 N. by W. of Constantinople.

Brailow, or Brakylow, a town of Poland, in Podolia, on the river Bog, 30 m. N. W. of Bracław.

Brainerd, a missionary station in Tennessee, on the Tennessee river, about 140 m. S. W. Knoxville.

Brain le Comte, a town of the Netherlands, in Hainault, 15 m. S. S. W. of Brussels. Pop. about 3,000.

Braintree, a town in Essex, Eng. It has a considerable manufacture of baize, and is joined on the north by the extensive village of Bocking. It is seated on the river Blackwater, 11 m. N. by E. of Chelmsford, and 40 m. N. E. of London. Pop. 2,983.

Braintree, p.t. Orange Co. Vt. Pop. 1,209.

Braintree, p.t. Norfolk Co. Mass. 8 m S. by E. of Boston. Pop. 1,752. It was the birth place of John Adams second, and father of the sixth president of the United States.

Braintrém, p.t. Luzerne Co. Pa. on the Susquehanna.

Brakel, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Paderborn, on the rivulet Brught, 16 m. E. of Paderborn.

Brailio, a mountain of the Alps, in the country of the Grisons, which separates the valley of Munster from the county of Bormio. It is supposed to be the same which Tacitus mentions under the name of Jura Rhetica.

Bramant, a town of Savoy, on the river Arc, 20 m. E. S. E. of St. Jean de Maurienne.

Bramber, a borough in Sussex, Eng. It is seated on the Adur, immediately contiguous to Steyning, 51 m. S. by W. of London. Each place returns two members to parliament. Pop. of Bramber 98 and of Steyning, 1,324.

Brampton, a town in Cumberland, Eng. On the top of a high hill is a fortified trench, called the Mote. It is seated on the river Irthing, 9 m. E. N. E. of Carlisle, and 311 N. N. W. of London. Pop. in 1821, 2,921.

Brampton, is the name of twelve other towns and villages; and **Bram**, derived from a Saxon word implying a bushy country, precedes the termination of the names of upwards of twenty other towns and villages in different parts of England, all inconsiderable.

Bramstedt, a town of Lower Saxony, in Holstein, near which is a medicinal spring. It is seated on the Bram, 21 m. N. of Hamburg.

Brenaw, or Braunau, a town of Bohemia, on the confines of Silesia, with a manufacture of coloured cloth, 11 m. N. W. of Glatz.

Brancalonne, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, 9 m. S. E. of Bova, at the south extremity of the peninsula.

Brancaster, a village in Norfolk, Eng. 4 m. W. by N. of Burnham. It was the ancient Brancodunum, a considerable Roman city, and has now a considerable trade in malt.

Branchtown, p.v. Philadelphia Co. Pa.

Branchville, p.v. Sussex Co. N. J. 78 m. N. Trenton.

Brandeis, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of

Kaurzim, on the south bank of the river Elbe, 10 N. E. of Prague.

Brandenburg, electoral marquissate of, an interior and irregularly shaped territory of Europe, in the circle of Upper Saxony, lying between the lat. of 51. 45. and 54. N. and 11. and 16. of E. long. It is separated from the Baltic, on the north, by Mecklenburg and Pomerania; bounded on the east by Prussian Poland, and on the south by the duchy of Saxony and principality of Anhalt, and on the west by Magdeburg. Its area may be estimated at about 12,000 square miles. From the tenth to the fifteenth century this territory passed under various governments subject to Poland, when, in 1417, it was vested in perpetuity, by the emperor Sigismund, with consent of the Germanic confederacy, to Frederic VI. of Nuremberg, and his descendants; a succeeding margrave having been acknowledged sovereign of the then duchy of Prussia which in 1701 was converted into a kingdom. The seat of government was transferred from Königsberg, in Prussia, to Berlin in Brandenburg, which has thereby become the chief part of the Prussian dominions. It is divided into the five following parts: viz. the Old Mark, west; Prignitz, north-west; Middle Mark, south; Ucker Mark, north; and the New Mark, on the east. It is in part a sandy and sterile district; but having the advantage of several navigable rivers, and by the aid of culture, it is rendered tolerably productive in all that is necessary for subsistence and comfort. The bigoted edict of Nantes, which in 1685 drove thousands of the most industrious and intelligent of the manufacturing population of France from their homes, led a number of them to settle in this part of Europe, where they introduced their respective occupations in the manufacture of silk and worsted stuffs, which now contributes essentially to the reciprocal benefit of the various classes of the country. The principal rivers are, 1st, the Oder, which enters the New Mark from the south, runs north, past Frankfort, Kustrin, and Schwedt, through Pomerania, into the Baltic; 2nd, the Netze, enters the New Mark from the east, and falls into the Oder at Kustrin; 3rd, the Spree, enters the Middle Mark from the south, runs west by north, falling into the Havel west of Berlin; 4th, the Havel, rises near the south confines of the Ucker Mark, runs south to Potsdam, when it makes a circuitous course west, to the town of Brandenburg, then north to Havelberg, where it falls into the Elbe; 5th, the Elbe, from the south-east, divides the Old Mark from the Prignitz; the Havel is also united with the Elbe by a canal across the principality of Magdeburg from Brandenburg past Gentin; and with the Oder by another canal from Liebenwalde, past Neustadt, to Oderberg; the Spree is also united with the Oder by a canal from the south-east extremity of the Middle Mark to the point where the Oder enters the New Mark from Lusatia. The population of this part of the Prussian dominions amounts to about 1,250,000, who contribute a money tax equal to about 4,500,000 dollars per annum. The inhabitants are mostly dissenters from the church of Rome, indulging in the peculiar tenets of Luther, who promulgated his doctrines at Wittemberg; and some of Calvin; but the state makes no distinction; religious profession be it what it may, being no obstacle to civil service. The following is a statement of the principal towns in each of the five divisions: viz. Prignitz, Wittemberg, Put

litz, Perleberg; *Old Mark*, Werben, Osterberg, Kalbe; *Middle do.* Brandenburg, Potsdam, Berlin; *Ucker do.* Prenzlau, Boytzenburg, Angermünde; *New do.* Fulkenburgh, Arenswald, Kustrin.

Brandenburg, the city which gives name to the preceding territory, is divided into two parts, old and new: the former on the north bank of the river Havel, and the latter on the south. It is a place of considerable antiquity, supposed to have been first founded by the Sclavonians, and fortified in the early part of the tenth century, as a barrier against the incursions of the Huns. It has various manufactures. Pop. about 13,000. It is about 30 miles S. of Havelsberg, and about the same distance W. of Berlin. There are two other towns named Brandenburg; one in Mecklenburg-Strelitz, surrounded by walls. The streets are wide and straight, the church of St. Mary is a large structure, and the townhouse is worthy of notice. It is situate on the Tollensee, 72 m. N. of Berlin: and the other in East Prussia, with an ancient castle, at the south end of the Frische Haff, 13 m. S. W. of Königsberg.

Brandon, a town in Suffolk, Eng. It stands on the Little Ouse, over which is a bridge, and a ferry a mile below for conveying goods to and from the isle of Ely. It has a great trade in corn, malt, coal, timber, &c. and in the vicinity are extensive rabbit warrens. It is 15 m. N. by W. of Bury, and 78 N. N. E. of London. Pop. in 1821, 1,770.

Brandon, p.t. Rutland Co. Vt. Pop. 1,940.

Brandywine, a river of Chester county, in the south east part of Pennsylvania, which falls into the Delaware a little below Wilmington. It is distinguished in American history for a defeat sustained by the revolutionary army, on the 11th of September, 1777.

Brandywine, towns in Chester Co. Pa. and Newcastle Co. Del.

Branford, p.t. New Haven Co. Con. Pop. 2,333.

Braslaw, or *Braslau*, a city of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna, on the north side of a lake which communicates with the Dwina, 76 m. N. N. E. of Wilna.

Brassa, or *Bressay*, one of the Shetland islands. Between this and the principal island, called Mainland, is the noted Brassa Sound, where 1,000 sail of vessels may at once find commodious mooring.

Brassao, or *Cronstadt*, a strong town in the south east part of Transylvania, on the river Burezel, 50 m. E. by N. of Hermanstadt.

Brattleboro, p.t. Windham Co. Vt. on the Connecticut. Pop. 2,141.

Brattonville, p.v. Prince William Co. Va.

Brava, a republic on the southern extremity of the kingdom of Magadoxa, and the only one in Africa. It was founded by seven Arabian brethren, who fled hither from the tyranny of Lacah, a petty monarch of Arabia. Finding a most delightful situation between two rivers, near their confluence into the Indian Ocean, they built the city of Brava, which is now large and populous, and the greatest mart on all the coast. Its merchants are rich, carrying on an extensive trade in gold, silver, elephants' teeth, ambergris, silk, cotton, and other stuffs. The republic is under the protection of the king of Portugal, for which they pay a tribute of about £20 annually. The city of Brava lies in long. 43. 25. E. lat. 1. 20. N.

Brava, one of the Cape Verd islands, 12 miles

W. S. W. of Fuego, and inhabited by the Portuguese. The land is high and mountainous, but fertile; and horses, bees, asses, and hogs are numerous. It has three harbours, but Porto Ferro on the south side is the best for large ships. Long. 24. 39. W. lat. 14. 52. N.

Braubach, a town of Germany, in the Westerwald, with a castle, seated on the Rhine, 8 m. S. of Coblenz.

Braunau, a fortified town of Bavaria, formerly the residence of the elector. In 1742 it was taken by the Austrians; and, in 1777, by the peace of Teschen the town and its district were ceded to Austria. In 1805 it was captured by the French and Bavarians. It is seated on the east bank of the river Inn, on the frontier of Upper Austria, 28 m. S. W. of Passau, to which country it now belongs.

Braunau, a town on the eastern frontier of the circle of Koningsgratz, bordering on Silesia. It is a manufacturing town, and has a rich Benedictine abbey.

Braunfels, capital of the county of Solms. Here is a magnificent palace, the seat of the prince of Solms-Braunfels; and near it is the decayed castle of Solms. It is seated near the Lahn, 10 m. W. by S. of Wetzlar. Long. 8. 28. E. lat. 50. 30. N.

Braunsburg, a town of west Prussia, in Ermland. It has an academy for catholics, established in 1783; and is seated on the Passarge, near its entrance into the Frische Haff. It exports great quantities of linen yarn to England, 18 m. N. E. of Elbing. Long. 19. 58. E. lat. 54. 30. N.

Braunston, a village in Northamptonshire, Eng. four miles N. W. of Daventry, and 72 from London, on the confines of Warwickshire. Here commences the Grand Junction canal, under a tunnel three-fourths of a mile in length, to the Thames, which, with the Oxford and Coventry canals, render it the central place of inland navigation. Pop. 1,238.

Bray, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, seated on the river Bray, near St. George's channel, 10 m. S. of Dublin. Pop. in 1821, 2,481.

Bray, a village in Berkshire, Eng. one mile south of Maidenhead. It is famous in song for its vicar, who was twice a papist and twice a protestant, in four successive reigns, and when taxed with being a turncoat, said, he always kept to his principle, 'to live and die vicar of Bray.' Pop. in 1821, 3,159.

Brazil, a vast territory of South America, lying between the lat. of 4. N. and 34. S. and 35. and 72. of W. long. but being triangular in form, converging into a point southerly, its area will not exceed 2,000,000 of square miles, though estimated by some writers as exceeding 3,000,000. The first discovery of Brazil has been claimed for a Martin Behem, who is said to have visited it in 1487, but the credit of making it known to Europeans is assigned to the Portuguese admiral, Pedro Alvarez Cabral, who sailed from Lisbon on the 9th of March, 1500, with a squadron of thirteen sail, destined for the East Indies; when stretching more than usual to the westward to avoid the calms on the coast of Africa, he accidentally discovered this fine territory in the lat. of 16. south, on the 24th of April; and having communicated with the natives, who manifested a social disposition, anchored his squadron in the Bay of Porto Seguro, and on the following day landed and planted the cross, and took possession of the territory in the name of Emanuel, king of Portugal

For nearly fifty years, however, it was but little appreciated; there being no indications of gold, silver, or gems, upon the coast: it was merely used as a place of transportation for criminals, the ships conveying them, carrying back nothing but the red wood so important in dyeing; and its capabilities would probably have remained much longer undisclosed, but for the banishment of the Jews from Portugal in 1549, who, by the assistance of their friends in other parts of the world, introduced the sugar-cane from Maderia, which flourished to such a degree as soon to render it an object of great importance. Although its profuse treasures of gold, silver, and gems, remained undisclosed, enough had been discovered, and the celebrity of the colony became sufficiently general by the close of the century, to excite the jealousy and cupidity alike of the French, Spaniards, and Dutch. In 1724 the Dutch dispatched a squadron under the command of Admiral Willikens, who succeeded in taking possession of St. Salvador, or Bahia, the principal settlement, and proclaimed the conquest of the whole territory. The Spaniards next sent a formidable squadron, who completely dislodged the Dutch; but, in 1630, the Dutch again returned to the country with a force of not less than forty-six armed ships, and after seven or eight years of continued warfare, succeeded in extending their influence over more than half the country; but their oppressive, mean, and grovelling policy became so obnoxious to the settlers as to render their tenure exceedingly precarious. After various collisions and alternations of success between Dutch, Spaniards, and Portuguese, towards the close of the seventeenth century, the Dutch by treaty ceded all their interest to the Portuguese, and the influence of the Spaniards having been previously subverted, at the commencement of the 18th century the whole territory came into the possession of the Portuguese. With them it remained for more than a century, silently advancing in cultivation and importance, though, comparatively speaking, but little known to the world until the events of the twenty years' war growing out of the French revolution in 1793, led, in 1807, to the emigration of the Portuguese court from Lisbon, to Rio Janeiro.

From this period, the barriers which had previously confined the intercourse of Brazil to Portugal, were at once annihilated, and its features, condition, character, and resources, laid fairly open to the view and intercourse of the world. Since then, cultivation has been vastly extended, and its supply of productions doubled, trebled, and in some cases, quadrupled. For purposes of civil and military jurisdiction, it has been divided into the thirteen following districts, viz. 1st, Guiana, comprising the whole extent of country north of the main branch of the Amazon river, bounded on the north by the New Colombian Territory and French Guiana. 2d, Para, which comprises a vast tract extending from the frontier of Peru, the whole breadth of the country parallel with Para, south of the main branch of the Amazon to the Atlantic Ocean, and the following nine border on the Atlantic coast, beginning at the north: viz.

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| 3. Maranhão. | 8. Rio Janeiro. |
| 4. Ceará. | 9. St. Paul. |
| 5. Pernambuco | 10. St. Catherine. |
| 6. Bahia. | 11. Rio Grande. |
| 7. Minas Geraes. | |

12. Goiás, interior; and 13. Matto Grosso, on the

frontier of the United Provinces of Buenos Ayres. The extent and production of each of these districts will be more fully elucidated under their respective heads. Independent of the noble river Amazon, which has one of its sources near the shore of the Pacific Ocean, and by numerous collateral branches opens a communication with the whole interior of Peru, and dividing the before-mentioned provinces of Guiana and Para. The Maderia, Tapajos, Xingu, Araguay, and the Tocantins, all flowing from the south into the Amazon, intersect all the interior and northern part of Brazil; whilst the Paraguay, and Parana, with innumerable branches, intersect all the southern part, running south into the great river La Plata. In addition to these the Pinare, Barbadoes, Paraiaba, St. Francisco, and numerous others of minor note, water all the maritime provinces falling into the Atlantic Ocean.

A chain of mountains intersects the maritime provinces from south to north, from Rio Grande to the St. Francisco River, which separates the province of Bahia from Pernambuco. The ground rises gradually from the coast to the summit of this ridge, which varies in altitude from 3,000 to 5,000 feet above the level of the sea. Westward of this ridge, the ground gradually slopes till it again ascends to form another mountain ridge of somewhat greater altitude than the preceding, dividing Goiás from the maritime provinces, and running east off, and parallel with, the Tocantins to its entrance into the Para mouth of the Amazon. From this chain a collateral ridge branches off, intersecting the province of Seara, in a direction from south to north, to near the shore of the Atlantic Ocean.

Over so vast a tract of land, it cannot be imagined that the climate will be found at all equal, or the seasons uniform. The northern provinces are subject to heavy rains, variable winds, tornadoes, storms, and the utmost fury of the elements; while the southerly regions are favoured with all the comforts which a fine fertile soil and temperate climate can afford. In some of the provinces the heat of the climate favours the generation of a variety of poisonous insects and reptiles; some of which, as the *liboya*, or roebuck snake, are said to extend to the length of thirty feet, and to be two or three yards in circumference. Lizards,



which are found in almost every part of the world, grow here to an enormous size, and are often found 2 or 3 feet in length. The rattle-snake, and other reptiles of the same kind, grow likewise to an incredible size; and the serpent called *ibabaloka* is affirmed to be seven yards long, and half a yard in circumference, possessed too of a poison instantaneously fatal to the human race. Here also are scorpions, ant-bears, the jaguar, porcupines, janonveras, and tapirs. No part of the world affords a greater number of beautiful birds or greater variety of the most exquisite fruits. The chief indigenous vegetable production which gave name to the country and title of prince to the heir presumptive of the sovereignty of Portugal, is the *lignum Brasilianum*, or Brazil wood, so justly celebrated for its colouring properties. Forests

of trees, as stately in size as endless in variety, intermixed with brambles and creeping plants flowering in every variety and tinge of colour, emitting the most delicious odours, and for hundreds of square miles in extent so dense as to be quite impenetrable, except to the native Indians, are spread over the greater part of the country from the sea-coast to the Araguay river, which separates Goias from Matto Grosso. In the cultivated parts, the palma christi, orange, lemon, citron, and various other trees and plants flourish in the utmost luxuriance; and among the foreign plants, the sugar-cane, coffee tree, and cotton plant, are yielding an increasing supply of their respective products of the very choicest quality; but the productions for which Brazil has hitherto been the most celebrated are its gems, gold, and silver. The gems are as various as beautiful; and, although diamonds have been appreciated from the earliest periods of social refinement, the largest and most valuable ever known was found in Brazil, weighing in its rough state 1680 carats or 14 oz. troy, which, according to the imaginary and conventional rule of valuation, at £2 sterling for the first carat, would be equal in value to 25,062,912 dollars American money. The quantity of gold and silver during a series of years averaged in money, about 22 million dollars per annum. On the gold and silver, the government levied a tax of one fifth of the produce, but restricted the searching for diamonds and cutting of the Brazil wood to its own agents, subjecting the violators of the law to the severest penalties. Rich as Brazil is, in a comparative sense, in gems and metals, they have obviously retarded, rather than advanced, the genuine prosperity of the country, having tended to divert the inhabitants from the more rational and socializing pursuits of agriculture. Since 1806, however, cultivation has been pursued with greater avidity, and its superior advantages once established, it will probably increase in estimation, whilst the infatuating pursuits in search of diamonds and gold will subside. The revolutionary spirit, so widely spread over all Spanish America shortly after the commencement of the present century, extended itself into Brazil. Pernambuco, in 1817, revolted against the government, and the whole country manifesting rather an equivocal disposition towards the ruling family, the court of Rio Janeiro, in 1821, emigrated back to Lisbon, leaving Don Pedro, the eldest son of the king, as viceroy, who no sooner felt himself separated from paternal allegiance, than he began to turn his thoughts to his individual aggrandizement, and strove to cherish, rather than subdue, the revolutionary spirit which had previously been excited; and on the 11th of September, all allegiance to Portugal was formally denounced, and Don Pedro proclaimed emperor of Brazil. This change not proving satisfactory to all parties, and the integrity of Don Pedro appearing equivocal to the neighbouring government of Buenos Ayres, a spirit of political disquietude generally prevails, and the final issue of its mode of government consequently remains problematical. The political cabals, however, have not materially retarded cultivation and commerce, which continue to increase. Of the extent of the population accounts are much at variance. The introduction of slaves from the coast of Africa, since the excitements to agriculture commenced, has been very great, and must have added at least 50,000 annually to the population of the coast, unless the mortality has been proportiona-

bly great with the importation. The aggregate population probably amounts to near a million, four-fifths of whom are slaves and people of colour. The Brazilians are indolent, and great numbers of those who are wealthy pass their time upon their estates in the country, where their chief delight is to swing in their hammocks all the afternoon. The chief amusement besides this is hunting, which from the abundance of game in



the interior districts may be carried on to a great extent. The natives who inhabit the inland parts, live almost in a state of nature; they are copper-coloured, go naked, cohabit indiscriminately, and have no signs of religion; they are strong, lively, and gay, and subject to few diseases; but of their aggregate number, whether one, two, or more millions, or only a few thousand, even conjecture does not hazard an opinion. See *Lisbon, Portugal, Rio Janeiro*.

Brazza, an island in the Adriatic, near the coast of Dalmatia, 30 miles long, and 10 broad. The soil is stony, but it produces much excellent wine, and this article, with fire-wood and sheep, form the chief trade. It has a town of the same name, several villages, and an aggregate population of about 15,000. Long. 17. 35. E. lat. 43. 50. N.

Breage, a populous village on the shore of Mount's Bay, Cornwall, Eng. with ten mines in its vicinity, 4 m. W. of Helstone, and 10 E. by S. of Penzance. Pop. in 1821, 3,668.

Brechin, a borough of Scotland, in Forfar, anciently a bishop's see and the county town. The cathedral is partly ruinous, but one of its aisles serves for the parish church. Adjoining to this is a curious antique round tower, which tapers from the bottom, and is very slender in proportion to its height. Here is a manufacture of linen and cotton, and a considerable tannery. It is seated on the South Esk, 8 m. W. of Montrose, and 12 E. N. E. of Forfar. Pop. in 1821, 5,906.

Breckenridge, a county of Kentucky, on the Ohio. Pop. 7,345. Hardensburg is the chief town.

Breckerfeld, a town of Westphalia, in the county of the Mark, about 30 m. N. N. E. of Cologne. Pop. 1,100.

Brecknock, towns in Berks Co. and Lancaster Co. Pa.

Brecon, or *Brecknockshire*, a border county of South Wales, bounded on the east by the counties of Hereford and Monmouth, north by Radnor, west by Caermarthen and Cardiganshires, and south by Glamorgan. It is a mountainous district, yielding iron, coal, and limestone in great abundance, and some copper and lead, and at Llanelly, on the border of Glamorganshire, the

smelting of iron is carried on to some extent. It has some fertile valleys, and is watered by the rivers Wye and Uske and other streams, and has the advantage of a canal for barges of 25 tons burthen from the centre of the county to the Bristol Channel at Newport. It has few or no manufactures; but, in addition to its iron, it produces a surplus of grain, cattle, and butter, and some wool, out of which a considerable rent and other taxes are discharged, and a supply of manufactured, colonial, and foreign productions obtained. The four principal towns are Brecon, Builth, Crickhowel, and Hay.

Brecknock, or *Brecon*, a borough and chief town of the preceding county. It is an ancient place, as appears by the Roman coins that are often dug up; and its once magnificent castle is now an insignificant ruin. It contains three churches, one of which is collegiate; and in that part of the town, called the Watton is a fine arsenal. To the east of the town is a considerable lake, well stored with fish, whence runs a rivulet into the Wye. It is seated at the confluence of the Hondey with the Uske, which falls into the Bristol Channel and with which it communicates by a canal to Newport, near the mouth of the Uske, 34 m. N. W. of Monmouth, and 171 W. by N. of London. Pop. in 1821, 4,193.

Breda, a fortified city of Dutch Brabant, surrounded on all sides by water and morasses. The great church is a noble structure, with a lofty spire 362 feet in height. In 1625 the Spaniards, after a memorable siege of 10 months, reduced this city; but, in 1637 the prince of Orange retook it. In 1793 it surrendered to the French, after a siege of only three days, but was retaken soon after. It is seated on the river Merk, 25 m. N. N. E. of Antwerp, and 60 S. of Amsterdam.

Bredon, a considerable village in Leicestershire, Eng. 5 m. N. N. E. of Ashby de la Zouch, seated at the base of a high limestone rock, on the summit of which the church stands, and commands very extensive views. Pop. 1,044.

Bredstedt, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, 21 m. W. N. W. of Sleswick. Pop. about 1,500.

Breeds Hill, an eminence on the north side of Charlestown, in Massachusetts, celebrated for the stand made by the Americans against the British troops, at the commencement of hostilities with the mother country. This action is usually called the battle of Bunker Hill (another hill near it.) See *Bunker Hill*.

Bregentz, or *Bergens*, a town of Germany, in Tyrol, with a castle on an eminence; seated at the mouth of a river of its name, on the east end of the Lake of Constance, 6 m. S. E. of Lindau. Pop. about 2,000.

Breglia, a town of the continental part of Sardinia, 19 m. N. E. of Nice.

Brehar, the most mountainous of the Sicily islands, 30 miles W. of the Land's End. Long. 6. 47. W. lat. 50. 2. N.

Bredna, a town of the duchy of Saxony, 8 m. N. E. of Halle.

Breme, a town of Italy, in the Milanese near the confluence of the Sessia with the Po, on the frontiers of Montferrat, 28 m. W. of Pavia.

Bremen, a duchy and maritime district of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, lying between the Weser and the Elbe; the former of which separates it from Oldenburg, and the other from Holstein. The country is fertile and populous, but in winter is subject to inundations. It

formerly belonged to the Swedes, but was sold to the elector of Hanover, in 1719. Stade, on the south bank of the Elbe, is the seat of regency. It is about 2,100 square miles in extent, contains a population of about 170,000, and now forms part of the kingdom of Hanover.

Bremen, a free city, and capital of the duchy of the same name. The Weser divides it into the old and new town, both of which are fortified: the former is the largest, and in it stands the cathedral. It has a harbour, nine miles below the town, and carries on a considerable trade, but which was formerly much more extensive. In 1757 it was taken by the French, who were driven out in 1758, by the Hanoverians. It is 22 m. E. of Oldenburg, and 54 S. W. of Hamburg. Pop. about 40,000. Long. 8. 40. E. lat. 53. 5. N.

Bremenord, a town in the duchy of Bremen, defended by a castle. The chancery of the duchy is kept here. It stands near the Oste, 32 m. N. by E. of Bremen.

Bremgarten, a town of Switzerland, in the free lower bailiwicks, between the cantons of Zurich and Bern. The inhabitants deal chiefly in paper; and it is seated on the Reuss, 10 m. W. of Zurich.

Breno, a town of Italy, in Bresciano, seated on the Oglio, 36 m. N. of Brescia. Pop. about 2,000.

Brenta, a river which rises in the principality of Trent, passes by Bassano and Padua, and enters the gulf of Venice, a little S. of Venice.

Brentford, an appendage to London, 7 m. from Hyde Park corner, on the great western road. It is seated on the north bank of the Thames, where the grand junction canal originally communicated with the river; but an extended line having since been cut, skirting the whole of the north side of London, to the vicinity of the docks on the east, and jetting in its course into the very centre of the city, Brentford derives but little comparative advantage from that canal. It has however some very extensive flour mills, distilleries, soap works, pan, tile, and coarse pottery works, extensive nursery grounds, and various other occupations dependent on the metropolis. It is a very old town, as may be inferred from its name being derived from the Saxon, implying a ford over the little river Brent, which here falls into the Thames; and in earlier times it was distinguished as having a market on Tuesday, whilst now, from the continual intercourse with London, it has every day the appearance of holding a great fair. On the opposite bank of the river is a Gothic edifice, built by George III. for an occasional residence; and at the west end of the town is a magnificent edifice, called Sion House, formerly a monastery, now belonging to the dukedom of Northumberland. The election of the two members of parliament for the metropolitan county of Middlesex is held here; and during a contest, the whole line of road from London and Brentford itself, presents a scene of gaiety, animation, and spirit, that must be seen to be understood; for described correctly it cannot be. Being on the confines of two or three parishes, the population has not been specifically returned; but, in 1826, it may be stated at 9,000.

Brentwood, p.t. Rockingham Co. N. H. 20 m. fr. Portsmouth. Pop. 891. Here are manufactories of cotton.

Brentville, p.v. Prince William Co. Va.

Bresciano, a province in the north of Italy, lying between the lat. of 45. 10. and 46. 20. N., and 10. 45. of E. long., bounded on the south by Mantua and the Cremonese, west by Bergamaseo,

north by the country of the Grisons, and east by the principality of Trent, the Veronese, and Mantua. The Oglio has its source in the north extremity of this province, runs south for about 30 miles, when it forms the lake of Jeso, and afterwards the boundary between Bergamasco and the Cremonese. The Chiana intersects the east side, falling into the Oglio at the south-east extremity of the province; the Smela and several other streams, intersect the centre and southern part of the province, all falling into the Oglio, and lake Garda divides it from the Veronese on the east. Its superficies may be stated at about 3,000 square miles, and population at 500,000. It has some dreary spots; but on the whole it may be considered a fertile district, producing corn, wine, and oil, in abundance. The vine, olive, and mulberry, all luxuriate in its soil; and the lakes and rivers supply abundance of fish. It exports some silk; but its manufactures do not much, if at all, exceed the demand and consumption of the province. Besides Brescia, the capital of the other principal towns are, Breno, Chiari, Orzi, Novi, and Salò. It was formerly a part of the republic of Venice: but is now under the dominion of Austria.

Brescia, an ecclesiastical city and capital of the preceding province, situate in a spacious and fertile plain, between the rivers Mela and Navilo, on the high road from Bergamo to Mantua. It is well fortified, and has a good citadel, on an eminence. It has twelve churches, and thirty convents. The cathedral and the palace are adorned with beautiful paintings, and in the former is shown the standard of Constantine. Here are several flourishing manufactures, and its fire-arms are particularly celebrated. This city has been taken and retaken several times, by the Austrians and French. Pop. about 50,000. A stream, called the Garza, runs through the city, afterwards falling into the Mela. It is about 50 m. N. of Parma, 40 N. W. of Mantua, and 30 S. E. of Bergamo.

Bresello, a town of Italy, in the Modenese, on the river Po, 27 m. N. W. of Modena.

Breslau, an ecclesiastical city and capital of a principality of the same name and of all Silesia; seated on the banks of the Oder, just below the junction of the little river Ohlau, which runs through several of the streets, and forms two islands. It has one Lutheran and twenty-six Catholic churches, and is surrounded by walls, strengthened by ramparts and other works. It has a great trade in linen, leather, Hungarian wines, &c. and contains 60,000 inhabitants. The public squares are spacious, the streets tolerably wide, and the houses lofty. Here the Jesuits founded a university, in 1702, at which there are generally about four hundred students. The two principal churches belong to the protestants; near one of which is a college. This city became subject to the king of Prussia in 1741. It was taken by the Austrians, in 1757, but regained the same year. It was for some time besieged by the French, and surrendered to them in January, 1807, and again in 1813; but reverted to Prussia after the peace of 1814. It is 112 m. N. E. of Prague, and 165 N. of Vienna. Long. 17. 9. E. lat. 51. 3. N. The principality contains about 950 square miles of area, and 180,000 inhabitants.

Bresse, a river of France, which divides the department of Lower Seine from that of Somme and enters the English channel at Treport.

Brasse, a late province of France, bounded on the north by Burgundy and Franche Comte, east

by Savoy, south by the Viennois, and west by the Lyonnais. It now forms the department of Ain.

Bressuire, a town of France, in the department of Deux Sevres, with a college, 35 m. N. W. of Poitiers. Pop. 2,000.

Brest, a maritime town of France, in the department of Finisterre. Prior to 1631, it was an insignificant fishing town; but having one of the most commodious and secure harbours in Europe, it was improved by the French government, under the administration of Richelieu, in the reign of Louis XIV. for a marine station, and it is now the chief naval depot of France; situate on a promontory at the western extremity of the kingdom. It is equally convenient for the equipment of expeditions to all parts of the coast, or of the world. The English made an ineffectual attempt to take it in 1694; and during the twenty-three years' war, from 1793, to 1814, it compelled the English to maintain a large blockading squadron off the harbour, without doing the least possible injury to France. The extensive occupations attendant on the building, repairing, and equipment of a great national marine, necessarily gave rise to an extensive interchange and consumption of commodities of various kinds; and the town of Brest has consequently risen into importance proportionate to the consequence derived from its being the chief naval station of the kingdom. It now contains a population of about 25,000. It has a marine academy, theatre, &c. It is 33 m. E. of Ushant Light, in the lat. of 48. 23. N. and 4. 20. of W. long. being 27 m. S. and 6 deg. 49.; or about 325 geographical miles, W. by S. of Paris.

Bretagne, or *Brittany*, a late province of France, 150 miles long and 112 broad. It is a promontory, united on the east to Maine, Anjou, and Poitou. The air is temperate, and it has large forests. It now forms the departments of Finisterre, Cotes du Nord, Ille and Villaine, Lower Loire, and Morbihan.

Breteil, a town of France, in the department of Oise, 14 m. N. N. E. of Beauvais, and 18 S. of Amiens. Pop. about 2,200.

Breton Cape. See *Cape Breton*.

Bretten, a town of Germany, in the late palatinate of the Rhine, on the frontier of Wurtemberg, 20 m. S. of Heidelberg, and about 30 N. by W. of Stuttgart. Pop. 2,500. It was the birth-place of Melancthon, and is now included in the territory of the duchy of Baden, circle of the Pfalz and Enz.

Bretton Woods, t. Coos Co. N. H. at the foot of the White Mountains. Pop. 103.

Brevord, or *Brevoort*, a strong town of Holland, in the county of Zutphen with a castle, situate in a morass, 24 m. S. E. of Zutphen.

Brewer, p.t. Penobscot Co. Me. Pop. 1,078.

Brewood, a town in Staffordshire, Eng. 10 m. S. by W. of Stafford, and 129 N. W. of London. Pop. in 1821, 2,263.

Brewster, p.t. Barnstable Co. Mass. upon Cape Cod, 16 m. E. Barnstable. Pop. 1,418.

Brinsk, an interior town of Russia, in the province of Orel, situate on the Desna, an eastern branch of the Dnieper, about 250 m. S. W. of Moscow. Pop. about 4,000. It has an annual fair very numerously attended.

Briançon, a town of France, on the frontier of Piedmont, in the department of Upper Alps, with a castle on a craggy rock, and other fortifications. In its neighbourhood, manna is gathered from a sort of pine tree. It has a handsome church, and a noble bridge over the Durance, 20 m. N. of

Embrun, and about 70 E. by S. of Turin. Pop. about 3,000.

Brianconnet, a fortress of Savoy, near the town of Moustiers, situate on a rock inaccessible every way, except by the side of a river, where it is ascended by two or three hundred steps. The common passage from Savoy to Italy is by this fortress.

Briare, a town of France, in the department of Loiret, seated on the Loire, and has a canal between that river and the Seine. It is 40 m. E. S. E. of Orleans.

Bricksville, t. Cuyahoga Co. Ohio.

Bridgehampton, p.v. Suffolk Co. N. Y. at the E. end of Long Island.

Bridgend, a town of Wales, in Glamorganshire, with a woollen manufacture; seated on the Ogmore, a river abounding in trout and salmon, 7 miles W. by N. of Cowbridge, and 181 W. of London. Pop. in 1821, 1,701.

Bridgenorth, a borough in Shropshire, Eng. It has two churches, and a free-school that sends and maintains eighteen scholars at the university of Oxford. It was formerly fortified with walls, and had a castle, now in ruins. Its trade both by land and water is considerable. It is seated on both banks of the Severn, over which is a handsome bridge of six arches. The upper part of the town is 180 feet above the bed of the river, and commands an extensive and delightful prospect. An annual fair, on the 29th of October, is very numerously attended, and the quantities of cattle, sheep, butter, cheese, and bacon, brought for sale, is very great. It had formerly some manufactures of worsted, which have declined, and the population, since 1800, has in consequence remained stationary, being in 1821, 4,345, and two out parishes about 1,100 more. It returns two members to parliament, and is 23 m. S. E. of Shrewsbury, and 139 N. W. of London.

Bridgeport, p.t. Fairfield Co. Conn. on L. I. Sound, 10 m. S. W. Strafford. Pop. 2,803. Also 2 towns, in Harrison Co. Va. and Belmont Co. Ohio.

Bridgeton, p.t. Cumberland Co. Me. Pop. 1,541.

Bridgetown, p.t. Cumberland Co. N. J. and the seat of justice, 40 m. S. E. Philadelphia. It stands on a creek running into the Delaware; it is a port of entry and has some manufactures. There are also 2 villages in Maryland of this name.

Bridgetown, the capital of the island of Barbadoes, situate in the inmost part of Carlisle bay, which is large enough to contain 500 ships, but the bottom is foul, and apt to cut the cables. This city was burnt down in 1688; and suffered also greatly by fires in 1756, 1766, and 1767. Before these fires it contained 1,500 houses; and it has since been rebuilt. The streets are broad, the houses high, the wharves and quays convenient, and the forts strong. The church is as large as some cathedrals. Here also is a free-school, an hospital, and a college; the latter erected by the society for propagating the gospel, pursuant to the will of colonel Codrington, who endowed it with £2,000 a year. The town had scarcely risen from the calamities already mentioned, when it was torn from its foundation by a hurricane in 1780, in which many of the inhabitants perished. It is scarcely yet restored to its former splendour. Long. 59. 43. W. lat. 13. 5. N. See *Barbadoes*.

Bridgewater, a borough in Somersetshire, Eng. It is seated on the Parret, over which is a handsome bridge. It has a large handsome church with a lofty spire. The summer assizes are held

here every other year. In the wars between Charles I. and the parliament, the forces of the latter reduced great part of the town to ashes; and the castle was then so far demolished, that few vestiges of it are now observable. The river is navigable up to the town, for vessels of 200 tons burthen, and for barges as far as Langport, and by the Tone to Taunton; and although a prevalence of westerly winds causes the tide at times to set into the river with great fury, its navigation contributes essentially to the interest of the town; commercial intercourse however is principally confined to the coast. The population which in 1801 was only 3,644, in 1821 was 6,155. and the adjoining parish of North Perthernton, on the south, contained a further population, of 3,091. It returns two members to parliament, and is 31 miles S. S. W. of Bristol, and 138 W. by S. of London. It was the birth place of Admiral Blake, the worthy antagonist of Van Tromp.

Bridgewater, t. Grafton Co. N. H. 70 m. from Portsmouth. Pop. 783.

Bridgewater, p.t. Windsor Co. Vt. 16 m. N. W. Windsor. Pop. 1,311.

Bridgewater, p.t. Plymouth Co. Mass. 22 m. S. Boston. Pop. 1,855. Here are manufactures of cotton, woollen and iron.

Bridgewater, p.t. Oneida Co. N. Y. 83 m. N. W. Albany. Pop. 1,608. There are 3 towns of this name in N. J. and Pa.

Bridgewater, or *Lundy's Lane*, a spot in Upper Canada on the West side of Niagara river, near the falls, celebrated as the scene of a battle between the Americans and British, on the 25th July, 1814.

Bridlington, commonly called *Burlington*, a seaport in East Yorkshire, Eng. The harbour is commodious and defended by two strong piers. Its mineral waters, and accommodations for sea-bathing, draw much company in summer; and its trade is considerable, owning about 6,000 tons of shipping. It is seated on a creek south of Flam-borough-head, 40 m. E. N. E. of York, and 206 N. of London. Pop. in 1821, 4,275, being 1,145 more than in 1801.

Bridport, a borough in Dorsetshire, Eng. It is seated about 3 miles from the shore of the British channel, between the rivers Brit and Bride, which unite just below the town, and form a convenient harbour, which, since 1822, has been improved so as to admit vessels of 200 to 300 tons burthen. It was formerly celebrated for its manufactures of cordage, sail-cloth, twine, and netting; and Henry VIII. granted it a monopoly for making all the cordage for the national marine, which it retained for about sixty years; but its manufactures are now inconsiderable. It builds and owns some shipping, and carries on a little external, as well as coasting trade. It returns two members to parliament. Pop. in 1821, 3,742. It is 12 m. W. of Dorchester, and 135 W. by S. of London.

Bridport, p.t. Addison Co. Vt. on L. Champlain, near Crown Point. Pop. 1,774.

Brieg, a fortified town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name, with a Lutheran cathedral, and several other churches for protestants and catholics. Here is a manufacture of cloth. It was taken by the Prussians in 1741, and its ancient castle burned down during the siege. It is seated on the Oder, 25 m. S. E. of Breslau. Pop. about 9,000.

Brieg, or *Brig*, a handsome town of the Valais, seated on the Salina river, which falls into the

Rhone on the south side, about 28 miles east of Sion. It suffered much from an earthquake in 1755.

Briel, or *Brill*, a fortified seaport of South Holland, capital of the island of Voorn. The Dutch took it from the Spaniards in 1572, which was the foundation of the republic. It was the birth place of Van Tromp, and is seated at the mouth of the Maese, 20 m. W. S. W. of Rotterdam. Long. 4. 1. E. lat. 51. 48. N. Pop. about 3,000.

Brienne, a small town of France, in the department of Aube, distinguished for its military school, at which Napoleon received his education. It is about 20 m. E. of Troyes.

Brienz, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, famous for the cheese made in its neighbourhood. It is situate on a lake of the same name (nine miles long and three broad) 42 m. S. E. of Bern.

Briesen, a small town of Brandenburg, in the middle mark, on the frontier of Anhalt, about 25 m. S. of Potsdam.

Brianz, St. a town of France, capital of the department of Cotes du Nord, and a bishop's see, with a small harbour. It is seated among hills, near the English channel, 30 m. S. W. of St. Malo. Pop. about 6,000.

Bries, a town of France, in the department of Moselle, near the river Manse, 12 m. N. W. of Metz. Pop. 1,800.

Brigala, a town in the Col de Tende, on the frontier of Nice, a few miles S. of the town of Tende.

Brighthelmstone, commonly called Brighton, a town of England, in the County of Sussex, situate on a very abrupt and uninteresting part of the coast of the British channel, at the foot of a range of naked hills, without a tree, either for shelter, or to diversify the scene. Having no accommodation for shipping beyond a fishing boat, and the coast here forming a sort of bay with shoal water, vessels passing up and down the channel keep too far out at sea ever to be visible from the shore; so that the view by sea and by land is equally monotonous, yet without any one natural feature or convenience to recommend it, from an insignificant fishing town. Brighton has become (chiefly in consequence of the patronage of the late king) one of the principal resorts of gaiety and fashion in the kingdom.

In 1784 the prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., erected at Brighton, for an occasional residence, an edifice called a marine pavilion. This he afterwards converted into a splendid palace, where he spent a great portion of every year, till the cares of royalty and the infirmities of age rendered its distance inconvenient. Up to this period the buildings were comparatively mean; but the improvements within the last twelve years have been very considerable. A new and perfectly unique village, denominated Kemp Town, forms the eastern boundary of Brighton; while Brighton Terrace, a magnificent range of houses on the west, stretches into the parish of Hove. A commodious market is erected in the Bartholomews, on the former site of the workhouse; and it is in contemplation to build a town-hall near the same spot. The new workhouse, near the summit of the Church Hill, is a building of considerable extent, well adapted to secure the health and comfort of its inmates. The parish church, situate on an eminence at the north-west, was formerly at a small distance from the town, which has now almost entrenched upon its sacred en-

sure. The other places of worship connected with the establishment, are the Chapel Royal, St James's Chapel, and Trinity Chapel, and four others situate in the eastern and western divisions of the town, besides the church of St. Peter's, recently erected, which is by far the most beautiful ornament that Brighton has to boast. Here are also a Roman Catholic chapel, a Jews' synagogue, and several meeting houses for the different denominations of dissenters, most of whom have their schools and distinct benevolent and religious institutions. Besides the accommodations for sea-bathing, warm, cold, and vapour baths, of the most elegant and commodious construction, have also been erected; while the park furnishes a beautiful ride, and the spa all the varieties of artificial, mineral, and medicinal waters. Here are also two assembly rooms, a handsome theatre (opened in 1807,) a celebrated race ground, &c. After the battle of Worcester, in 1651, Charles II. embarked at this place for France, in a vessel which is said to have been moored after the restoration in the Thames, opposite Whitechapel. Brighton is subject to the county magistrates. It is 17 miles W. by N. of Beachy Head, 50 E. by N. of Portsmouth, and 52 S. from London.

Brighton, p.t. Middlesex Co. Mass. 5 m. W. Boston. Pop. 972. This town is celebrated for its Annual Cattle Show and Fair which has been held here ever since the revolution. Vast numbers of cattle for the Boston market are brought here from all parts of the country.

Brighton, p.t. Monroe Co. N. Y. 235 m. W. Albany. Pop. 6,519. Also a town in Beaver Co. Pa.

Brightside, *Bierlow*, the west quarter of the parish of Sheffield (which see,) containing in 1821 a population of 6,615.

Brignais, a town of France, in the department of Rhone. During the summer season it is the favourite resort of the citizens of Lyons, who have here many elegant villas and country houses. It is seated on the small river Garron, 9 miles S. of Lyons.

Brignolles, a town of France, in the department of Var, famous for its prunes. It is seated among mountains, in a pleasant country, 20 m. N. N. E. of Toulon. Pop. about 9,000.

Brihuega, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a manufacture of broad cloth, and a trade in wool. Here General Stanhope and an English army were taken prisoners, in 1710. It is seated on the Tajuna, 43 m. N. E. of Madrid.

Brillon, a town of the duchy of Westphalia, on the river Alme, 27 m. E. by S. of Arenaberg.

Brimfield, p.t. Hampden Co. Mass. 75 m. S. W. Boston. Pop. 1,599.

Brindisi, (the ancient *Brundisium*), a maritime and archiepiscopal city of Naples, in the province of Otranto, situate just within the entrance to the Adriatic, in the lat. of 40. 39. N. and 18. 20. of E. long. Its harbour at one period was the most commodious and secure in the Mediterranean; but during the commercial career of Venice, it became neglected and inaccessible, except for small vessels. Within the present century, efforts have been made to render it again convenient and useful; but so long as the subduing and precluding line of policy of the present government of Naples prevails, all efforts at social improvement will be made in vain. The adjacent country, like the harbour, presents an aspect of desolation. It is surrounded by extensive forests of olive trees, and some mulberries, from which silk is gathered. Present pop. of the city about 6,000. It is about

190 m. S. E. of Naples. Virgil died at Brindisi, B. C. 19.

Briens. See *Bruen*.

Brioude, a town of France, in the department of Upper Loire. Near it is a small town called Church Brioude, on account of a famous chapter. Brioude stands on the Allier, over which is a bridge of one arch, 173 feet in diameter. It is 32 miles N. W. of Puy, and 34 S. by E. of Clermont. Pop. about 5,000. It was the birthplace of La Fayette, distinguished for his enthusiasm in the cause of the Americans to obtain their independence.

Brisach, Old and New. Old Brisach is on the east bank of the Rhine, and was formerly the chief town of the Brisgau; but the fortifications were demolished in 1741, and the ordnance removed to Friburg, about 15 miles in the interior. New Brisach is a fortified town on the opposite bank of the river, in the French department of the Upper Rhine, about 40 m. S. of Strasburg, and 250 E. by S. of Paris. The fortification is one of those constructed under the superintendence of Vauban, in the reign of Louis XIV.

Brisago, a town of Switzerland, on the lake Maggiore, 5 m. S. of Locarno.

Brisgau, a territory in the circle of Suabia, of about 1,000 square miles in extent, intersected by the line of the 48th degree of N. lat. and 8th of E. long. extending eastward from the Rhine into the Black Forest. As a frontier district bordering on France, it has been exposed to ravage in all the wars between that nation and Austria, and has been the scene of several bloody contests. At an early period of the French revolution, in 1793, the French reduced nearly the whole of the town of Old Brisach to ashes; and, in 1796, after a severe action possessing themselves of Friburg, the capital, but which they were obliged to abandon the same year. After various changes of sovereignty, it was wholly ceded by Bonaparte to the grand duke of Baden, in 1805, confirmed by treaty with Austria, and in the new subdivisions of the territory of the states of Baden, in 1810, the Brisgau was divided between the three circles of Wiesen, Treisam, and Kinzig, the names of three rivers by which the territory of Baden is intersected.

Bristina, a town of Naples in Capitanata, 11 m. S. S. W. of Manfredonia.

Brissac, a town of France in the department of Maine-et-Loire: seated on the Aubence, 13 m. S. of Angers.

Bristol, an ancient maritime, and ecclesiastical city and county of England, situate at the south-west extremity of the county of Gloucester, at the confluence of the little river Frome with the Lower Avon, which divides it from Somersetshire on the south, about ten miles above the confluence of the Avon with the Severn into the arm of the sea called the Bristol Channel. Bristol was known at a very early period; and about the year 430 it is mentioned as one of the fortified cities of Britian. It was known to the ancient Britons by the name of *Caer Oder nam* *Baden*, or the city of Ostorius, in the valley of Bath, and by way of eminence it was sometimes called *Caer Lute*, the British city, and by the Saxons, *Bightstowes*, pleasant place. It is adverted to both by Gildas and Nennius, in the fifth and seventh centuries, and from the period of Henry II. in the twelfth, to the middle of the eighteenth century, it ranked, next to London, as the most populous, commercial and important place in the

kingdom. Since the latter period, although it has not declined, it has been greatly exceeded in population, commerce, and importance by Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, and Birmingham. The population of Bristol including the suburb of Bedminster, on the Somersetshire side of the river, and Clifton on the north (which see) in 1810 was 65,924, and in 1821, 95,758 of which number 42,169 were in the out-parishes, and 52,819 within the city; of the increase, the greatest proportion was in the suburb of Bedminster, which was as 7,979 to 2,279. As into all the rivers falling into the Bristol channel, the tides rise to a great height, and occasionally rush in with considerable fury. The spring tides at Bristol rising to the height of 42 feet, ebbs and neaps were consequently attended with great inconveniences and detentions. This circumstance, since the completion of the canal navigation of the inland counties communicating with Liverpool and London, neither of which parts are materially affected by the inequality of the tides, tended to divert a considerable portion of the West India trade, and refining of sugar, from Bristol. It however, retains a certain portion: the importation of sugar, on an average, of the six years 1819—1824, was about 27,000 hogshheads per ann. It also imports a considerable quantity of wool, fruit, and wine, direct from Spain, Portugal and France; and maintains a partial intercourse direct with all other parts of the world, except the East Indies, to which, up to 1826, it had not sent more than one or two ships. From 1809 to 1822, about £800,000 had been expended towards the improvement of the harbour. In the latter year another act was granted for its further improvement; and in 1835 numerous arbitrary and oppressive town dues were abolished, or duly regulated; all of which are as well calculated to revive and maintain its commercial prosperity, as to add to the comfort, interest, and character, of the city at large. It has some extensive works in copper and brass, and manufactures of glass bottles, lead, painters' colours, &c. &c. The value of its exports, however, are inconsiderable, its West India produce being imported to defray the interest on mortgages, or as the proceeds of property acquired by means of the traffic in slaves, and the produce of their labour, since the traffic was abolished. Its imports from all other parts are principally equalized through London. In addition to the advantages derived from its commerce it is indebted to a hot well for a considerable portion of the increase of its population, the water being considered very efficacious in the cure of diabetes, phthisical, scorbutic, and inflammatory disorders, it renders it the resort alike of valetudinarians and of fashion. Besides the cathedral and the church of St. Mary Radcliffe, it has sixteen other churches, and five episcopal chapels, some of them beautiful and most of them fine edifices. There are several dissenting meeting-houses, thirteen fellowship companies, some of whom have elegant halls, several hospitals, and other public buildings; and being surrounded by a very fertile as well as picturesque country, its markets are abundantly supplied with every kind of fish, flesh, fowl, vegetables, and fruits; and two annual fairs in March and September are very numerous attended. It has a distinct jurisdiction, and returns two members to parliament, the voters amounting to about 8,000. In November 1831 this city was the scene of a terrible riot occasioned by the rejection of the Re-

form Bill by the House of Lords. The populace were in complete insurrection for two or three days; many buildings were set on fire and destroyed, and several people killed. It is 13 m. W. N. W. of Bath, 34 S. S. W. of Gloucester, and 114 W. of London. Long. 2. 36. W. lat. 51. 27. N.

Bristol, a maritime county of the state of Massachusetts, bounded on the south by Buzzard's Bay, and west by the state of Rhode Island. Pop. 49,474. Taunton, the chief town, situate near the head of a river of the same name, nearly in the centre of the county, is 33 m. south of Boston. New Bedford, on Buzzard's Bay, is the other principal town.

Bristol, a small maritime county of the state of Rhode Island, bounded on the west by the upper part of the preceding county, and on the east by Narraganset Bay. Pop. 5,466. The chief town of the same name, situate near the south end of the county, was distinguished for the part which it took in the slave trade previous to its abolition by the American government. It owns about 7,000 tons of shipping.

Bristol, p.t. Lincoln Co. Me. 13 m. E. Wiscasset. Pop. 2,450.

Bristol, p.t. Grafton Co. N. H. 90 m. from Boston. Pop. 799.

Bristol, p.t. Bristol Co. R. I. seat of justice for the county of the same name. It stands on Narraganset Bay, 15 m. S. Providence. It is a handsome town and has considerable commerce. Pop. 3,054.

Bristol, p.t. Hartford Co. Conn. Pop. 1,707. This town has large manufactures of wooden and brass clocks, and 30,000 are sometimes made in a year.

Bristol, p.t. Ontario Co. N. Y. 218 m. W. Albany. Pop. 2,952. There are 7 other towns of this name in Pa. and Ohio.

Bristol Bay, a spacious bay, formed by two projecting points of the west coast of North America. The mouth of a river called Bristol River, falling into the head of the bay is in the lat. of 58. 12. N. and 157. 33. W. long. and Cape Newnham, which forms the north point of the bay is in lat. 58. 34. N. and 161. 55. W. long. and the island of Oona-laska, one of the Aleutian group off the south point of the bay, is in lat. 53. 54. W. and 166. 22. W. long.

Bristol Channel, an arm of the sea between the south coast of Wales and the north coast of the counties of Somerset and Devon, leading into the rivers Severn and Lower Avon on which the city of Bristol is situate; hence its name or rather *misnomer*, for it should properly be called Bristol Bay, the term *channel* being applicable only to straits of the sea that have passages through them, which that in question has not.

Britain. See *Great Britain*.

Britain, New, a country of North America, comprehending all the tract N. of Canada, commonly called the Esquimaux country, including Labrador and New North, and South Wales. It is subject to Great Britain; and lies between 50. and 70. N. lat. and 50. and 100. W. long. There are innumerable lakes and morasses, which are covered with ice and snow a great part of the year. The principal settlements belong to the English Hudson Bay Company. See *Esquimaux*, *Hudson Bay*, and *Labrador*.

Britain, New, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, to the east of New Guinea, explored by Dampier, who sailed through the strait which se-

parates it from New Guinea; and captain Carteret, 1767, sailed through a channel which divides it on the N. E. from a long island, called New Ireland. New Britain lies in long. 152. 20. E. and lat. 4. 0. S. The shores of both islands are rocky, the inland parts high and mountainous, but covered with trees of various kinds, among which are the nutmeg, the cocoa nut, and different kinds of palm. The inhabitants are black, and woolly-headed, like negroes, but have not their flat noses and thick lips.

Brittany. See *Bretagne*.

British America, comprises the whole of the north part of the northern division of the western hemisphere, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, extending south in the long. of 83. W. to the lat. of about 42. N. but further west it is bounded on the south by a conventional line dividing it from the territory claimed by the United States of America, in the lat. of about 48. N. This extensive territory of several millions of square miles will be found more particularly elucidated under the ten heads, as specified under the head of British Empire.

Brive, a town of France, in the department of Correze, with manufactures of silk handkerchiefs, muslins, gauzes, &c. It is seated on the Correze, opposite the influx of the Vezere, in a delightful valley, 12 m. S. W. of Tulle. Pop. about 6,000.

Briz, or **Bruz**, a considerable town of Bohemia, at the north end of the circle of Saaz, about 8 m. S. W. of Bilin, and 40 N. W. of Prague. Pop. 2,500.

Brizen, a principality of Germany, lately a bishopric, in the east part of Tyrol. It is extremely mountainous, but produces excellent wine.

Brizen, a town of Germany, capital of the principality of Brizen. Beside the cathedral, there are one parochial and six other churches. It was taken by the French in 1796, and again in 1797. It is seated on the Eysach, at the influx of the Rientz, 38 m. S. by E. of Inspruck. Pop. 4,000.

Brizham, a small seaport in Devonshire, Eng. on the west side of Torbay, celebrated for its fishery. A quay has been built for the purpose of supplying the ships of war with water. The prince of Orange, afterward William III., landed here in 1688. It is 4 m. N. E. of Dartmouth, and 201 W. by S. of London. Pop. in 1821, 4,503.

Brizen, or **Brizzen**, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, on the Adah, 18 m. N. E. of Wittenberg.

Broach. See *Baroach*.

Broadalbin, p.t. Montgomery Co. N. Y. 45 m. N. W. Albany. Pop. 2,657.

Broadkilm, t. Sussex Co. Del.

Broadstairs, a village in Kent, Eng. on the sea-shore, two miles north of Ramsgate. It has a small pier, with a harbour for light vessels; and is a fashionable resort for sea-bathing, more retired than Ramsgate. Population inconsiderable.

Broadwater, a village in Sussex, Eng. near the sea-coast, 4 m. W. of Shoreham. Pop. in 1821, 3,725.

Brod, **Brodt**, or **Brodo**, a strong town of Sclavonia, on the river Saave, which divides it from the Turkish province of Bosnia, where the emperor gained a victory over the Turks in 1688. It is 45 m. S. W. of Esseek, and about 120 west of Belgrade. Long. 18. 30. E. lat. 46. 10. N.

Brod Hun, or **Hun Brod**, a town of Moravia, on the frontiers of Hungary, 10 m. E. S. E. of Hradisch. Pop. about 3,000.

Brod, Bohmisch. See *Bohmisch*.

Brod, Deutsch, a town of Bohemia on the river *Sazawa*, 20 m. S. by E. of *Czazlau*.

Brodera, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in Guzerat, celebrated for its linens, indigo, and lace. It is 62 m. S. E. of *Amedabad*. Long. 73. 11. E. lat. 22. 15. N.

Brodziac, a town of Lithuania, on the river *Berezina*, 100 m. S. of *Polotak*, and 40 W. of *Mohilow*.

Broek, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of *Berg*, capital of a county of its name; seated on the *Roer*, 11 m. N. of *Dusseldorf*.

Broek, a village of North Holland, six miles from *Amsterdam*. It is one of the most singular and picturesque places in the world. The streets are paved in mosaic work with variegated bricks; and no carriages ever enter them. The houses are painted on the outside, and each has a terrace and garden to the street, inclosed by a low railing; the garden is adorned with china vases and shell-work, with borders composed of minute particles of glass, of different colours. Behind the houses are meadows, full of cattle, in which the inhabitants carry on a great trade. Pop. about 700.

Broken Bay, a bay of New South Wales, 18 miles north of *Port Jackson*. It is formed by the mouth of a great river called the *Hawkesbury*, and is a good harbour. Long. 151. 27. E. lat. 33. 34. S.

Bromley, a town in Kent, Eng. Here is a college for 20 poor clergymen's widows; and near the town is a palace of the bishops of *Rochester*, where there is a chalybeate spring. *Bromley* is seated on the *Ravensbourn*, 10 m. S. by E. of *London*. Pop. in 1821, 3,417.

Bromley, a town in Staffordshire, Eng. It was formerly called *Abbots-Bromley*, and afterward *Paget Bromley*, being given to lord *Paget* at the dissolution of the abbey. It is 7 m. E. of *Stafford*, and 129 N. W. of *London*. Pop. 1,533.

* * There are seven other inconsiderable places named *Bromley* in different parts of England.

Brompton, a village in Kent, Eng. situate on an easy ascent from *Chatham*, and containing fine barracks for the military of that garrison. See *Chatham*.

Brompton, an appendage to *London*, in the parish of *Kennington*, *which see*.

* * There are six other towns and villages named *Brompton*, in different parts of England.

Bromsgrove, a corporate town in Worcester-shire, Eng. Here are manufactures of sheeting, nails, and needles; and a grammar school, founded by *Edward VI.* It is seated on the *Salwarp*, 13 m. N. N. E. of *Worcester*, 13 S. W. of *Birmingham*, and 116 N. W. of *London*. Pop. in 1821, 7,610.

Bromwich, West, a town in Staffordshire, Eng. 7 m. W. by N. of *Birmingham*. Pop. in 1821, 9,505, extensively occupied in the various branches of the hardware manufacture.

Bromyard, a town in Hertfordshire, Eng. seated near the *Frome*, amid fine orchards, 13 m. N. E. of *Hereford*, and 125 W. N. W. of *London*. Pop. 1,227.

Brono, or *Broni*, a town of Italy, near the south frontier of the Milanese, where the French defeated the Austrians in 1800. It is 10 m. S. E. of *Pavia*.

Brenti, a town of Sicily, in *Val di Demons*, at the foot of *Mount Etna*, on the west side. It was conferred, with its territory, by the king of Na-

ples, on lord *Nelson*, for his naval services, after the battle of the Nile.

Brooke, a County in the W. District of Virginia, bounded on the east by *Washington county*, *Pennsylvania*, and west by the *Ohio River*. Pop. 6,774. *Wellsburg*, on the east bank of the *Ohio*, 409 m. N. W. of *Richmond*, is the chief town.

Brookfield, p.t. *Strafford Co. N. H.* 90 m. from *Boston*. Pop. 671.

Brookfield, p.t. *Orange Co. Vt.* 16 m. S. *Montpelier*. Pop. 1,677.

Brookfield, p.t. *Madison Co. N. Y.* 86 m. W. *Albany*. Pop. 4,367.

Brookfield, p.t. *Fairfield Co. Con.* Pop. 1,261. Also 2 towns in *Ohio*.

Brookfield, p.t. *Worcester Co. Mass.* 64 m. S. W. *Boston*. Pop. 2,342. This town was settled at an early period, and during *Philip's war* in 1675, was attacked by the *Indians*. The inhabitants collected in one house which was immediately besieged by the savages who set fire instantly to every other building in the town. For two days and nights the *Indians* poured in shot upon the people in the house incessantly but were met by a most determined defence on the part of the besieged. They then attempted to fire the house



by flaming torches at the ends of long poles; but the garrison continued to defend themselves by firing from the windows and throwing water upon the flames, as they fortunately had a pump within the house. These attempts failing, the *Indians* then prepared a cart loaded with flax, hemp and other combustible matters, and under cover of a barricade of boards thrust the burning mass by the means of long timbers against the house. In this movement one of the wheels came off which turned the machine aside and exposed the *Indians* to the fire of the garrison; a shower of rain coming on at the same time extinguished the flames. Shortly afterwards a reinforcement of forty men arrived from *Boston*, forced their way through the enemy and joined the garrison. The *Indians* then abandoned the siege and retired, having suffered a heavy loss.

Brookhaven, a township of *New York*, in *Suffolk county*, *Long Island*, 60 m. E. of *New York*. Pop. 6,095.

Brookline, t. *Hillsborough Co. N. H.* 43 m. from *Boston*. Pop. 627.

Brookline, p.t. *Norfolk Co. Mass.* adjoining *Boston*, from which it is separated by a wide bay, and with which it communicates by the great western avenue or causeway. The face of the country is bold and picturesque, and the hills exhibit the most charming view from *Boston Common*. Pop. 1,041.

Brooklyn, p.t. *Windham Co. Conn.* 45 m. E. *Hartford*. Pop. 1,451.

Brooklyn, a large town on Long Island, separated from the city of New York by the narrow channel called East River. It is properly a suburb of that city and is a place of great business. It is regularly built, and contains many fine houses, the residence of merchants from the city. The United States Navy Yard is in the east part of the town upon a bay called the Wallabout. Pop. 15,396. Near this town a bloody battle was fought with the British in 1776, and the neighbourhood exhibits many remains of the fortifications thrown up at that time.

Brooklyn, t. Cuyahoga Co. Ohio.

Brookville, p.t. Hancock Co. Mo. Pop. 1,089.

Brookville, the chief town of Franklin county, Indiana. It is finely situated between the east and west forks of the White Water River, which falls into the Miami, a little above its entrance into the Ohio.

Broome, a south frontier county of the state of New York, bordering on Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, and the S. E. corner borders on the Delaware River. It has some mountain districts. Pop. 17,582. Binghamton, on the north bank of the Susquehanna, 148 miles W. by S. of Albany, is the chief town.

Broome, is also the name of a township in Schoharie county, New York, 53 m. W. of Albany. Pop. 3,161.

Broom Loch, *Great and Little*, two lakes or arms of the sea, on the west coast of Scotland, in Ross-shire. They contain several good harbours, have long been noted for excellent herrings, and are esteemed as the best fishing stations on the coast. Ullapool, on the N. E. coast of the Great Loch is a good harbour, and at the head is the town of Lochbroom, the parish of which, in 1821, contained a population of 4,540.

Broro, a river of Scotland, in Sutherlandshire, which issues from a lake of the same name, and forms several cascades in its course to the town of Brora, where it enters the sea.

Brora, a village of Scotland, on the S. E. coast of Sutherlandshire, with a small harbour at the mouth of the Brora, 14 m. N. E. of Dornoch.

Brosley, a town of Shropshire, Eng. it is situated near the Severn, on the west side, in a very interesting and important district, abounding in coal, iron, and lime. The celebrated iron-works of Colebrooke Dale are in the parish, and immediate vicinity of the town, on the banks of the river, over which there is an iron bridge of one arch, leading to Madely, on the opposite side, which may be considered an appendage to the district. It has also an extensive porcelain manufactory, and another of tobacco pipes. The coal of this district contains much *bitumen*, and in 1711 naphtha was discovered issuing from a spring of water, but which has totally disappeared since 1755. Brosley is 6 m. N. N. W. of Bridgenorth, and 146 N. W. of London. Pop. in 1821, 4,815, which owing to the more extensive iron-works in Glamorganshire having superseded a portion of the demand from this district, is rather less than in 1800. Madely and the surrounding district contain a further population of 6,000 to 8,000.

Brotherton, a village in West Yorkshire, Eng. one mile north of Ferrybridge, where Thomas de Brotherton, son of Edward I. was born. It has a trade in lime. Pop. 1,726.

Brouage, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente. It has the most considerable salt-works in France, and stands near a bay of the sea, 17 m. S. of Rochelle.

Brouca, a town of Sicily, in Val di Demona, on the gulf of Catania, 15 m. S. of Catania.

Brough, a town in Westmoreland, Eng. Near it is a cotton spinning manufacture, at the foot of a mountain. It is 8 m. E. S. E. of Appleby, and 261 N. N. W. of London. Pop. 940.

Bowershaven, a seaport of Holland on the north side of the island of Schonen, 9 m. S. W. of Helvoetsluys. Long. 3. 50. E. lat. 41. 38. N.

Brown, a frontier county of the state of Ohio, bounded on the south by the Ohio River, which divides it from Mason county, Kentucky. Pop. 17,867. Georgetown is the chief town.

Brown, is also the name of a county in the Michigan territory, westward of Lake Michigan. Pop. 964. Menomonie, is the chief town or station of the county.

Brownfield, t. Oxford Co. Me. Pop. 936.

Brownhelm, p.t. Huron Co. Ohio.

Brownington, t. Orleans Co. Vt. Pop. 412.

Brownsborough, p.t. Madison Co. Ala.

Brownsburg, 2 villages in Rockbridge Co. Va. and Washington Co. Ten.

Brownstown, p.v. Wayne Co. Michigan, 16 m. S. W. Detroit.

Brownstown, p.t. the seat of justice for Jackson Co. Ind. 43 m. N. W. Louisville.

Brownsville, p.t. Jefferson Co. N. Y. on Sackett's Harbour. Pop. 2,938.

Brownsville, p.t. Penobscot Co. Me. Pop. 402. Also the name of 5 other towns in Pa., N. and S. Carolina, Ken. and Illinois.

Brownsville, a town of Pennsylvania, in Fayette county. The trade to Kentucky renders it a flourishing place, and many boats are built here. The vicinity abounds with monuments of Indian antiquity. It is seated on the Monongahela, at the mouth of Redstone Creek, 30 m. S. S. E. of Pittsburgh. Also the name of 3 townships in Pa. and Ohio.

Bracetown, p.v. Frederick Co. Va.

Braceville, p.v. Knox Co. Ind.

Bruchsal, a town of the duchy of Baden, circle of Pfalz and Enz. It has a large salt-work, and is seated on the river Satz, 5 m. S. E. of Philippsburg. Pop. about 6,000.

Bruck, a town of Saxony, 25 m. N. by W. of Wittenburg.

Bruck, a town of Austria, on the river Leyta, 20 m. E. S. E. of Vienna.

Bruck, or **Brug**, a town of Switzerland, in Argau, with a college, seated on the river Aar, 22 m. S. E. of Basel.

Bruck, or **Pruck**, a town of Bavaria, on the river Ammer, 12 m. W. of Munich. Another in the Palatinate, 22 m. N. N. E. of Ratisbon.

Bruck, or **Pruck**, a town of Germany in Stiria, capital of a circle of its name. It stands on the river Muehr, 24 m. N. N. W. of Gratz, and 82 S. W. of Vienna.

Bruc, a river in Somersetshire, Eng. which rises in Selwood forest, on the borders of Wiltshire, and flows through the county, by Bruton and Glastonbury, into Bridgewater bay.

Brug, or **Brig**, a town of Switzerland, in the Valais, seated on the Rhone, 39 m. E. of Sion.

Bruges, a city of the Netherlands, in Flanders. It was once a great trading town; but, in the 16th century, the civil wars drove the trade first to Antwerp, and then to Amsterdam. The inhabitants are estimated at 20,000, but it is not populous in proportion to its extent. Its situation still commands some trade, for its has canals to Ghent, Ostend, Slays, Nieuport, Furnes, Ypres, and Dun-

kirk. Bruges has been often taken. It is 14 m. E. of Ostend.

Brugge, or *Bruggen*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Hildesheim, on the river Leyne, 12 m. S. W. of Hildesheim.

Bruggen, a town of Germany, the duchy of Juliers; seated on the Schwalm, 6 m. N. E. of Ruremonde.

Brugendo, a town of the territory of Genoa, at the foot of the Apennines, 35 m. E. S. E. of Genoa.

Bruguiera La, a town of France, in the department of Tarn, 5 m. S. of Cashes. Pop. about 4,000.

Brühl, a town of the Lower Rhine, in the electorate of Cologne, about 7 m. S. of the city of Cologne. Pop. about 2,000.

Brumau, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Hradisch, at the foot of the Carpathian Mountains, on the frontiers of Hungary, 26 m. E. Hradisch.

Brummen, a populous village of Holland, in Guelderland, on the road from Arnheim, to Zutphen.

Brump, or *Brumeth*, a frontier town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, 10 m. N. of Strasburg.

Brune, or *Prunecken*, a town of the Tyrol, situate in a fork of two branches of the river Rientz; it has medicinal baths in its vicinity, and is about 15 m. E. by N. of Brixen.

Brunn, or *Brinn*, a town of Moravia, capital of a circle of the same name, and a bishop's see. It is defended by a strong fortress, called Spilberg, built on an eminence; and has manufactures of cloth, velvet, and plush. The Prussians besieged it in 1742, but were obliged to raise the siege. It is seated at the confluence of the Zwittau and Schwartz, 33 m. S. W. of Olmutz. Long. 16. 38. E. lat. 49. 13. N.

Brunnen, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Schweiz. Here the cantons of Uri, Schweiz, and Unterwalden, formed the alliance which was the foundation of the republic of Switzerland. It is seated on the Waldstädter See, 2 m. S. W. of Schweiz.

Brunsbüttel, a town of Germany, in Holstein, near the mouth of the Elbe, 13 m. N. W. of Glückstadt.

Brunswick, *Duchy of*, a territory of Germany, in the south part of the circle of Lower Saxony. This territory formed the patrimony of the family of Guelph, Welf, or Whelps, who trace their descent from the marquis of Este, who died about the middle of the 10th century. In 1546, it was divided by Ernest, the then duke, between his two sons; one founding the dukedom of Brunswick Luneburg, and the other of Brunswick Wolfenbüttel; the former will be described under the head of Luneburg and Hanover, and the other under that of Wolfenbüttel.

Brunswick, the chief town of the states of Brunswick Wolfenbüttel, is situate in the principality of Wolfenbüttel, on the banks of the river Ocker, which falls into the Aller. It is strongly fortified, and contains ten Lutheran churches, a cathedral, dedicated to St. Blasius, one Calvinist, and one Catholic church, a college, two academies, a mint, opera house, town hall, &c. The ducal palace was formerly a monastery. There is a large building appropriated as a public storehouse for wine. It has several manufactories, and claims the invention of the spinning wheel; and is distinguished for its breweries of *mum*, made principally from wheaten malt, with a portion of oat and bean

malt, tops of fir and birch, and various herbs; and, with the exception of Leipzig and Frankfort, the fairs of Brunswick are more numerous attended than in any other town in Germany. It formerly ranked as a free independent city; and for the continuance of its freedom it long and strenuously contended; but towards the close of the 17th century, yielded all its pretensions, and became the ducal residence in 1764. It is 47 m. W. by N. of Magdeburg, 35 E. by S. of Hanover, and about 110 S. by E. of Hamburg, in the lat. of 52. 16. N. and 10. 30. of E. long. Pop. about 35,000.

Brunswick, *New*, a province of British America, extending from the bay of Fundy south, in the lat. of 45., to the frontier of Lower Canada, in the lat. of 48. N., bounded on the west, partly by the Schoodic River, and partly by a conventional line running from the head of tide water in the above river, which divides it from the American State of Maine, in the long. of 67. 45. W., to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in the long. of 64. It is joined to Nova Scotia, at the south-east corner, by an isthmus, about 15 miles in breadth, and contains an area of about 8,500 square miles, and an aggregate population of about 60,000. It is intersected from the north by the river St. John, which falls over a rapid into the bay of Fundy; the rapid impedes the navigation for vessels of 100 tons burthen for a hundred miles, and vast quantities of masts and logs of timber are floated down for shipment in the bay, which is spacious and secure. St. John's, the chief town of the province, it situate on the east shore of the bay, immediately contiguous to the river of the same name. It has several rivers running from W. to E. into the gulf of St. Lawrence, on which side of the province are several spacious bays, such as Chaleur, Mirimichi, Richibucto, &c., from whence vast quantities of timber are shipped to Great Britain annually. A few tribes of native Indians are scattered over the province. It possesses in general a capable soil, but cultivation has made but little progress; the inhabitants depending more on the forests and the fishery, in obtaining a supply of manufactures and other foreign productions, than on agriculture. Besides St. John's, the other chief towns are, St. Andrews, on the east bank of the Schoodic, and St. Ann's, or, as it is now called, Fredericton, which is the seat of the provincial government, about 80 m. up the river St. John.

Brunswick, p.t. Cumberland Co. Me. Pop. 3,747. It is situated on the south side of Androscoggin river, 26 m. N. E. of Portland. The river has many falls at this place on which are situated a number of mills as well as cotton and woolen manufactories. But what chiefly distinguishes the town is *Bowdoin College*, which was established here in 1806. It has a President and 6 professors. Its library contains 12,000 vols. and it has a philosophical and chemical apparatus and a cabinet of minerals. The college is supported partly by the income of property bequeathed by James Bowdoin, Governor of Massachusetts, from whom it derives its name. The number of students is 137. There are 3 vacations, in May, September and December, of 13 weeks. Commencement is in September.

Brunswick, p.t. Rensselaer Co. N. Y. Pop. 2,570. Also the name of 3 towns in Vt., Pa., and Ohio.

Brunswick, a south frontier county of the E District of Virginia, bordering on Northampton

county, North Carolina. The south-west corner jets upon the Roanoke river. Pop. 15,770. Lawrenceville is the chief town.

Brunswick, a maritime and frontier county at the south extremity of North Carolina. It is bounded on the north and east by Cape Fear River. It is a swampy and desolate district. Pop. 6,523. Smithville, near the mouth of Cape Fear River, 255 m. S. by E. of Raleigh, is the chief town. It has also a town of the same name about 30 miles up the river.

Brunswick, a seaport of the state of Geo., chief town of Glynn county, with a safe harbour, capable of containing a numerous fleet of men of war. It is seated in a fertile country, at the mouth of Turtle River, in St. Simon Sound, 60 m. S. S. W. of Savannah, and 10 S. of Darien. Long. 81. O. W. lat. 31. 10. N.

Bruny's Isle, an island off the S. E. point of Van Dieman's Land, about 30 m. in length, indented by Adventure Bay.

Bruree, a parish in the county of Limerick, Ireland. Pop. in 1821, 4,038. A small village of the same name, within the parish, 16 m. S. of Limerick, was formerly celebrated as the half yearly rendezvous of the Irish bards; but avarice and oppression have long since subdued all social intercourse among the native Irish; and the minstrel has not sounded at Bruree since 1746.

Brussels, or *Bruzelles*, one of the chief cities of Belgium, in South Brabant, and formerly the capital of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. It stands on a gentle eminence on the banks of the Senne, a small stream flowing into the Scheldt. Its existence can be traced to a very remote period, and the simplicity of its origin forms a striking contrast with its subsequent splendour. Early in the seventh century, St. Gery, bishop of Cambray, erected a small chapel in one of the islands formed by the Senne, and there preached the gospel to the surrounding peasantry. The beauty of the situation, and the piety and eloquence of the preacher, attracted many to the spot; their united numbers soon formed a large village, which increased so, that in the year 990 it could boast of a market and a castle. In process of time it became the favourite residence of the dukes of Brabant, and of the Austrian governors who succeeded them, and even acquired the title of "the ornament of the Netherlands." In the year 1555, it was chosen by the emperor Charles V. as the place in which he made a formal resignation of his dominions to his son, afterwards Philip II.: the chair in which he sat, on that memorable occasion, is still religiously preserved. During the wars that raged in Europe in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and of which the Netherlands were the principal theatre, Brussels underwent its share of suffering; being occupied, in turn, by each of the contending powers. In 1695 it was bombarded by marshal Villeroy; when fourteen churches, and upwards of 4,000 houses, were destroyed. After the celebrated battle of Ramillies, its keys were surrendered to the duke of Marlborough. It was taken by the French under marshal Saxe in 1746, but restored to its former master at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. During the revolutionary war it again fell into the hands of the French, to whom it remained subject till the general peace of Europe in 1814. While under their government, it was made the seat of a court of criminal and special justice, a chamber and tribunal of commerce, and a court of appeal for five departments.

During the revolution of 1830, it was the scene of the most bloody battles between the inhabitants and the Dutch troops. The 24th, 25th and 26th of October were days of perpetual and terrible carnage in the streets of the city. The Dutch were driven out of Brussels on the 27th with the loss of 3,000 men.

Brussels has always been eminent as a manufacturing town; the fabric of lace, which is in high estimation every where, gives employment to upwards of 10,000 individuals. Its camlets, and still more its carpets, are much admired, and command high prices. It is also celebrated for the manufacture of carriages, which are considered to be superior to those of London and Paris in cheapness and elegance. Neither, although in an island position, is it without a considerable share of commerce, not only with the surrounding parts, but with foreign countries. It owes this great advantage to its numerous canals, by which it communicates with the Scheldt. The principal of these is that leading to Antwerp, constructed about the year 1560, at an expense of £170,000 sterling. It is 110 feet above the level of the sea.

The present flourishing condition of the city is also owing to the great influx of foreigners, particularly French and English. To the latter it has become peculiarly attractive of late years, from its contiguity to the plain of Waterloo; but, before that period, the salubrity and mildness of its temperature, the cheapness of its economical arrangements, and the tone of its society, had made it a favourite place of abode with numbers of this nation. So early as the time of Cromwell, it was marked in the annals of England, as being the chosen residence of Charles II., and of his brother, afterwards James II., during the greater part of the period of their exclusion from their native country. The interior of the town, of itself, offers much to attract and to retain strangers. Its environs are also beautiful by nature, and are rendered still more so by the elegant additions of art guided by refined taste.

The city was formerly surrounded by a wall and ditch, neither of which now exist: what were the ramparts, are, at present, beautiful walks bordered with trees; those to the north and east are called boulevards. The lower part of the city, adjacent to the river, is irregular, and, from its situation, somewhat unhealthy; but in the new part, which occupies the more elevated portions, the streets are spacious and airy, the houses well built and lofty. Considerable attention is paid to architectural ornament; and the custom of painting the outside with some lively colour presents an agreeable variety to the eye.

The appearance of the city is much enlivened by the elegance of its squares; the principal are the Place Royale, the Great Market, the Place St. Michael, the Corn Market, and the Grand Sablon. Of these, the great market-place is indisputably the finest: it is an oblong of large dimensions; each side is of a different style of architecture, yet all combine to form a whole highly pleasing to the view. The town hall, and several of those of the different trading companies, form three of the sides, and one uniform edifice on the remaining side completes the parallelogram. St. Michael's square, also, deservedly attracts much attention: it is, like the former, an extended oblong; but it differs from it in having the buildings of uniform architecture, ornamented with pillars of the Doric order. The centre has been planted

and laid out as a pleasure ground. The fish market, which has been but a few years erected, is one of the neatest in Europe. There is also a market for frogs, which are brought alive in pails and cans, and prepared for dressing on the spot. The hind limbs, which are the only parts used, are cut from the body with scissors by the women who bring the animals for sale.

The favourite place of recreation for the inhabitants is the Park. It is a large pleasure ground, adjoining the palace, laid out with great taste, planted with a variety of fine trees and flowering shrubs, and diversified with lawns ornamented with fountains and statues. Some of these latter are of the purest style of sculpture. In the centre is a fine basin, stocked with gold and silver fish. On each side of the principal walk is a valley planted so as to exclude all annoyance from the overpowering rays of the sun. A fountain, in one of these, is marked with an inscription, stating that Peter the Great, during his residence here, sat down by its margin to drink a bottle of wine: another version of the story says, that he fell into it, while strolling through the park after dinner. Both may be true.

One of the approaches to the town also forms a favourite promenade. It is called the Allee Verte, and is planted with a triple row of trees along the canal; the prospect of which, with the numerous villas around, and the varying scenes of pleasure and employment that every moment present themselves, render it singularly beautiful.

A copious supply of water is secured to the inhabitants by a number of fountains, whose elegance of structure adds much to the beauty of the city. One of the finest was erected by Lord Aylesbury, an English nobleman, as a public expression of his gratitude for an agreeable residence of forty years in the town. The water for the supply of these fountains is raised, by machinery, from a lake about half a mile from the city.

The palace of the States-general is a magnificent building, supported on pillars of the Ionic order. Its entrance leads to a spacious hall, on each side of which is a marble staircase; one conducting to the chamber of peers, the other to the chamber of deputies. This latter is in the form of a semicircle, with a very capacious gallery for the people. The town-hall is a noble specimen of the old irregular but highly ornamented Gothic style. So irregular is the building, that its tower stands at a considerable distance from the centre. The elevation of this part of the edifice is 364 feet: it is surmounted with a statue of St. Michael with the dragon under his feet, in copper gilt, seventeen feet high, which it turns on a pivot, and serves as a vane for showing the direction of the wind.

The Orange Palace, generally called La Vieille Cour, was formerly the residence of the governors of Belgium; but is now occupied as a museum, a public library, a cabinet of natural history, and singing and dancing schools. It is also furnished with a valuable, though not large, collection of Flemish paintings. The library, which contains upwards of 100,000 volumes, was chiefly collected from suppressed convents. Adjoining the building is a fine botanic garden, containing more than 4,000 exotics. The philosophical college, which has been but a few years in existence, is founded on a liberal scale. The great hall, or amphitheatre, is capable of accommodating 1,200 persons. Each student has a room furnished at the expense of government; all the courses of

lectures are gratuitous; and stipends are allowed to a number of pupils whose means are not adequate to defray the moderate expenses of their board.

The principal church is that of St. Gudule, erected on an eminence, and adorned with two square towers which command a very extensive prospect. It contains no less than sixteen chapels, which are enriched with numerous paintings. The windows are adorned with curious painted glass; and the pulpit exhibits a beautiful specimen of sculpture in wood, both as to design and execution. The monument of John II. duke of Brabant is in the choir: it is of black marble, with a lion of copper, weighing 6,000 pounds couching on it. The archduke Ernest has also a mausoleum here. This church is celebrated in legendary history for three miraculous hosts, which were stolen by Jews, but were afterwards restored. The event is commemorated by an annual procession, during which time the church is decorated with six exquisite pieces of tapestry explanatory of the event.

The cemeteries are detached from the churches, being situate outside the boulevards. David, the celebrated French painter, is buried in that without the gate of Louvain. Among the hospitals, is one for foundlings, one for penitent women of the town, and a third in which strangers are maintained gratuitously for three days.

In the village of Lacken, about half a league to the north of Brussels, is the splendid palace of Schoenburg, or Schoonenburg, originally intended for the reception of the governor of the Netherlands. During the reign of Napoleon, it was occasionally his residence, as also that of his brother, the late king of Holland. The interior of the palace is laid out in a style of superior magnificence. A subterranean grotto, and some temples connected with it, are also much admired.

The inhabitants of Brussels are Catholics, and speak the French language, but all religious tenets are tolerated. The population has increased considerably since 1814; and, in the absence of correct data, may be estimated at 80,000 to 90,000. It is 25 miles S. of Antwerp, about the same distance E. by S. of Ghent, and 148 N. by E. of Paris. Lat. 50. 51. N. long. 4. 22. E.

Bruton, a town in Somersetshire, Eng. Here are manufactures of silk and hosiery; a free-school, founded by Edward VI.; and a stately alma-house, consisting of the ruins of a priory, with an income of nearly £3,000 per annum. It is seated on the river Brue, 12 m. S. E. of Wells and 100 W. of London. Pop in 1821, 1,658.

Brutus, a township of Cayuga county, New York, lying between the south shore of Lake Ontario, and the Erie Canal, 161 m. W. by N. of Albany. Pop. 1,827.

Brux, a town in the north part of the circle of Saz, Bohemia.

Bruyeres, a town of France, in the department of Vosges, 11 m. E. N. E. of Epinal. Pop. 1,900.

Bryan, a small maritime county of the state of Georgia, bounded on the north by the Ogeechee River, which divides it from Chatham county; the Cannouchee River intersects it from the S. W. corner, falling into the Ogeechee about the centre of the north side. Pop. 2,319. The court-house of the county is about 15 miles south of Savannah, and 206 S. E. by E. of Milledgeville.

Bryansbridge, a village of Ireland, in the parish of Killaloe, county of Clare, seated on the Shannon, 8 m. N. of Limerick.

Brzesc, or *Polesia, Palatinate of*, a district of Russian Poland, lying between the rivers Bug on the west, and Dnieper on the east, intersected by the line of the 52nd degree of N. lat., and also from W. to E. by the Przypice River, with numerous collateral branches falling into the Dnieper. These rivers, from a total absence of all attempts to free the obstructions of their currents, tend to make Brzesc a marshy and dreary district, which, under social and reciprocal arrangements, might easily be made to rank among the most fertile in Europe. The Pina, a branch of the Przypice, is united by a canal to the Machawiza, a branch of the Bug, falling into the Vistula, thereby uniting the waters of the Black Sea with those of the Baltic.

Brzesc Litov, the chief town of the above district is situate at the confluence of the river Machawiza with the Bug, opposite to Theresopol. It is a considerable place, the see of a Greek bishop, and celebrated for its being the chief place for the instruction of Jews destined for rabbinical pursuits. It is strongly fortified, and has a castle on an eminence about 100 m. E. by S. of Warsaw, and 250 S. E. of Dantzic.

Brzesc, is also the name of another town, capital of another Palatinate of the same name, lying between the rivers Wartha on the S. W. and Vistula on the N. E. The town, seated near the Vistula, is about 90 m. W. by N. of Warsaw, and 150 due S. of Dantzic.

Brzezany, a town in the S. E. part of Austrian Galicia, seated near a small lake communicating with the Dneister River. Pop. about 5,000.

Brzo, and **Brzo**, begin the names of numerous other towns and villages in different parts of Poland and Galicia, but none of them merit any particular notice.

Brzernitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, on the frontier of the principality of Mieszen, with manufactures of lace, fire-arms, and hardware, 24 m. W. N. W. of Saatz. Another, in the north part of the circle of Prachin, 18 m. W. N. W. of Pisek.

Bua, an island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia, called likewise Partridge Island, because frequented by those birds. It is joined by a bridge to the town of Traon, about 20 m. W. S. W. of Spalatro.

Buarcos, a town of Portugal, in Beira, on the sea-coast, at the mouth of the Mondego, 27 m. S. of Aveira. It suffered greatly by the earthquake which destroyed the greater part of Lisbon in 1759.

Buccari, or **Buchari**, a seaport of the Austrian empire, on the coast of Morlachia, at the head of the N. E. part of the gulf of Venice, declared by the emperor, in 1780, a free port for commerce with the East Indies; but the favour might just as well have applied to trading with the moon, for any advantage that has resulted from the declaration. It is 12 m. E. of Fiume. Pop. about 3,000.

Buchanes, the most eastern promontory of Scotland, to the east of Peterhead, in Aberdeenshire, in long. 1. 34. W. lat. 57. 27. N. Near this promontory are the Bullers of Buchan, and other stupendous rocks and precipices, much admired for their awful grandeur.

Bucharia. See *Bokharia*.

Buchau, a town of Suabia, with a nunnery, seated on a small lake, called Feyder See, 25 m. S. W. of Ulm.

Buchan, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, 26 m. S. W. of Saatz.

Buchatz, a town of Brandenburg, in the middle mark, seated on the Dahme, near the frontier of Lusatia, 23 m. S. S. E. of Berlin.

Bucharest, a strong city of European Turkey, capital of Wallachia, where the hospodar commonly resides. The patriarchal church is large, adjoining to the palace of the archbishop; and in a square, near the centre of the town, is the great church of St. George, the patron saint of Wallachia. The inhabitants are estimated at 60,000. It is seated on the Domboriza, which falls into the Danube, 25 m. S. S. E. of Tergovist, and 200 N. by W. of Adrianople. Long. 26. 8. E. lat. 44. 37. N.

Buchorn, a town of Suabia, seated on the north bank of the lake of Constance, 18 m. N. W. of Lindau.

Buckden, a village in Huntingdonshire, Eng. 5 m. S. W. of Huntingdon, and 61 N. of London. Here is a superb palace of the bishops of Lincoln, and several of the prelates have been interred in the church. Pop. 368.

Buckeburg, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Schauenburg, with a castle, on the river Aa, 3 m. E. S. E. of Minden.

Buckingham, *Old and New*, two towns in Norfolk, Eng. 12 m. E. by N. of Thetford, and 93 N. E. of London. Pop. together 1,354.

Buckfastleigh, a village in Devonshire, Eng. three miles S. by W. of Ashburton. Here are some remains of a Cistercian abbey; and many of the houses are built with materials from its ruins. Pop. 2,240.

Buckfield, p.t. Oxford Co. Me. Pop. 1,510.

Buckhead, p.t. Fairfield Dis. S. C. 33 m. N. Columbia.

Buckingham, an interior county of England, bounded on the south by the river Thames, which divides it from Berkshire, east by the counties of Middlesex, Hertford, and Bedford, south by Northampton, and west by Oxfordshire. The south part is intersected by the Ouse River, running from west to east into Bedfordshire, working several corn and paper mills, but is now navigable within the county. The Syssel runs from south to north into the Ouse, and the Coln, which divides the county from that of Middlesex, runs from north to south into the Thames. The Thame, which rises in the centre of the county, runs west, falling into the Thames, in Oxfordshire. The north part is intersected by a range of chalk hills, and the Grand Junction Canal runs through the south-east part of the county, being carried over the river Ouse, by an aqueduct three quarters of a mile in length. The county may be considered divided by the chalk hills into two extensive plains the south part producing wheat and beans of superior quality, and the north part appropriated more to pasture. In addition to its chalk, which is distributed over all its inland counties, for whitewashing, it has veins of fuller's earth and ochre.

This county has long been celebrated for its corn and cattle: formerly fine flocks of sheep were fed in the vale of Aylesbury, but the breeding of these useful animals has been for some time on the decline. At present this vale feeds oxen for the London market, to which it also sends immense supplies of butter weekly. There is a small proportion of arable land in the northern division of the county; and not much in any other part, except the Chiltern districts, which are usually cultivated with wheat, barley, oats, beans, and malfain. In the neighbourhood of

Aylesbury, ducks are reared very early in the spring, and sometimes at Christmas, which being sent to London, sell at high price. The only manufactures of consequence in this county are those of bonelace and paper. The former is carried on at Olney, Newport-Pagnell, and Hanslope, and the latter principally in the neighbourhood of Wycomb. At Amersham there is a manufacture of sacking and of white cotton goods; and at Marlow are some large works of copper, brass, and brass-wire; and mills for making thimbles and pressing rape and linseed. This county is adorned with several magnificent seats, and in various parts Roman roads and military stations are traced, and Roman antiquities have been occasionally discovered. The principal towns are Aylesbury, Buckingham, Marlow; and of a secondary class, Amersham, Wycomb, and Wendover; each of which returns two members to parliament, in addition to two for the county.

Buckingham, a borough, and one of the principal towns in the preceding county, is situate on the north bank of the Ouse, by which it is nearly surrounded, and over which there are three bridges. It is a place of considerable antiquity, having been fortified by Edward the Elder in 918, against the incursions of the Danes. It had formerly a castle in the centre of the town, on the site of which, towards the close of the last century, an elegant new church was erected. The summer assizes for the county are held here. The town hall is a spacious edifice of brick. A great number of calves are fattened, and large quantities of butter made for the London market in this part of the county: lace is also made here. Market on Saturday. Pop. in 1821, including four adjoining hamlets, 3,465, 16 m. north of Aylesbury, 26 N. E. of Oxford, 23 S. W. of Northampton, and 55 N. of London.

Buckingham, an interior county in the E. district of Virginia, forming nearly a square, the west and north sides of which are bounded by James River. Pop. 18,351. The court-house, in the centre of the county is 64 m. W. of Richmond. Also the name of three towns in Pa.

Buckinghamshire, a county of Lower Canada, in the district of Trois Rivières, on the south bank of the St. Lawrence.

Buckland, p.t. Franklin Co. Mass. 105 m. W. N. W. Boston. Pop. 1,039.

Bucks, a frontier county in the E. district of the state of Pennsylvania, bounded on the north-east and south-east by the Delaware River, which divides it from New Jersey, and on the south-west by Montgomery county, the south-west corner jetting upon Philadelphia. Population, 45,740. Bristol, the chief town, in the south-east part of the county, on the bank of the Delaware, is 142 m. E. of Harrisburg, and 18 N. E. of Philadelphia.

Bucksport, p.t. Hancock Co. Me. on the E. bank of the Penobscot, 17 m. above Castine. It is a maritime town and has a considerable trade. Pop. 2,237.

Buda, or *Ofen*, the capital of Lower Hungary, situate on the side of a hill, on the west side of the Danube, over which is a bridge of boats to Pest. The inhabitants are estimated at 25,000. The churches and public buildings are handsome. In the adjacent country are vineyards, which produce excellent wine. Prior to 1526, when it surrendered to the Turks, it was the residence of the kings of Hungary. From that period, for 160 years, it was an object of jealousy and contention

between the Turks and the Christian powers of Europe; when, in 1686, it surrendered to the latter, who strengthened the fortifications, and by whom it has since been retained without interruption. It suffered greatly by fire in 1810, when 600 houses were destroyed; but their places have since been supplied with improved buildings. It is about 130 m. E. S. E. of Vienna, and 180 N. N. W. of Belgrade. Long. 19. 5. E. lat. 47. 30. N.

Budanitz, a town at the north-west end of Sclavonia, near the south bank of the Drave, 23 m. S. W. of Funfkirchen.

Budlich, a town of Germany, in the territory of Treves; seated on the Traen, 12 m. E. N. E. of Treves.

Budrich, or *Burich*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Cleves; seated on the Rhine, 22 m. S. E. of Cleves, and 4 S. E. of Wesel.

Budin, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Rakonitz, with a castle, 9 m. S. by W. of Leutmeritz.

Budingen, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, with a castle; situate on the Sambach, 25 m. E. N. E. of Frankfurt, on the Maine.

Budinza, a town of Sclavonia, 18 m. S. W. of Essey.

Budoa, a strong seaport of Dalmatia, and a bishop's see. It sustained a siege by the Turks, in 1686, and is 30 miles S. E. of Ragusa. Long. 18. 58. E. lat. 42. 10. N.

Budrio, a town of Italy, in the Bolognese, 8 m. E. of Bologna.

Budweis, a fortified town of Bohemia in the circle of Bechin, and lately a bishop's see. In the environs are mines of gold and silver. It is seated on the Muldau, 75 m. S. by W. of Prague.

Budweis, a town of Moravia in the circle of Znaim, 40 m. S. W. of Bunn, and 65 N. N. W. of Vienna.

Buenos Ayres. Under this head it has been usual to include a vast portion of the southern divisions of the western hemisphere, extending from the 13th to the 41st deg. of south lat. comprising an area of about 1,450,000 square miles; constituted a vice-royalty of Spain in 1778, but from the period of July, 1806, to July, 1821, it continued in perpetual revolution; when at the latter period it was constituted an independent republic by the title of the *United Provinces of South America*, under which head its aggregate and general features will be found exhibited.

Buenos Ayres, one of the eight united provinces of South America, is the most easterly division of the republic, being bounded on the east from the 26th to the 34th deg. of south lat. by the Brazilian territory, and from the 34th to the frontier of Patagonia, in the lat. of 41 south by the Atlantic Ocean; divided into two parts north and south by the great river La Plata, which falls into the Atlantic Ocean, between the lats. of 35. and 37. The north part of this province is intersected from north to south by the great rivers Parana and Uruguay, the united waters of which form the La Plata. This part is bounded on the west by a conventional line, which divides it from the province of Cordova, from 50 to 120 m. W. of Parana River. The greater portion of this division of the province is exceedingly fertile, and the congeniality of its climate worthy of the title which it has conferred upon the country. It contains several considerable towns, the most important of which are Corrientes in the north, on the east bank of the Parana; Santa Fe, south, on the west bank of the ditto; and Monte Video on the north bank of the

La Plata towards its entrance into the sea. On the east bank of the Uruguay there are numerous settlements founded by the Jesuits. The south part of this province is also divided by a conventional line from Cordova, and south by the Rio Negro, which separates it from Patagonia, and is intersected from north-west to south-east, between the lat. of 38. and 40. by the Colorado River, and in the lat. of 36. by the Saladillo, which falls into the La Plata. This part of the province is very little known, but is celebrated as containing the chief town and seat of government of the eight united provinces.

Buenos Ayres, city of, is seated on the south bank of the La Plata, about 180 miles from its mouth, in the lat. of 34. 35. S. and 58. 24. of W. long. opposite to where the Uruguay forms its junction with the Parana. This city is justly esteemed as the finest country and as containing the most active and intelligent population of all South America. It was founded by Mendoza, in 1535, but afterwards abandoned; and in 1544, another colony of the Spaniards came here, who left it also; but it was rebuilt in 1582, and inhabited by Spaniards and the native Americans. It was, however, but little known to the world until the commencement of the last century, up to which period the intercourse of the country had been restrained by a rigorous monopoly, when in 1740 the annual fleet of the monopolists sailed for the last time to Cadiz, the intercourse being thrown open to the whole of Spain. In 1774, the freedom of its intercourse was extended to the greater part of the ports of the other Spanish governments in America; and in 1778, when the provinces of Buenos Ayres, which had previously been under the government of Peru, were constituted a separate viceroyalty, and the city of Buenos Ayres made the seat of the viceroy, it gradually increased in extent, population, and importance, during the remainder of the last century; about which period the imperial French government under Napoleon sent emissaries for the purpose of rendering it subservient to the views and policy of France, which tended materially to retard its commerce and career, on which alone the prosperity of the city depended. To counteract this influence, the English, in 1806, sent an expedition from the Cape of Good Hope against Buenos Ayres, which they took by surprise in the month of May of that year, but the whole force were compelled to surrender at discretion, after a few weeks, to a body a militia under the command of General Liniers, a partizan of the French government. In June of the following year, successive reinforcements having arrived from England, a renewed attack was made upon the city with a force of 10,000 men under the command of General Whitelocke, but the inhabitants, animated by Liniers to the most determined resistance, and aided by the militia, converted every house into a fortress, from which they assailed the English troops at all points with such disastrous effect, as to compel the whole force to surrender prisoners-of-war. From this period, up to July, 1816, the city became the theatre of internal dissensions, when a declaration of independence was agreed upon, and it has since then remained comparatively tranquil, and been progressively recovering from the disasters of the preceding fifteen or twenty years. The buildings of Buenos Ayres are stately and uniform, and the streets regular. Among the public buildings are a stately cathedral, and two or three churches, town hall,

several convents, and other similar institutions. The public edifices are all built of stone of a whitish colour, and produce an imposing effect. Its commercial intercourse now extends to all parts of the world, and its export productions of hides and tallow, in addition to the silver and gold from the mines of Potosi, &c. enable it to command an abundant supply of all the manufactured productions of Europe and Asia, as well as of every other commodity, from every quarter of the globe. The population, which at the commencement of the present century was estimated at about 40,000, in 1835, was supposed to amount to 70,000.

Buffalo, p.t. Erie Co. N. Y. on Lake Erie, near its outlet. This is a port of entry with a good harbour, furnished at the entrance with a lighthouse. It is the great emporium of the lake commerce and the point at which the great canal from Albany joins the waters of the lake. The town occupies a pleasant spot on a gentle acclivity, and consists principally of one long street with many handsome and commodious buildings. It is a very flourishing place and increases fast from year to year. The harbour is frequented by great numbers of lake craft and steamboats. Pop. 8,653. There are 9 other towns called Buffalo, in the U. S. viz. 6 in Pa. and one in Ohio, Va. and Missouri.

Bug, a river of Poland, rising near Leopold or Limberg, running north, dividing Austrian Galicia from Russian Poland, to Brzesc, (which see.) It then takes a westerly course, between Galicia and Prussian Poland, falling into the Vistula a few miles below Warsaw.

Bugges Bay. See *Boni*.

Bugia, or *Bujein*, a seaport of Algiers, in the province of Constantina, at the mouth of the Major, on a bay of the Mediterranean. It has a strong castle, but Sir Edward Sprague destroyed several Algerine men of war under its walls in 1671. The harbour is safer and more capacious than that of Algiers, but its entrance is equally dangerous. The principal trade is in instruments of agriculture, made of iron, obtained from mountains near the town. It is 90 miles E. of Algiers. Long. 5. 28. E. lat. 36. 49. N.

Bugis, a town of Egypt, situate on the west shore of the Red Sea, almost opposite to Ziden, the port town of Mecca, and about 110 m. W. of it. Long. 36. 6. E. lat. 22. 15. N.

Builth, or *Bualt*, a town of Wales, in Brecknockshire. Here was an ancient castle, whose keep, its last remains, was burnt down in 1690. In this neighbourhood the Welsh made their last stand for independence, and were defeated by Edward I. in 1283. Builth has a manufacture of stockings. It is seated on the Wye, over which is a bridge into Radnorshire, 12 m. N. of Brecknock, and 173 W. by N. of London. Pop. 946.

Buis, a town of France, in the department of Drome, 40 m. E. of Orange, and 65 S. S. E. of Valence.

Buitrago, a fortified town of Spain, in New Castile, on the frontier of Segovia, celebrated for the wool collected in its environs. It is seated on the Lozoya, 40 m. N. of Madrid.

Bukharia Great. See *Bokhara*.

Bukharia Little. See *Cashgur*.

Bukovina, a district in the north-west part of the province of Moldavia, bordering on Galicia comprising about 4,000 square miles, and 160,000 inhabitants of various nations, among whom are about 2,000 gypsies. It is nominally under the dominion of Austria.

Bulac, a town of Egypt, on the Nile, two miles west of Cairo, and the port of that city. On the north side of it is the Caliac, whose banks are cut every year, to convey the waters of the Nile, by a canal, to Cairo.

Bulam, or **Boolam**, an island on the west coast of Africa, at the mouth of the Rio Grande. The soil is good; and a settlement of free blacks was formed here in 1792, but abandoned the following year. Long. 14. 30. W. lat. 11. 0. N.

Bulgaria, a province of European Turkey, bounded on the north by the Danube, which divides it from Wallachia and Bessarabia, east by the Black sea, south by Romania and Macedonia, and west by Servia. It is mountainous, but fertile in the intervening valleys. Sofia, or Sophia, on the frontier of Romania, 280 m. N. N. E. of Constantinople, is the capital.

Bullitt, a county of Kentucky, the west end of which borders upon the Ohio River. Pop. 5,660. Shepherdsville, 69 m. W. S. W. of Frankfort, is the chief town.

Bulloch, an interior county of Georgia, lying between the Cannouche and Great Ogechee Rivers. Pop. 2,586. Statesborough, in the centre of the county, 35 m. N. W. of Savannah, is the chief town.

Bullskin, a township in Fayette Co. Pa.

Bulltown, p.v. Lewis Co. Va.

Bunawe, a village of Scotland, in Argyleshire, on the east side of Loch Etive, at the influx of the river Awe. Here is an iron foundry, a valuable salmon fishery, and a bay that affords safe anchorage in any wind. It is 15 miles E. N. E. of Oban.

Buncomb, a large county at the western extremity of North Carolina, bounded on the north by Tennessee, and south by South Carolina. Pop. 16,259. Ashville, in the centre of the county, 273 m. W. by S. of Raleigh, is the chief town.

Bundelcund or **Bundela**, a cicar of Hindoostan, lying south of the Ganges, in the province of Allahabad, inhabited by a tribe of Rajpoots. It is a mountainous tract, and contains the celebrated diamond mines of Faunah, with some strong fortresses. Chatterpour is the capital. It was annexed to Benares in 1804.

Bungay, a town in Suffolk, Eng. seated on the Waveney, which is navigable hence to Yarmouth. It has two churches, and the ruins of a nunnery and a castle. It is 36 m. N. by E. of Ipswich, and 106 N. E. of London. Pop. 3,290.

Bungo, a kingdom of Japan, in the island of Ximo. The king of this country was converted to Christianity, and sent a solemn embassy to the pope in 1583. The capital is Fumay. Long. 132. 1. E. lat. 32. 40. N.

Bunioa, a mountain of Greece, between Janna and Livadia, extending to the gulf of Zeiton. The ancient name was Eta; and it is famous for the pass of Thermopylae, (so called from the hot baths in the neighbourhood) where Leonidas, and his 300 Spartans, resisted for three days the whole Persian army.

Bunker Hill, a steep height occupying the centre of the peninsula upon which stands the town of Charlestown, Massachusetts. The southern ex-remity offers a less abrupt eminence detached from the main height, and properly called Breed's Hill. Here was fought on the 17th of June 1775 the celebrated battle known as the Battle of Bunker Hill. General Warren fell in the action, and the Americans finally retreated from the spot, but the British suffered the loss of nearly half their

men and were unable to make the least use of their advantage. To perpetuate the memory of this obstinate struggle between the undisciplined



militia of New England and the veterans of Britain, a noble monument has been commenced on the spot, and is now about one third finished. It is a plain obelisk of granite, and will be 220 feet high.

Buntingford, a town in Hertfordshire, Eng. 31 m. N. by E. of London. Pop. 907.

Buntocals, a town of Hindoostan, in Canara, which has a great inland trade; situate near the Netrawari, 10 m. E. of Mangalore.

Buntzlau, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Jauer. It has a manufacture of brown pottery with gold and silver flowers; and is seated on the Bober, 23 m. W. by N. of Lignitz. Pop. 3,300.

Buntzlau, a circle in the north part of Bohemia, between Leutmeritz and Koniggratz, bounded on the north by Lusatia, and south by the Elbe, which divides it from Kaurzem. It contains about 1,850 square miles, and 280,000 inhabitants. The Iser intersects it from N. to S. falling into the Elbe.

Buntzlau, Alt, a town of Bohemia, seated on the Elbe, 16 m. S. S. W. of Jung Buntzlau.

Buntzlau, Jung, a town of Bohemia, capital of the circle of Buntzlau. It was a royal town under Rodolphus II. and is seated on the Iser, 28 m. N. N. E. of Prague.

Buragrag, a river of the kingdom of Fez, which enters the Atlantic Ocean, at Sallee.

Burdwan, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a district in Bengal, seated on the north bank of the Dummooda, 57 m. N. W. of Calcutta.

Burella, or **Civita, Burella**, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore, 20 m. S. of Lanciano.

Buren, a town of Holland, in Guelderland, with a fortified castle, 22 m. W. of Nimeguen. Pop. 3,500.

Buren, or **Bueren**, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Paderborn, seated on the Alme, 10 m. S. by W. of Paderborn.

Buren, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, seated on the Aar, 6 miles S. by W. of Soleure.

Burford, a town in Oxfordshire, Eng. Here are manufactures of saddles, dussels, and rugs. It is seated on the Windrush, 17 m. W. by N. of Oxford, and 72 m. W. of London. Pop. 1,686.

Burg, a town of Holland, in the county of Zutphen, seated on the Old Yssel, 18 m. E. by N. of Nimeguen.

Burg, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, on the River Ihle, 12 m. N. N. E. of Magdeburg. Pop. about 7,000.

Burg, or **Borg**, a town of Westphalia, in the

duchy of Berg, with manufactures of gun barrels and woollen stuffs; seated on the Wipper, 18 m. S. E. of Dusseldorf.

Burgas, a town of European Turkey, in Rumania, 50 m. W. of the coast of the Black Sea, and 116 N. N. W. of Constantinople.

Burgau, a town of Suabia, with a castle which gives name to a marquisate, ceded to Bavaria in 1805, and now forming part of the circle of the Upper Danube. It is seated on the Mindel, 6 m. E. of Guntzburg, (the capital) and 22 N. N. W. of Augsburg.

Burgdorf, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, with a castle, seated on an eminence, on the river Emmen, 8 m. N. E. of Bern.

Burgdorf, a town of Lower Saxony, in Lunenburg, with a castle, on the river Awe, 15 m. S. of Zell.

Burgh, a village in Cumberland, Eng. 5 miles W. N. W. of Carlisle. Near it is a column, erected to denote the spot where Edward I. died, when preparing for an expedition against Scotland.

Burghausen, a town of Germany, in the principality of Fulda, on the river Haun, 8 m. N. N. E. of Fulda.

Burghausen, properly **Burkhausen**, (which see.) **Burglengenfel**, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Neuburg, seated on the river Nab, 16 m. N. W. of Ratisbon.

Burgos, a city of Spain, capital of Old Castile, and an archbishop's see. It has an antique castle, once the abode of the kings of Castile; and the cathedral is one of the most magnificent Gothic fabrics in Europe. The squares, public buildings, and fountains, are fine. In 1812 the allied army, under Wellington, entered Burgos, after the battle of Salamanca, and besieged the castle near three months, during which they made several attempts to carry it by assault, but in vain; and the allies were ultimately obliged to raise the siege and retire into Portugal, but it surrendered the following year without resistance. It is seated partly on a mountain, and partly on the river Aranzon, 95 m. E. by S. of Leon, and 117 N. of Madrid. Pop. about 9,000.

Burga, or **Berdos**, a territory of Zahara, in the desert of Libya, to the south of Augila and east of Fezzan. The capital is of the same name, 250 m. S. S. W. of Augila, and 430 E. S. E. of Mourzook. Long. 21. 40. E. lat. 26. 10. N.

Burgundy, or **Bourgogne**, a late province of France, 112 miles long, and 75 broad; bounded on the east by Franche Comte, west by Bourbonnois and Nivernois, south by Lyonois, and north by Champagne. It is fertile in corn, fruits, and excellent wines, and is now formed into the three departments of Cote d'Or, Saone and Loire, and Yonne.

Burkampour, a town of Hindoostan, capital of Candeish, and, at one period, of the deccan also. It has a great trade in fine cotton for veils, shawls, &c. In the war with the Maharrattas in 1803 it surrendered to the British. It is situated in a delightful country, on the river Tapty, 225 m. E. by N. of Surat. Long. 76. 19. E. lat. 21. 25. N.

Buriano, a town of Tuscany, in the Siennese, near the lake Castiglione, 10 m. S. S. E. of Massa.

Burick. See **Budrich**.

Burka, a fortified seaport of Arabia, on the east coast, in the province of Oman, 45 m. W. N. W. of Mascat.

Burias, one of the Philippine islands lying within the S. E. promontory of Luzon.

Burke, a western county of North Carolina,

bounded on the west by the Blue Ridge of the Alleghany mountains, which divides it from Buncomb. The Great Catawba River rises from about twenty sources, at the foot of the mountains, within this county. Pop. 17,727. Morgantown, 205 m. W. of Raleigh, is the chief town.

Burke, a frontier county in Georgia, bounded on the N. E. by the Savannah River, which divides it from South Carolina. It is bounded on the south by the Great Ogeechee. Pop. 11,833. Waynesborough, in the centre of the county, 104 m. E. of Milledgeville and 75 N. W. of Savannah, is the chief town.

Burke, p.t. Caledonia Co. Vt. 86 m. N. E. Montpelier. Pop. 866.

Burken, a town of Germany, in the territory of Mentz, 27 m. E. of Heidelberg.

Burkhausen, a town of Bavaria, with an old fortified castle on a mountain. It is the seat of a regency, and stands on the river Salza, near its confluence with the Inn, 27 m. N. N. W. of Salzburg.

Burlington, a town of England. See **Bridlington**.

Burlington, p.t. Chittenden Co. Vt. on Lake Champlain, is a beautiful town situated at the bottom of a small bay. It has considerable commerce and manufactures and a population of 3,526. Here is the University of Vermont, which has a President and 4 Professors and Tutors. The library however is small. The number of students is 36. There are 2 vacations in January and August of 12 weeks. Commencement is in August.

Burlington, p.t. Middlesex Co. Mass. 10 m. N. W. Boston. Pop. 486.

Burlington, p.t. Hartford Co. Conn. Pop. 1,301.

Burlington, p.t. Otsego Co. N. Y. 65 m. W. Albany. Pop. 2,450.

Burlington, a county of New Jersey, the S. E. point of which jets upon the Atlantic Ocean, at little Egg Harbour, and the N. W. end is bounded by the Delaware River. Pop. 31,066. Chief town Mount Holly.

Burlington, city, in the Co. of the same name, N. J. stands on the Delaware opposite Bristol, 20 m. above Philad. It is handsomely situated, mostly on an island communicating with the main land by several bridges and causeways. There are 8 other towns of this name in Pa., Ohio, Ind., and Ken.

Burnham, a town in Norfolk, Eng. It stands near the sea, on the river Burn, in which is a small harbour. Around it are five villages of the same name, with an addition; and that of Burnham Thorp is the birthplace of the celebrated admiral lord Nelson, whose father was the rector. Burnham is 29 m. N. W. of Norwich, and 117 N. E. of London.

Burnham, a town in Essex, Eng. at the mouth of the river Crouch, which is here called Burnham Water. The Walfleet and Burnham oysters are the product of the creeks and pits of this river. Burnham is 11 m. S. E. of Malden. Pop. 1,371.

Burning Springs, the name given to certain springs in the western part of the State of New York, chiefly in the towns of Bristol, Middlesex and Canandaigua. They emit gas which may be set on fire. At Bristol the gas rises from the clefts of the slate rocks on the margin of a brook, and here it burns continually with a steady flame. Where it rises through the water it is formed into bubbles and flashes when the flame is applied

In Middlesex the springs lie along a tract about a mile in length, partly at the bottom of a valley. The gas arises from the summits of little hillocks of a dark bituminous mould, and burns with a steady flame. In winter when these hillocks are covered with snow, openings are made through it, and the gas when set on fire, burns in contact with the snow. Sometimes tubes of ice are formed about the currents of gas, and rise to the height of several feet; when several of these are lighted at once in a still evening, the illumination produces a most brilliant effect. There is another burning spring upon Niagara river about half a mile above the falls, and within a few feet of the rapids; the water is charged with sulphuretted hydrogen gas.

In the south-east part of Lake Erie, about 20 rods from the shore, is a burning spring rising from the bottom of the lake. The water is here 4 or 5 feet deep, and the stream from the spring is thrown to the surface with considerable force. When a brand is applied to the water it bursts into a flame. If drank, it proves a powerful emetic.

Buraley, a town in the parish of Whalley, Lancashire, Eng. situate at the foot of the range of hills which divide Lancashire from Yorkshire, in the centre of a very populous district, extensively occupied in the cotton manufacture, and abounding in coal; immediately contiguous to Burnley there are eight extensive collieries, about 30 extensive cotton mills and manufactories, four calico printers, five or six machine makers, &c. &c. The Leeds and Liverpool Canal nearly encircles the town, which in 1801 contained a population of only 3,305, but in 1821, 6,374; 24 miles due north of Manchester, and 15 W. of Halifax.

Burnt Island, an island near the south coast of Newfoundland, 15 m. E. S. E. of Cape Ray. Long. 58. 50. W. lat. 47. 30. N.

Burnt Islands, a cluster of islands in the Indian Ocean, W. N. W. from Goa. Long. 73. 30. E. lat. 16. 0. N.

Burntisland, a borough of Scotland, in Fifeshire, on the frith of Forth, with an excellent harbour, and a trade in ship-building. It is seated at the foot of lofty hills, 9 m. north of Leith. Pop. 2,136.

Burrampooter, *Magna*, or *Brahmapootra*, a river of Asia, which rises in the mountains of Thibet, near the head of the Ganges, in the lat. of 34. N. and of 80. of E. long. These two rivers, issuing from opposite sides of the same ridge of mountains, direct their course toward opposite quarters, till they are more than 700 miles asunder; and afterwards meet in one point near the sea, each having performed a winding course of about 1,400 miles. From its source, the Burrampooter proceeds S. E. through Thibet, where it is named Sampoo, or Zancin; that is, *the River*: after washing the border of the territory of Lassa, it proceeds S. E. beyond the 95th degree of E. long. to within 220 miles of Yunnan, the western-most province of China: it then turns suddenly to the west, and passing through Assam, assumes the name of Burrampooter. It enters Bengal on the N. E., makes a circuit round the western point of the Garrow Mountains, and then, altering its course to south, meets the Ganges about 40 m. from the sea, in the lat. of 22. 40. N. During the last 60 miles before its junction with the Ganges, it forms a stream which is regularly from four to five miles wide.

Burrillsville, p.t. Providence Co. R. I. in the N. W. corner of the state. Pop. 2,196.

Burton, t. Stafford Co. N. H. Pop. 235. Also town in Geauga Co. Ohio.

Bursa, or *Prusa*, a city of Asiatic Turkey, in Nætolia, built by Prusias, king of Bythinia. It was the capital of the Ottoman empire, before the taking of Constantinople; and it now contains about 60,000 inhabitants. It stands upon several little hills, at the bottom of Mount Olympus, and on the edge of a fine plain full of fruit-trees. So many springs proceed from the mount, that every house has its own fountain: and at its foot are splendid hot-baths. The mosques are elegant, as are the caravanseras. The Bezeztine is a large structure full of warehouses and shops, containing all the commodities of the east, besides their own manufactures in silk. Here are the best workmen in all Turkey, who are excellent imitators of the tapestry of Italy and France. None but muselmenn are permitted to dwell in the city; but the suburbs, which are much finer, and better peopled, are filled with Jews, Armenians, and Greeks. Bursa is seated on the banks of the Nilifur, which falls into the sea of Marmora, 68 m. S. by E. of Constantinople. Long. 29. 12. E. lat. 40. 12. N.

Bursledon, a village in Hampshire, Eng. five miles E. S. E. of Southampton. It stands on the Hamble, three miles from its mouth, and several ships have been built here for the navy. Pop. 473.

Burslem, a town in Staffordshire, Eng. Till towards the close of the last century, it was an inconsiderable place, but being intersected by the Trent and Mersey Canal, it has become one of the principal centres of the pottery, porcelain, earthenware and several other manufactures. The population, which in 1801 was 6,578, in 1821 was 9,699. It is three miles north of Newcastle-under-Lime, and 151 N. by W. of London.

Burton-upon-Trent, a town in Staffordshire, Eng. It has the remains of a large abbey; and is seated on the west bank of the Trent, which here divides the counties of Stafford and Derby; there is an old bridge of 36 arches over the river, and on its banks are two extensive corn mills, one cotton mill, and six extensive breweries, the produce of which is distributed, and justly esteemed, over every part of the world. There are also six or eight employers in the manufacture of hats; the cotton spinning, at the commencement of the present century, was more extensive, and, in consequence of its transfer to Lancashire, the population of the town, which in 1801 was 4,459, in 1821, was only 4,114, four contiguous hamlets containing 2,586 inhabitants more. It is 12 m. E. of Litchfield, 12 W. of Derby, and 123 W. of London.

* * There are about 35 other towns and villages named *Burton*, or to which it is prefixed, in different parts of England, but all of them are inconsiderable.

Burawak, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, on the border of Orissa, 256 m. W. by N. of Calcutta.

Bury, a town in Lancashire, Eng. extensively engaged both in the cotton and woollen manufacture, in all the branches of spinning, weaving, scouring, fulling, dressing, bleaching, printing, &c. in all the various branches of which there are nearly 100 establishments, some of them very extensive. There are also iron foundries, machine makers, and six or eight employers in the manufacture of hats; it communicates with the Leeds and Liverpool canal by a collateral cut called the Bury Extension. It is seated on the bank of the Irwell, 9 m. N. of Manchester. Pop. in 1821, 10,583, being 3,511 more than in 1810,

and the total population of the parish, which includes hamlets, in 1821, was 34,581.

Bury, St. Edmund, a borough in Suffolk, Eng. It took its name from St. Edmund the king, who was buried here; and to his honour an abbey was founded, of which some noble ruins remain. Here are two parish churches, which stand in one church-yard; in St. Mary's lies Mary, queen of France, who was married to Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk. At this town the barons met and entered into a league against king John. Henry VI. called a parliament here in 1446, when Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, was imprisoned, and here he died, as supposed, by poison. The assizes for the county are held here; and it has a free-school founded by Edward VI. The number of inhabitants in 1811 was 7,966; and in 1821, 9,999, and most of them were returned as employed in trade and manufactures. It is seated on the Lark, a branch of the Ouse, 25 m. N. W. of Ipswich, and 71 N. N. E. of London.

Buryens, St. a village in Cornwall, Eng. 5 m. W. S. W. of Penzance. It was once of great note, and had a college founded by king Athelstan. The church is spacious, and contains many curious relics of antiquity. In its neighbourhood are 19 large stones standing in a circle, 12 feet from each other, and in the centre is one much larger than the rest. Pop. 1,188.

Bushair, or **Bushire**, a town of Persia, in Farsistan, surrounded by a wall, with a few bastions. The English East India Company had formerly a factory here. The trade with Shiraz, by caravans, is considerable. It is situate on a narrow neck of land, in the gulf of Persia, 110 m. W. S. W. of Shiraz. Long. 51. 0. E. lat. 29. 20. N.

Bushkill, t. Northampton, Co. Pa.

Bushwick, t. Kings Co. N. Y. on Long Island, 3 m. from Brooklyn. Pop. 1,630.

Bussorah. See *Bassorah*.

Bute, an island of Scotland, in the frith of Clyde, separated on the north from the peninsula of Cowal in Argyleshire by a narrow channel. It is fourteen miles long and four broad; the north part hilly and barren, but the south fertile and well cultivated. The coast is rocky, and indented with several safe harbours, chiefly appropriated to the herring fishery. Rothesay is the capital.

Buteshire, a county of Scotland, consisting of the island of Bute, Arran, Great and Little Cumbra, and Inchmarnock, lying in the frith of Clyde, between the counties of Ayr and Argyle. This shire sends a member to parliament alternately with Caithnesshire.

Butgenbach, a town of the Netherlands, 25 m. S. by E. of Aix-la-Chapelle.

Butler, an interior county in the W. District of Pennsylvania, the south-east point jetting upon the Alleghany River, 18 m. above Pittsburgh. Pop. 14,663. The chief town, of the same name, is in the centre of the county, is 242 m. W. by N. of Harrisburg.

Butler, an interior county in the west part of Kentucky, intersected from east to west by Green River, which falls into the Ohio. Pop. 3,056. Morgantown, on the south bank of Green River, 144 W. by S. of Frankfort, is the chief town.

Butler, a frontier county at the S. E. extremity of the state of Ohio, bordering on Indiana. It is intersected from the north-west corner to the centre of the south border by the Miami River. Population, 27,044. Hamilton, on the east bank of the Miami, 107 m. W. S. W. of Columbus, and 12 north of Cincinnati, is the chief town.

Butler, a county in Alabama. Pop. 5,634. Greenville is the capital. Also the name of 2 towns in Pa. and Ohio.

Butler, the name of 2 towns in Ohio.

Butrinto, a seaport of European Turkey, in Albania, and a bishop's see; seated on the canal of Corfu, at the entrance of the gulf of Venice, 30 m. S. of Chimera. Long. 19. 9. E. lat. 36. 49. N.

Butternuts, p.t. Otsego Co. N. Y. 94 m. W. Albany. Pop. 3,991.

Buttermere, a lake in Cumberland, Eng. eight miles S. W. of Keswick. It is two miles long, and nearly half a mile broad. On the west side it is terminated by a mountain, called, from its ferruginous colour, the Red Pike; a strip of cultivated ground adorns the east shore: at the north end is the village of Buttermere and a group of houses, called Gatesgarth, is seated on the south extremity, under an amphitheatre of mountainous rocks. Here Honister Crag is seen rising to a vast height, flanked by two conical mountains, Fleetwith on the east, and Scarf on the west side. Numerous mountain torrents create never-failing cataracts that thunder and foam down the rocks, and form the lake below. This lake is called the Upper Lake; and, near a mile from it, to the north-east is the Lower Lake, called also Cromack-water. The river Cocker flows through both these lakes to Cockermouth.

Butterworth, an appendage to the town of Rochdale, in Lancashire, Eng. Pop. 5,554. See *Rochdale*.

Buttevant, a town and parish of Ireland, in the county of Cork. The town is 4 m. N. of Mallow, and in 1820 contained a population of 1,020; total of the parish, 5,049.

Button Bay, the north part of Hudson Bay, through which attempts were made by Sir Thomas Button, to discover a north-west passage to China, when he lost his ship, and came back in a sloop built in the country. It lies between 60. and 66. N. lat.

Buttstadt and **Buttelstadt**, two towns of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, seated on the Löss, 16 m. W. of Naumburg.

Butzbach, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, seated in a marshy but fertile plain, 10 m. S. of Giessen, and 25 N. of Frankfort. Pop. about 3,200.

Butzow, a town of Lower Saxony, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, seated on the Warn, 17 m. S. W. of Rostock.

Buzadewar, a strong fort of the country of Bootan, at the entrance of the mountains from Bengal. It stands on the top of a rock, 20 m. N. of Chichacotta.

Buzar, a town and fort of Hindoostan, in Bahar, on the south bank of the Ganges, 72 m. W. of Patna.

Buxtehude, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Bremen, on the river Este, 18 m. S. E. of Stade.

Buxton, a village in Derbyshire, Eng. at the entrance of the Peak. It has nine wells that rise near the source of the river Wye; and they are deemed one of the seven wonders of the Peak. Their waters, noted in the time of the Romans, are hot and sulphureous, temperature about 82; much company resort to them in the summer. The building for the bath was erected by George, earl of Shrewsbury; and here Mary, queen of Scotland, resided for some time. The duke of Devonshire has erected a beautiful building in the form of a crescent, under which are piazzas and shops.

A mile hence is another of the wonders, called Pool's Hole, at the foot of a mountain. The entrance is low and narrow, but it presently opens to a cave of considerable height, and 696 feet long, with a roof resembling a Gothic cathedral. It contains many stalactitious concretions, and several curious representations both of art and nature, produced by the petrifying water continually dropping from the rock. Buxton is 32 m. N. W. of Derby, and 160 N. N. W. of London. Resident pop. in 1821, 1,036.

Buxton, p.t. York Co. Me. a little above the mouth of the Saco. Pop. 2,856.

Buzançois, a town of France, in the department of the Indre, on the east bank of the river of that name, 12 m. S. E. of Chatillon. Pop. 3,200.

Buzzard's Bay, in the southern part of Massachusetts, is about 30 miles long and 7 wide. On the south it is bounded by a range of islands called the Elizabeth Islands. A canal 31.2 miles in length from the bottom of this bay to the waters of Massachusetts Bay would completely insulate the whole peninsula of Cape Cod and enable the coasting craft to avoid a long and dangerous navigation around the cape. But although such a communication has been talked about for above an hundred years, the want of a good harbour at the northern extremity will probably hinder its being undertaken.

Byberry, t. Philadelphia Co. Pa.

Bychowo, a town of Lithuania on the west bank of the Dnieper, 189 m. S. S. W. of Wilna, and 8 S. of Mohilow.

Byfield, a village in Essex Co. Mass. 5 m. S. W. from Newburyport, containing Dummer Academy, and another Female Seminary.

Byker, an appendage to Newcastle-on-Tyne. Pop. in 1821, 3,552. See *Newcastle*.

Byron, p.t. Genneves Co. N. Y. 268 m. W. Albany. Pop. 1,939.

Byron Island, an island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Commodore Byron in 1766. It is low, full of wood, and very populous. The natives are tall, well-proportioned, and clean; and their countenance expressive of a surprising mixture of intrepidity and cheerfulness. Long. 173 46. E. lat. 1. 18. S.

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CABARRAS, a small interior county of North Carolina, lying to the west of the Yadkin River. Pop. 8,796. Concord, 143 m. S. W. of Raleigh, is the chief town.

Cabeza de Vide, a town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, with a castle, 12 m. S. W. of Portalegre.

Cabell, a large mountainous county of the W. District of Virginia, bounded on the S. W. by the Big Sandy River, which divides it from Kentucky, and on the N. W. by the Ohio River, which divides it from the state of Ohio. It is about 50 miles in length from S. E. to N. W. and 25 in breadth. Pop. 5,884. Guyando, at the mouth of a river of the same name, which intersects the country its whole length, falling into the Ohio, is the chief town.

Cabello, or *Cavello*. See *Porto Cabello*.

Cabenda, a seaport on the west coast of South Africa, subject to Portugal, 100 m. S. E. of Loango. Long. 12. 2. E. lat. 4. 5. S.

Cabes, or *Gabes*, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, near a gulf of the same name, 170 m. south of Tunis. Long. 10. 55. lat. 33. 40. N.

Cabot, p.t. Caledonia Co. Vt. Pop. 1,304.

Cabra, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with six convents, and a college for the study of philosophy and divinity. It is situate at the foot of a mountain, near the source of a river of the same name, 25 m. S. E. of Cordova.

Cabra, a town of the kindom of Tombuctoo. It is a place of great trade, seated on the Niger, and serves as a port to the capital, 10 m. S. E. of Tombuctoo.

Cabrera, one of the Balearic Isles, in the Mediterranean, 7 m. S. of Majorca. It has a large harbour, on the north side, defended by a castle. Long. 2. 55. E. lat. 39. 8. N.

Cabul, a country of Asia, bounded on the west by Persia, north by the Hindoo-ko, east by Cashmere and Lahore, and south by Candahar. It was anciently a province of Persia, afterward it was annexed to the Mogul empire till 1739, when it was restored to Persia by Nadir Shah. The country is highly diversified, consisting of mountains

covered with snow, hills of moderate height, rich plains, stately forests, and innumerable streams. It produces every article necessary for human life, with the most delicate fruits and flowers. It is sometimes called Zabulistan, from Zabul, one of the names of Ghizni. It now forms a part of Afghanistan.

Cabul, the capital of the province of Cabul, and of the dominions of the sultan of the Afghans, seated near the foot of the Hindoo-ko on the river Attock, a branch of the Indus. It carries on a considerable trade, and is considered as the gate of India toward Tartary. In 1739, Nadir Shah took it by storm, and plundered it of great treasures. It is 170 m. N. E. of Candahar. Long. 68. 35. E. lat. 34. 30. N.

Cacaca, or *Kanusa*, a town of the kingdom of Fex, with a fort upon a rock, 16 m. S. of Melilla, on the shores of the Mediterranean.

Cacella, or *Tucella*, a town of Portugal, on the S. E. coast of Algarva, 6 m. E. by N. of Tavira, and 8 W. S. W. of Castro Marim.

Caceres, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, seated on the Sabrot, 22 m. S. E. of Alcantara, on the road to Truxillo. Pop. about 8,000.

Caceres, a town in the south part of the island of Luconia, capital of the province of Camarines, and a bishop's see. Long. 124. 0. E. lat. 14. 33. N.

Cashan, or *Kashan*, a town of Persia, in Irac Agemi, which has considerable trade in silks, silver and gold brocades, and porcelain. Here are many Christians, and Guebres, or worshippers of fire. (See *Becks*.) It is seated in a vast plain, 55 m. N. by W. of Isfahan.

Cachao, or *Keke*, the capital of the kingdom of Tonquin. It contains 20,000 houses, whose walls are of mud, and the roofs covered with thatch; a few are built with brick, and roofed with pantiles. The principal streets are very wide, and paved with small stones. The king has three palaces here, such as they are; and near them are stables for his horses and elephants. The house of the English factory is the best in the city; and the factories purchase silks and

lacked ware, as in China. It is seated on the river Hoti, 80 m. from the gulf of Tonquin. Long. 105. 11. E. lat. 21. 10. N.

Cachao, a town of the kingdom of Cumbo, on the west coast of North Africa, seated on the river Cachao, or St. Domingo, 50 miles from its mouth, between the Gambia and Rio Grande. It is subject to the Portuguese, who have three forts, and formerly carried on a great trade in wax and slaves. Long. 14. 55. E. lat. 12. 6. N.

Cachoiro, a town of Brazil, in the government of Bahia. It is the mart for the northern gold mines, and stands on a small river, 42 m. N. W. of St. Salvador.

Cacongo, a town of the kingdom of Loango, on the west coast of South Africa, seated near the mouth of a river, 40 m. S. S. E. of Loango.

Cacorra, a town of Spain, situate between two mountains on the frontiers of La Mancha, Murcia, and Granada, 15 m. E. N. E. of Ubeda.

Cadenac, a town of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone, 28 m. S. E. of Avignon.

Cadenac, a town of France in the department of Lot, on the river Lot, 27 m. E. N. E. of Cahors.

Cader Idris, a mountain of Wales, in Merionethshire, to the south of Dolgelly. The perpendicular height of which is 2,914 feet above the level of the sea; and on it are several lakes abounding in fish.

Cadiz, a town of Spain, in Granada, 23 m. S. E. of Granada.

Cadillac, a town of France, in the department of Gironde, with a castle, seated on the east bank of the Garonne, 15 m. S. E. of Bordeaux.

Cadiz, a celebrated city and seaport of Spain in Andalusia, called by the Phœnicians, who founded it, *Gadir*, a fence or fenced place, and by the Arabs *Gazira Cadiz*, is the richest trading port of Spain, and one of its finest cities. It stands on the western extremity of a tongue of land projecting from the isle of Leon, which on its south-east side was formerly connected with the main land by a bridge. The town is surrounded with a wall and irregular bastions, adapted to the variations of the ground. On the south side there are steep acclivities which render it inaccessible, and the landing-place on the north is defended by sandbanks and sunken rocks. On the south-west point is a range of rocks, partly covered at high water; and the point of St. Sebastian is defended by a strong fort. At the neck of the isthmus, where it is most accessible, every precaution has been taken to secure it against hostile attacks; and it may, therefore, be regarded as almost impregnable. Its spacious bay forms an excellent haven, and is divided into two harbours communicating with each other; the one called the bay of Cadiz, the other that of Puntales. The entrance to each, as well as the town and port generally, are commanded by the forts of St. Catherine, St. Sebastian, Chiclana, Matagorda, Puntales, and Fort Luis. The bay of Cadiz is the appointed resort of merchant vessels; that of the Puntales is reserved for Spanish men of war, and merchantmen trading with America; a passage into it is not permitted to ships of foreign nations. The entrance to this inner harbour is commanded on one side by the fort of Puntales, an isle formed by the Cortadura, and on the other by the fort of Matagorda. The Trocadero is an isle formed by the bay of Cadiz and the channel leading from Matagorda to Puerto Real. These, and other advantages of nature and art, render Cadiz the most complete maritime station in Europe, while its

position qualifies it as an emporium for the commerce of both hemispheres. The city is an episcopal see, including, however, only twenty-eight parishes; its cathedral is ancient, and very magnificent: there are also thirteen convents, an academy of the fine arts, a nautical and mathematical school, an excellent observatory, a naval and military asylum, a chirurgical institute, a botanic garden, a theatre, and thirteen hospitals. Since the year 1786, Cadiz has been much enlarged and improved. In 1808, the number of houses was 8,000, and that of the inhabitants, including many English and Germans, 75,000; but at the last census the population had sunk to 53,000,—a diminution in a great measure ascribable to the loss of trade with the colonies. On the isthmus, near the town, are important saltworks, and some vineyards which produce good wine. There is a considerable tunny fishery. Among the inconveniences of Cadiz, that which is most severely felt by foreigners is the want of good spring water. Each house, indeed, has its cistern; but the fresh water chiefly in request is brought in casks across the bay from Port St. Mary's. The streets are straight, and in general well paved and lighted, but in some parts narrow. The houses, with their small windows and projecting slate roofs, have rather a gloomy appearance, notwithstanding their whitened walls. The principal square is that of St. Antonio. A favourite luxury, during the summer heats here, is water cooled with snow brought from the distant mountains of Ronda.

When Cadiz had become the centre of the commercial intercourse between Spain and the Indies, all the maritime nations of Europe established relations with it by means of resident consuls, agents, and correspondents. In 1796, there were 110 great commercial houses; and about the same period, or a few years previous, the imports amounted to 100 millions of reals, and the exports to 270 millions. In 1804, the number of vessels that entered the port was 1,386. The battle of Trafalgar, in the following year, ruined the Spanish navy; and the decline of Cadiz was accelerated by the usurpation of Bonaparte, which afforded the South American states an opportunity to declare their independence and open a direct intercourse with Europe.

Few seaports can boast of higher antiquity. In the sea, near the isle of San Pedro, are still to be traced the ruins of the temple of Hercules and of the ancient Gades. The port was successively occupied by the Tyrians, the Carthaginians, and the Romans, who preserved to it the name of Gades. The Arabs, after their invasion of Spain, made themselves masters of the town, and held it until 1262, when it was taken from them by the Spaniards. In 1696, it was plundered and burnt by the English, after which it was rebuilt and more strongly fortified. During the wars with England it was frequently blockaded, and once bombarded, but without success. From 1808, until the return of Ferdinand VII., it was the rallying point of Spanish loyalty; and, on the advance of the French troops into Andalusia, the supreme junta adopted strenuous measures for its defence, and obtained powerful reinforcements from Gibraltar and Portugal. The French laid siege to Cadiz on the 6th of February, 1810, and, notwithstanding a determined fire from the ships, forts, and floating batteries, seized several strong points along the bay, and in particular the fort of Matagorda, whence they determined to bombard the

city, notwithstanding its great distance; and mortars for this purpose were cast at Seville. Some shells and grenades were thrown; but as the houses of Cadix were strongly built of stone, no conflagration ensued, and the damage done was but inconsiderable. The possession of the isle of Leon was the object for which the most strenuous preparations were made on both sides, as it must have decided the fate of the city. These were continued until the autumn of 1812, when the victorious progress of Lord Wellington in the centre of Spain compelled the French to depart from Andalusia, and abandon a siege which had been continued and resisted with extraordinary vigour and pertinacity. Few subsequent events occurred here of much importance. In 1820, Riego commenced the ill-starred military revolution on the isle of Leon. In 1823, during a short blockade, the French, under the duke d'Angoulême, carried the Trocadero. Since the return of Ferdinand VII. to absolute power, the trade of Cadiz has been on the decline; and, perhaps, the measure best calculated for its revival, though, unfortunately, that which he seems least willing to adopt, would be to recognise the independence of the South American colonies. Lat. 36. 30. N. long. 6. 25. W. Pop. 53,000.

Cadix, p.t. Harrison Co. Ohio, and Trigg Co. Ken.

Cadolzburg, a town of Bavaria, circle of Rezat, 8 m. W. of Nuremberg.

Cadore, a town of the Austrian Venetian territory, the birth-place of Titian, the painter. It is seated on the Piave, 15 m. N. of Bellune.

Cadsand, or *Cassand*, an island of Holland, on the north coast of Flanders, at the mouth of the Scheldt. The land is fertile, and the inhabitants make a large quantity of excellent cheese. The chief town is *Cassandria*.

Caen, a city of France, capital of the department of Calvados. It has a celebrated university, and a castle with four towers, built by the English. The abbey of St. Stephen was founded by William the Conqueror, who was buried in it. The river Orne, which falls into the English channel, runs through the city, to which the tide brings up large vessels. It exports large quantities of clover seed to England. It is 65 miles W. by S. of Rouen, and 125 W. by N. of Paris. Long. 0. 22. W. lat. 49. 11. N. Pop. about 36,000.

Caerleon, a town of Monmouthshire, Eng. Many Roman antiquities have been found here, and it has the ruins of a castle. It is seated on the Usk, 19 m. S. W. of Monmouth, and 146 W. by N. of London. Pop. in 1821, 1,062.

Caermarthenshire, a maritime county of South Wales, 48 miles long and 25 broad. It is bounded on the south by the Bristol channel, on the west by Pembrokeshire, on the north by Cardiganshire; and on the east by Brecknock and Glamorganshire. The air is wholesome, and the soil less rocky and mountainous than in most other parts of Wales, and consequently it is proportionally more fertile both in corn and pasture. It has also plenty of wood, and is well supplied with coal and lime-stone. The principal rivers are the Towy, Cathy, and Tawe; of which the first abounds with excellent salmon. It abounds with ancient forts, camps, and tumuli. Near Caermarthen towards the east, may be seen the ruins of *Kastelk Karry* and several vast caverns supposed to have been copper mines of the Romans. Near this spot is a fountain, which ebbs

and flows twice in 24 hours. The county and city send each a member to parliament.

Caermarthen, a borough of Wales, capital of Caermarthenshire. It is seated on the Towy, over which is a stone bridge, to which vessels of 200 to 300 tons burden may come up. It was fortified with a wall and a castle, now in ruins; and on the east side of the town, near the river, are the remains of a monastic building of considerable extent. There are iron and tin mines in the neighbourhood. It is 24 m. S. E. of Cardigan, and 220 W. by N. of London. Pop. in 1821, 8,906.

Caernarvonshire, a county of North Wales, of an oblong form, the south part projecting into St. George's Channel, the north being bounded by the Irish sea, or what would now more properly be called Liverpool Bay, from the celebrity of the town of that name: the Menai Strait divides it from the Isle of Anglesea on the north-west, and the river Conway divides it from Denbighshire on the east, whilst part of the south-east side borders on Merionethshire. This county, being the most rugged district of North Wales, may be truly called the Cambrian Alps. Its central part is occupied by the famed Snowden, rising to the height of 3,571 feet above the level of the sea, and the prospects around are rude and savage in the highest degree; but not without a mixture of beauty, when the dimensions of the vales admit the varieties of wood, water, and meadows. The soil in the valleys on the side of St. George's Channel is pretty fertile, especially in barley; great numbers of black cattle, sheep, and goats, are fed on the mountains; and the sea, lakes, and rivers, abound with a variety of fish. Copper mines have been worked in various parts of these mountains, as well as lead; and quantities of stone, excellent for hones, are dug near Snowden; to the dreary region of which the rich vale of Conway below forms a pleasing contrast.

Caernarvon, a borough and seaport of Wales, capital of Caernarvonshire. It is seated within the Menai strait, near its entrance into Caernarvon bay, and carries on a considerable trade with Ireland, and the principal English ports, to which it exports vast quantities of slates. It has a celebrated castle, built by Edward I. in which his son, Edward II. the first prince of Wales, was born. Caernarvon is governed by the constable of the castle, who is always mayor. Here are salt-water baths, and elegant hot and cold baths, which are much frequented during the season. It is 7 m. S. W. of Bangor, and 244 N. W. of London. Long. 4. 20. W. lat. 53. 8. N. Pop. in 1821, 5,788.

Caerphilly, a town of Wales, in Glamorganshire. The ruins of its celebrated castle more resemble that of a city than a single edifice; a circular tower, about 75 feet in height, inclines 11 feet 6 inches from its base. It is seated between the Taaf and Rumney, 7 m. N. of Cardiff, and 160 W. of London. Pop. 899.

Caerwent, a village of Monmouthshire, Eng. 4 m. S. W. of Chepstow, and about 2 m. from the bank of the Severn. It is the *Venta Silurum* of the Romans, once crowded with palaces and temples; but now the buildings within its ruined walls are only a church and a few scattered houses, the rest of the area being laid out in fields and orchards, where a tesselated pavement, and numerous other antiquities have been discovered. Pop. 394.

Caerwys, a town of Wales, in Flintshire, 5 m

W. of Flint, and 212 N. W. of London. Pop. 952.

Caffa, or *Theodosia*, the largest town of the Crimea, with an excellent road and harbour. It was taken, in 1266, by the Genoese, who made it one of the most flourishing towns in the east of Europe. It was taken from them by the Venetians, in 1297, but soon recovered; however, in 1474, the Tartars, assisted by the Turks, finally expelled them. It was the last post in the Crimea of which the Genoese retained the sovereignty. Caffa was the *Theodosia* of the ancients; a name which has been restored to it since the Russians became possessed of the Crimea, in 1770. It contains about 20,000 inhabitants, and is constantly well garrisoned. The trade consists in wax, furs, lambskins, leather, horses, and female slaves; most of the latter are brought from Circassia, and are here sold at from 400 to £800 each, in proportion to their charms. Caffa is seated on a bay of the Black Sea, at the foot of some high mountains, 65 m. E. by N. of Sympheropol, and 130 S. E. of Precop. Long. 35. 20. E. lat. 40. 0. N.

Caffy, *Strait of*, the ancient Cimmerian Bosphorus, a strait that forms the communication between the Black Sea and the sea of Asoph, and a separation between Europe and Asia.

Caffristin, or *Kettore*, a mountainous country of Asia, lying between the north-east part of Persia and Tartary. The valleys are inhabited by various independent tribes possessing manners, and speaking a language peculiar to themselves, but of which very little is known.

Caffraria, or *Kaffraria*, a country on the east coast of South Africa, extending from the latitude of about 30. S. to the Great Fish River, in the latitude of about 34., which divides it from the country of the Hottentots, its western boundaries are not ascertained. The Caffres are tall and well proportioned; and, in general, evince great courage in attacking lions and other beasts of prey. Their skin is a jet black, their teeth white as ivory, and their eyes large. The clothing of both



sexes is the same, consisting entirely of the hides of oxen, which are as pliant as cloth. The men wear tails of different animals tied round their thighs; pieces of brass in their hair, and large ivory rings on their arms; they are adorned also with the hair of lions, and feathers fastened on their heads, with many other fantastical ornaments. They are fond of dogs; and have great pride in their cattle, which pay the most perfect obedience to their voice. Their exercise is hunting, fighting, or dancing. They are expert in throwing lances, and, in time of war, use shields made of the hides of oxen. They sometimes make incursions into the English territories of the Cape of Good Hope. The women are employed in the cultivation of their gardens and corn. They raise several vegetables, which are not indigenous to

the country, as tobacco, water-melons, kidney beans, and hemp. Their huts are higher and more commodious than those of the Hottentots, and their lands more fertile, but their oxen, and almost all their animals, are much smaller. Industry is the leading trait in the character of the Caffres, who are distinguished from their neighbours to the south by their fondness for agriculture. They have a high opinion of the Supreme Being, and of his power; they believe in a future state of rewards and punishments; but think that the world had no beginning, and will be everlasting. They have no sacred ceremonies, and consequently no priests; but they have a kind of conjurers whom they greatly revere. They are governed by an hereditary king, whose power is very limited; but, being permitted to take as many wives as he pleases, he has a larger portion of lands to cultivate, and a greater number of cattle to tend and feed. The distance of the different hordes makes it necessary that they should have inferior chiefs, who are appointed by the king.

One of the most remarkable animals of this region is the spring-bok, a species of antelope about two feet and a half in height, of a pale yellowish colour, with a stripe of white, bordered by dark brown extending from the tail half way up the back and a similar stripe on each side from the shoulders to the haunches; the belly is of a snow-white. The name of spring-bok was given it by the Dutch settlers of the Cape of Good Hope, from the prodigious leaps which this animal takes when startled. When thus alarmed, it has the power of extending the white space about the tail into the form of a circle, which returns to its linear form when the animal is tranquil. When pursued, it is pleasing and curious to see the whole herd leaping to a considerable height over each other's heads; and they will sometimes take three or four leaps successively. In this situation they seem suspended in the air, looking over their shoulders at their pursuers, and forming the radius of the white part about the tail in a most beautiful manner. They are extremely swift, and it must be a good horse that can overtake them. They migrate annually from the interior of the country in small herds, and continue near the Cape for two or three months, and then retreat towards the north in herds of many thousands, covering the great plains for several hours in their passage.

They are attended in these migrations by numbers of lions, hyenas, and other wild beasts of prey, which commit great devastation among them. They also make periodical migrations in seven or eight years, in herds of many thousands, from the north, being probably compelled to leave their haunts in the Terra de Natal by the excessive drought of that region, where it sometimes happens that not a drop of rain falls for two or three years. In these migrations they spread over the whole country of Caffraria, which they desolate, not leaving a blade of grass. Their flesh is excellent; and, with other antelopes, they furnish the venison of the Cape.

Thompson, in his travels in Southern Africa gives the following account of these animals. "I passed through prodigious flocks of spring boks, spread over the plains as far as the eye could reach: the number it is impossible to estimate with any nicety, but I suppose I saw at least 100,000 in the course of fifty miles. They were migrating from the great desert towards the Colony. The colonists, as I came along, inquired anxiously if I had seen many spring-boks, and

were much concerned to hear that they were advancing upon them; for these beautiful creatures, when they spread over the inhabited country in such migrations, are more dreaded than even the devouring locust; they eat up entirely both corn and pasture, and frequently oblige the farmers to fly with their flocks to other districts. The incredible numbers which sometimes pour in from



the north, during protracted droughts, distress the farmer inconceivably. Any attempt at numerical computation would be vain; and by trying to come near the truth, the writer would subject himself in the eyes of those who have no knowledge of the country, to a suspicion that he was availing himself of a traveller's assumed privilege. Yet it is well known in the interior, that on their approach the grazier makes up his mind to look for pasturage for his flocks elsewhere, and considers himself entirely dispossessed of his lands until heavy rains fall. Every attempt to save the cultivated fields, if they be not enclosed by high and thick hedges, proves abortive. Heaps of dry manure (the fuel of the Sneeuwbergen and other parts) are placed close to each other round the fields, and set on fire in the evening, so as to cause a dense smoke, by which it is hoped the antelopes will be deterred from their inroads; but the dawn of day exposes the inefficacy of the precaution, by showing the lands, which appeared proud of their promising verdure the evening before, covered with thousands, and reaped level with the ground. Instances have been known of some of these prodigious droves passing through flocks of sheep, and numbers of the latter, carried along with the torrent, being lost to their owner, and becoming a prey to the wild beasts. As long as these droughts last, their inroads and depredations continue; and the havoc committed upon them is of course great, as they constitute the food of all classes; but no sooner do the rains fall, than they disappear, and in a few days become as scarce on the northern borders as in the more protected districts of Bruintjes-Hoogte and Camdeboo."

Cagayan Sooloo, an eastern island lying off the north-east point of Borneo, in the lat. of 7. N. and 118. 36. E. long. It is about 20 m. in circumference, and governed by a Rajah.

Cagayan, a district, the most northern part of Luconia, the chief of the Philippine islands. It is a fertile and populous district, in the lat of 19 N.

Cagayan Isles, a group of small islands in the Mindoro Sea, between Borneo and the Philippines, in the lat of 9. N. and 121. E. long.

Cagliari, a fortified city and seaport of Sardinia, capital of the island, and an archbishop's see, with a university and a castle. Here are numerous churches, besides the cathedral, three of which are collegiate. It stands on the south part of the island, at the bottom of a gulf of its name, which forms a large and secure harbour, and exports considerable quantities of olive-oil and salt. Long. 9. 8. E. lat. 39. 20. N. Pop. about 30,000.

Cagnete, Canete, or *Guarco*, a town of Peru, capital of a district of the same name, extending about 24 leagues along the seacoast. It is situate near the sea, 80 m. S. E. of Lima. Long. 76. 16. W. lat. 13. 10. S.

Cahawoba, the chief town of Dallas county, Alabama. It is seated at the junction of a river of the same name with the Alabama River, 91½ m. S. W. of Washington, and about 180 north of New Orleans.

Cahir, a town and parish in the south part of the county of Tipperary, Ireland. The town is seated on the west bank of the Suir, about six miles south of Cashel, and 85 S. W. of Dublin, and in 1820 contained a population of 3,288, and the parish 4,310 more.

Cahir, is also the name of a small island off the south-west coast of the county of Mayo, in the lat. of 53. 44. N. and 9. 53. W. Long.

Cahokia, p. v. St. Clair Co. Ill. on the Mississippi.

Cahors, a city of France, capital of the department of Lot, and a bishop's see, with a university. It is seated on a peninsula, made by the river Lot, and built partly on a craggy rock. There are three bridges over the river. The cathedral is a Gothic structure, and has a large square steeple. The town has a manufacture of fine cloths and ratteens, and furnishes excellent wine, of the kind called *vin de grave*. It was taken by assault, in 1580, by Henry IV. by means of petards, which were first employed here. In one of the suburbs are the remains of a Roman amphitheatre. Cahors is 70 m. N. of Toulouse, and 315 S. by W of Paris.

Caicos, or *Caycos*, the southernmost of the Bahamas Isles. See *Bahamas*.

Cai-fong, a city of China, capital of the province of Ho-nan. It is situate on a plain, six miles from the river Hoang-ho, or Great Yellow River about 300 m. above its entrance into the sea, which is higher than the plain, and kept in by raised dikes that extend above 90 m. When the city was besieged by the rebels, in 1642, they cut the dikes of the river, which drowned 300,000 of the inhabitants. Some of the ruins still remain, which shows that its present state is far inferior to its former magnificence. Its jurisdiction comprehends four cities of the second class, and 30 of the third. It is 350 m. S. S. W. of Peking, and about 850 N. by E. of Canton. Long. 114. 28 E. lat. 34. 53. N.

Caifa, or *Haifa*, a seaport of Syria, in Palestine, defended by a wall and a citadel. It stands on the south side of the bay of Acre, 8 m. S. W. of Acre.

Caiman, or *Caymans*, three small islands lying to the N. W. of Jamaica, between it and the south coast of Cuba. The north-east point of Grand Caymans is in lat. 19. 12. N. and 81. 26. W. long. The inhabitants of Jamaica come hither to catch tortoises.

Cairngorm, a mountain of Scotland, at the south-west extremity of Banffshire, on the border of Inverness. It rises in a conical form 1,750 feet above the level of a small lake near its base

which is the source of the Aven, and 4,050 feet above the level of the sea. Its sides clothed with fir, and its top generally covered with snow. It is famous for beautiful rock-crystals, much esteemed by lapidaries. About 30 m. E. of Fort Augustus.

Cairo, or Grand Cairo, a large city, capital of Egypt. It consists of three towns, about a mile apart; Old Cairo, New Cairo, and the port termed Bulac. The population is estimated at 300,000. Old Cairo is now reduced to a small place. New Cairo is a mile from the river, and seven miles in circumference. The streets are narrow; and the finest houses are built round a court, in which they make the best appearance, having few or no windows next to the street. The castle stands on a steep rock, and is surrounded by thick walls, on which are strong towers. Joseph's Well, made by a vizier of that name, about the year 1100, is the most curious part of the Castle: it is sunk in the rock 990 feet deep and 40 in circumference, with a staircase carried round; and a machine, turned by oxen, raises the water (which comes from the Nile) into a reservoir, whence it is again raised by a similar machine. There are many other reservoirs for water; and numerous bazaars, where each trade has its allotted quarter. There are several public bagnios, very handsome within, and used as places of refreshment and diversion, especially for the women, who go there twice a week: but the wives of great men have baths at home. The women have greater liberty here than in any part of the Turkish empire; and on Friday a mosque without the wall is frequented by them as a pilgrimage of pleasure. The Calish, a canal which conveys the waters of the Nile into the city, is 20 feet broad, and has houses on each side of it. As soon as the water begins to rise, they close the mouth of the canal with earth, and place a mark, to show the time when this and all other canals in the kingdom are to be opened, which is done with great solemnity. There are not less than 300 mosques in Cairo, the lofty minarets of which present a very picturesque appearance. It was a place of very great trade before the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope; and is still the centre of that of Eastern Africa. The chief manufactures are sugar, sal ammoniac, glass lamps, salt-petre, gunpowder, red and yellow leather, and linen made of the fine Egyptian flax. This city was taken by the French, under Bonaparte, in 1798, and retaken by the British in 1801. It stands on the east bank of the Nile, about 120 m. S. E. Alexandria, and about the same distance from each of the two mouths of the river at Rosetta and Damietta. Lat. 30. 2. N. and 31. 20. of E. long.

Cairo, a town of Piedmont, 25 miles, west of Genoa. It was the scene of a sanguinary battle between the French and Austrians in 1794, and in 1796 was taken by the French. Pop. about 4,000.

Cairo, p.t. Green Co. N. Y. 35 m. S. W. Albany. Pop. 2,912. Also 2 towns in Ten. and Ohio.

Cairoan, or Keiroan, an interior town of the kingdom of Tunis, and next to the city of Tunis for trade and number of inhabitants. It is situate near a sandy desert, where are found many vestiges of former magnificence, and on the river Magrida, about 60 m. S. E. of Tunis, and a few miles west of Susa.

Caistor, a town in Lincolnshire, Eng. Near it are the remains of a monastery, and many Roman vestiges. It is 12 m. S. W. of Grimsby, and 156 N. of London. Pop. in 1881, 1,263.

*. There are 2 other towns named *Caistor*, in the county of Norfolk.

Caithness-shire, a county at the S. E. extremity of Scotland, 35 miles long and 20 broad; bounded on the north by Pentland Frith, which divides it from the Orkneys, east and south-east by the German Ocean, and west by Southerlandshire. The south angle is occupied by mountains; and a vast ridge of hills forms the south-west boundary, ending in a promontory called the Ord of Caithness, which runs out into the sea, in the lat. of 58. 10. N. The rest of the county may be deemed an immense morass, interspersed with some fruitful spots, producing oats and barley, and others affording pasture for sheep and black cattle. Its other chief products are butter, cheese, yarn, skins, feathers and kelp. It sends a member to parliament alternately with Buteshire. English is chiefly spoken on the coast, but in the highlands the Gaelic prevails. Thurso on the north, and Wick on the east coast, are the chief towns.

Cajana, or Kajana, one of the seven principal towns of East Bothnia, *whick see*.

Cajazzo, a town of Naples, 25 miles north of the city of Naples.

Calabar, Old and New, a territory at the eastern extremity of the coast of Guinea on the west coast of North Africa. Since the restriction of the slave trade to the south of the Equator, this district has carried on a more extensive trade in palm oil and bar wood, and some elephants' teeth, than any other part of the coast. The town of New Calabar is situate at the mouth of a river of the same name, in the lat. of 4. 10. N. and 6. 42. of E. long. Dukes Town, the chief town of Old Calabar, is situate at the mouth of another river of the same name, falling into a bay, about 80 m. E. by N. of New Calabar.

Calabazo, or Calabaco, an interior town of Colombia about 150 miles south of Caracas, containing about 5,000 inhabitants.

Calabria, a promontory and province of Naples, forming the foot and southern extremity of Italy, extending from 37. 53. to 40. 5. of North lat. and being about 40 m. in mean breadth, between the long. of 15. 40. and 17. 30. E. A ridge of mountains, the Apennines, intersects the whole territory from north to south, and numerous streams fall into the sea on both coasts. It gives the title of Duke to the eldest son of the king of Naples. It is divided into two parts; Citra, north, bordering on the Basilicata, contains about 350,000 inhabitants, and Ultra, south, containing about 400,000. This country abounds in excellent fruit, corn, wine, oil, silk, cotton, and wool. In 1783, a great part of Calabria Ultra, as well as of Sicily, was destroyed by one of the most terrible earthquakes on record: besides the destruction of many towns, villages, and farms, above 40,000 people perished by this calamity. The principal towns are Bova, at the south extremity, Reggio, Rosarno, St. Eufemia, Castiglione, and Paula, on the west; and Rossano, Cariato, Catanzaro, and Squillace on the east coast, and in the interior, Cossano, Bisagnano, Cosenza, (the capital) Policastro, Mileto, and Oppido.

Calahorra, an episcopal town of Spain, in Old Castile, on the side of a hill, which extends to the Ebro, 90 m. E. of Burgos. It was the birth-place of Quintilian. Pop. about 4,300.

Calais, a seaport of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, with a citadel. It was taken by Edw. III. of England, in 1347, after a siege of more than 11 months, which has given rise to some

historical as well as dramatic fiction. In 1557 it was retaken by the duke of Guise. It was bombarded by the English in 1696, without receiving much injury. The fortifications are good; but its greatest strength is its situation among the marshes, which may be overflowed at the approach of an enemy. In the centre of the town is a spacious square, surrounded by good buildings, and the church is a stately edifice; the harbour, which is formed of two wooden piers run into the sea, only admits small vessels. Calais derives all its importance from its contiguity to the English coast, being only 20 miles from Dover, with which a daily intercourse is maintained; several hundred persons passing to and from it weekly. It is 25 m. W. by S. of Dunkirk, 20 N. by E. of Boulogne, and 145 due north of Paris. Pop. about 8,000.

Calais, p.t. Washington Co. Maine. Pop. 1,686. Also a p.t. in Washington Co. Vermont. Pop. 1,539.

Calais, St. a town of France, in the department of Sarte, 24 m. E. S. E. of Le Mans.

Calamas, a town of Persia, on the coast of Mekran, 60 miles east of Guadal, and 290 west of Tahta, on the western branch of the Indus.

Calamata, a town of Greece, at the head of the gulf of Coron, in the Morea, on the river Spinarza, 36 m. W. S. W. of Misitra.

Calamianes, a cluster of islands, the most westerly of the Philippines, and to the north of Borneo. They are 17 in number, and mountainous, but produce great quantities of wax, honey, and edible birdsnests. The principal island is Paragoa, in the lat. of 12. N. and 120. of E. long.

Calanore, a town of Hindoostan, 70 m. E. of Lahore, distinguished as the place where the emperor Akbar ascended the throne of Indir in 1556.

Calatagirone, a large town in the interior of Sicily, about 50 m. W. by N. of Syracuse; it has manufactures of earthenware. Pop. 15,000.

Calatayud, a city of Spain, in Arragon, with a castle on a rock. It stands at the foot of a hill, on the river Xalon, at the influx of the Xiloca, 42 m. S. W. of Saragossa. It has manufactures of soap. Pop. about 9,000.

Calatanissetta, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto, 50 m. N. W. of Lentini.

Calatrava, a town of Spain, in New Castile, the chief place of the military order of the knights of Calatrava. It is seated near the Guadiana, 90 m. S. of Madrid. Long. 3. 10. W. lat. 39. 4. N.

Calbe, or *Kalbe*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, on the river Saale, 16 m. S. by E. of Magdeburg. Pop. about 3,000.

Calbe, a town of Brandenburg, in the Old Mark, with a castle, 7 m. S. W. of Stendel.

Calberga, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda, formerly a vast city, and the residence of the sovereigns of the Deccan. It is 85 m. W. of Hyderabad, and 110 E. of Visiapour. Long. 77. 20. E. lat. 17. 25. N.

Calcar, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Cleves; seated near the Rhine, 8 m. S. E. of Cleves.

Calcasieu, a river of Louisiana, which rises 20 m. S. of Natchitoches and flows through a lake of the same name, 30 m. long and 10 wide into the Gulf of Mexico.

Calcinato, a town of Italy, in Bresciano, where a victory was gained over the Austrians by the French, in 1706. It is 8 m. S. E. of Brescia.

Calcutta, the capital of Bengal, and the seat of the governor-general of the British dominions in the East Indies, is situated on the eastern bank

of the river Hoogly, (the western arm of the Ganges) about 100 miles from the sea. Its name is derived from *Cutta*, a temple, dedicated by the Hindoos to *Caly*, the Goddess of Time, which was situate between the villages of Chuttanuttu and Gobindpore, where the agents of the English East India Company, in 1690, obtained permission of Aurungzebe to establish a trading factory, which, in 1696, in consequence of the disturbed state of the province of Bengal, they were allowed to fortify. In 1698, Prince Azeen Ooshan, grandson of Aurungzebe, granted a lease to the agents of the English Company, of the villages above mentioned in perpetuity, upon which, they strengthened the fortification, and gave it the name of *Fort William*, in compliment to the English monarch of that time. From this period Calcutta gradually increased in population and importance up to 1756, when it was attacked by the soubah of Bengal, with an army of 70,000 horse and foot, and 400 elephants, when the besieged were forced to abandon their posts, and retreat into the fort; on which the enemy's troops entered the town, and plundered it for 24 hours. An order was then given for attacking the fort; the garrison of which defended themselves bravely for some time; but many of them being killed and wounded, and their ammunition almost exhausted they were at last obliged to surrender and were all, to the number of 149, crammed into the Black Hole prison, a dungeon about 18 feet square, from whence only 23 came out alive in the morning. The rest were all suffocated from want of air. Calcutta, however, was retaken the next year; and, after the victory of Plassey, the inhuman soubah was deposed, and put to death by his successor, and the whole of the province of Bengal transferred to the English East India Company. Immediately after this victory, the erection of a new fort, about a mile below the old one, was commenced, which is superior in extent and security to any fortress in India, containing commodious accommodation for 4,000 men. From this period Calcutta rapidly increased in extent and population. In 1798 the number of houses was 78,760, exclusive of the forts, since which time they have increased more than one half. The number of inhabitants, composed of people from all parts of the world, amounting to 600,000 or 700,000. The part inhabited by the English is elegantly built; but the greatest part is built after the general fashion of the cities of India. Their streets are exceedingly confined, narrow, and crooked, with a vast number of ponds, reservoirs, and gardens, interspersed. A few of them are paved with brick. The houses are built, some with brick, others with mud, and a still greater number with bamboos and mats; all which different kinds of fabrics, intermixed, form a very uncouth appearance, and are very readily destroyed by fire. The brick houses are seldom above two stories high, with flat and terraced roofs; those of mud and bamboos are only one story, and are covered with thatch. During the administration of the Marquis Wellesley, at the commencement of the present century, a magnificent palace was erected at the distance of about a mile from the fort. The line of houses that surround two sides of the esplanade of the fort is also magnificent; they are all on a large scale, and detached from one another. From the necessity of having a free circulation of air in a climate so extremely hot, the approach to the houses is generally by a flight of steps, with great

projecting porticoes, or surrounded by colonnades and arcades, which give them much the appearance of Grecian temples. Since the commencement of the present century, Calcutta has been greatly improved, both in appearance and in the salubrity of its air; the streets have been properly drained, and the ponds filled; thereby removing a vast surface of stagnant water, the exhalations of which were particularly hurtful. Contiguous to the old fort is a spacious square, on one side of which is the college, founded also under the administration of the Marquis Wellesley in 1801; another side of the square is occupied by buildings appropriated to the use of the junior servants of the company, and the remainder is occupied by some of the principal traders. Calcutta is the residence of a bishop, who, assisted by three archdeacons, is intrusted with the ecclesiastical affairs of all the British possessions in Asia; the cathedral is a spacious edifice. Here is likewise a supreme court of judicature, in which justice is dispensed according to the laws of England, by a chief justice and three puisne judges. The natives of the province still retain their Hindoo laws, as well as religion, and courts are duly appointed for the administration of justice accordingly. The southern part of Calcutta is occupied almost entirely by Europeans, who have adopted a style of building at once magnificent in its appearance and well adapted to the climate. Every house is detached, inclosed with walls and fronted with an elegant veranda shading a flight of steps. The northern part is chiefly inhabited by natives, whose dwellings are for the most part mere mud or bamboo cottages. The mixture of European and Asiatic manners, that may be observed in Calcutta, is curious: coaches, phaetons, single-horse chaises, with the palanquins and hackeries of the natives, the passing ceremonies of the Hindoos, and the different appearance of the fakirs, form a sight more novel and extraordinary, perhaps, than any other city in the world can present. The Hoogly is navigable up to the town for ships of 400 to 500 tons, but those of greater burden lie at Diamond Point, about 50 miles below, their cargoes being conveyed to and from the town by lighters. Independently of its commercial intercourse with England, Calcutta maintains an extensive intercourse with China as well as with almost every port in Asia, and islands in the eastern seas, with which an interchange is effected in every possible commodity that mankind can desire, either for subsistence and comfort, or to gratify the most refined and luxurious taste. Ship-building is also carried on to a great extent; there are several banking establishments to facilitate the operations of commerce, and insurance establishments for its protection. The control of the governor-general and council of Bengal, at Calcutta, extends over the presidencies of Madras, Bombay, and Bencoolen; the extent of the civil establishments attending the administration of so extensive an empire, in addition to the military and commercial affairs of the place, necessarily give an importance to Calcutta beyond that of any city in Asia, except those of China and Japan. The new fort is in the lat. of 22. 35. N., and 88. 28. E. long., 1,030 m. N. N. E. of Madras, and about 1,100 E. N. E. of Bombay.

Caldas, the name of several small towns in different parts of Spain and Portugal, which, like the Badens of Germany, implies their contiguity to hot or medicinal springs: one 25 m. N. by E. of Lisbon, another 10 m. N. E. of Castel Branco;

another contiguous to Montalegre, 60 m. N. E. of Oporto; another 15 m. N. of Barcelona; another 25 m. N. of Vigo.

Caldecot, a village in Monmouthshire, Eng. seated in a plain, five miles S. W. of Chepstow and noted for the massy remains of its castle. There are six other villages of the same name in different parts of England.

Calder, a river of England which rises on the west border of Yorkshire, flows by Halifax to Wakefield, and eight miles below joins the Aire. It is navigable the greater part of its course. There are three or four rivers, and as many villages, named Calder, in different parts of Scotland.

Caldolzburg, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Anspach, with a castle, 18 m. N. E. of Anspach. It is now included in the Bavarian circle of Rezat.

Caldwell, p.t. Warren Co. N. Y. on Lake George, 56 m. N. Albany. Pop. 797. Also a town in Essex Co. N. J.

Caldwell, an interior county in the western part of Kentucky, bounded on the south-west by the great Cumberland River. Pop. 8,332. Eddyville, on the north bank of the river, about 30 miles above its entrance into the Ohio, and 200 S. W. of Frankfort, is the chief town.

Caledon, a town in the parish of Aughloe, (sometimes called Caledon,) south part of the county of Tyrone, Ireland. Pop. of the town in 1821, 856, and of the parish 7,148.

Caledonia, a county in the north part of Vermont, the south-east part of which is bounded by the Connecticut River, which divides it from New Hampshire. Pop. 20,967. Danville, in the centre of the county, about 20 m. N. E. of Montpelier, is the chief town.

Caledonia, a township of Livingston county, N. York, lying to the west of Genesee river, and south of Erie canal, 245 m. W. of Albany. Big Spring, remarkable for the abundance of its water, is in this township. Pop. 1,618.

Caledonia, New, an island in the Pacific Ocean, to the east of New Holland, discovered by Cook, in 1774. It is 260 miles from north-west to south-east, and 70 broad. The inhabitants are strong, active, and well made; their hair is black and much frizzled, but not woolly; their beards are crisp and thick; they besmear their faces with black pigment, and their only covering is a wrapper made from the bark of a tree, or of leaves. Their houses are circular, like a bee-hive; formed of small spars and reeds, covered with long coarse grass, and the floor laid with dry grass. They deposit their dead in the ground, and decorate the grave of their chiefs with spears, darts, paddles, &c. They are of a pacific disposition, and their women chaster than those of the more eastern islands. They cultivate the soil with some art and industry, but subsist chiefly on roots and fish. Plantains and sugar-canes are not plentiful; bread-fruit is scarce, and cocoa-nut trees are but thinly planted; but yams and taros are in great abundance. The cape at the south end, called Queen Charlotte Foreland, is in long. 167. 12. E. lat. 22. 15. S.

Calenberg, a principality of Lower Saxony, which constitutes a part of the duchy of Brunswick. It is divided into two parts by the principality of Wolfenbützel. The south part is intersected from east to west by the Werra, and the chief town is Gottingen. The Lena has its source in this part, near the banks of the Werra, and runs north through the principality of Wolf-

enbattel, then dividing the Bishopric of Hildesheim from North Calenberg on the east, and afterwards intersects the north part of North Calenberg. The Weser also intersects the south part of N. Calenberg from south-east to north-west, the chief towns being Hanover, Neustadt, and Hameln. The aggregate extent of the surface may be estimated at about 1,700 square miles, and the population at 220,000. The soil is generally fertile, and under social and reciprocal arrangements, Calenberg might be made to yield a surplus produce sufficient to command an abundance of tropical and other luxuries, the consumption of which has hitherto been very limited.

Calhuco, a town at the south extremity of Araucan, opposite the north end of the Isle of Chiloe, in the South Pacific Ocean, inhabited by Spaniards, Mestozos, and Indians, 180 m. S. of Valdivia. Long. 73. 37. W. lat. 41. 40. S.

Cali, a city of Colombia, in the valley of Popayan, on the west bank of the river Cauca. The governor of the province generally resides here. It is 90 m. E. of Bonaventura, and 200 W. by S. of St. Fe. Long. 77. 5. W. lat. 3. 15. N.

Calicut, a city of Hindoostan, capital of a province of the same name, on the coast of Malabar. It was the first Indian port visited by European shipping; being discovered by the Portuguese, in 1498. Here is a manufacture of plain cotton goods; and much salt is made by the natural evaporation of the sea water. The principal exports are cocoa and betel nuts, black pepper, ginger, and turmeric. It is seated at the mouth of a river, 110 m. S. W. of Seringapatam, and 130 S. E. of Mangalore. Long. 75. 52. E. lat. 11. 12. N. It was formerly much more considerable, having been much encroached upon by the sea.

California, a promontory, in the Pacific Ocean, separated from the west coast of North America by the Vermilion sea, or Gulf of California; extending N. W. from Cape St. Lucas, in the lat. of 22. 44. to lat. 33. N. being about 50 miles in average breadth. It was discovered by Cortez, in 1536; and is said to have been visited by Sir Francis Drake, in 1578. Toward the close of the seventeenth century, the Jesuits formed several settlements here, and endeavoured to govern the natives with the same policy and authority that they exercised in their missions in Paraguay. They seem studiously to have depreciated the climate and soil of the country; but on their expulsion from the Spanish dominions, the court appointed Don Joseph Galvez to visit this peninsula. His account of the country was favourable; he found the pearl fishery on its coast to be valuable, and he discovered mines of gold of a very promising appearance. Divers nations or tribes inhabit the country, without acknowledging any chief. Each father is a prince over his own family; but his power ceases when the children are able to provide for themselves. Each tribe, nevertheless, has persons appointed, who call assemblies to divide the productions of the earth, regulate the fisheries, and march at their head when engaged in war. Want of provision obliges them often to change their abodes; and in severe winters they retire into caves. A girdle and piece of linen round the body, some ornaments for the head, and a chain of pearls, serve them for dress and finery. Those who live toward the north, where they have no pearls, dress their heads with shells. The women commonly wear a kind of long robe, made of leaves of palms; though some wear nothing but a girdle. A range of mountains

runs parallel with the coast, its whole extent rising in some places to the height of about 4,700 feet. The soil in many places is excellent; and it is reported that vines grow naturally in the mountains, and that the Jesuits, when they resided here, made abundance of wine, in taste approaching to that of Maderia. The chief town is St. Joseph, about 25 m. N. E. of Cape St. Lucas. The population of the whole territory is supposed not to exceed 10,000.

California, New, is an extension of territory along the coast, north of the promontory of California to the lat. of about 40. N. comprising the greater part of the coast formerly called New Albion. The same mountain ridge which intersects the promontory continues to run north, parallel with the coast, at a distance of thirty to fifty miles. The Jesuits, who extended themselves in this direction, found the soil somewhat more congenial for the general purposes of culture, and founded about twenty settlements upon and between the coast and the mountain ridge, each settlement dedicated to some saint of their holy order. The four principal settlements on the coast are St. Diego, in the lat. of 32. 42.; La Purissima, in 34. 32.; St. Carlos de Monterey, in 36. 36.; and St. Francisco, in 37. 48. N. The total population of this district is estimated at about 16,000.

Calix, a town of Sweden, in West Bothnia, on a river of the same name, near its entrance into the gulf of Bothnia, 22 m. W. of Tornea.

Callah, a town of Algiers, in the province of Mascara, which has a considerable trade, and the greatest market for carpets in the country. It is 40 m. E. of Oran.

Callan, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kilkenny, on the frontier of Tipperary, 7 m. S. W. of the city of Kilkenny, and 65 from Dublin. Pop. in 1821, 5,678.

Callander, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire with a considerable manufacture of mullin; seated on the river Teath, 30 m. W. S. W. of Perth. Pop. 2,030.

Callao, a seaport of Peru, with the best harbour on the coast, and a large and safe roadstead defended by the islands of Callao and St. Lawrence. In the port every commodity is to be procured that vessels may be in need of. The town was almost totally destroyed by an earthquake, in 1746. It is seated on a river of the same name, 5 m. W. of Lima, of which it is the port. Long. 76. 58. W. lat. 12. 2. S.

Callaway, a county of Kentucky. Pop. 5,159. Wadesborough in the chief town.

Calte, a town of Algiers, in the province of Constantina, where the French have a factory established for a coral fishery, and trade for grain, wool, leather, and wax. It stands on a rock, almost surrounded by the sea, 36 m. E. of Bona.

Callinger, a fortified town of Hindoostan, in the province of Allahabad, formerly capital of Bundelcund. It was ceded by the Mahrattas to the English in 1793. It is 20 m. N. of the Diamond Mines of Punnah, and 150 W. by S. of Benares.

Callington, a borough in Cornwall, Eng. with a manufacture of cloth; situate on the Lynher, 12 m. S. of Launceston, and 216 W. by S. of London. It returns two members to parliament. Pop. in 1821, 1,321.

Calloma, or *Caillomo*, a town of Peru, celebrated for its silver mines, 50 m. N. by E. of Arequipa, and 170 S. of Cuzco.

Calmar, a strong seaport of Sweden, capital of

Smaland, and a bishop's see. It is celebrated as the place where the deputies of Sweden, Denmark, and Norway, were appointed to assemble for the election of a king, according to the Union of Calmar. On an eminence, half a mile from the town, is the ancient castle, now converted into a distillery. The chief exports are deals and tar. It is seated near the Baltic, 190 m. S. S. W. of Stockholm. Long. 16. 22. E. lat. 56. 41. N.

Calmina, or *Calimno*, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, near the coast of Asia, 7 m. N. W. of Stanchio. Long. 26. 46. E. lat. 36. 56. N.

Caln, *East and West*, townships in Chester Co. Pa.

Calne, a borough in Wiltshire, Eng. It has eight or ten extensive manufactories of woolen cloth, and in the vicinity are many fulling and corn mills. It is seated on a river of the same name, 25 m. E. of Bristol, and 83 W. of London. It returns two members to parliament. Pop. in 1821, 4,612.

Calutara, a town on the west coast of Ceylon, with a fort. A great quantity of arrack is made here, and other manufactories carried on. It stands at the mouth of a large branch of the Mulivaddy, 23 m. S. by E. of Colombo. Long. 79. 56. E. lat. 6. 44. N.

Calvados, a maritime department of France, including part of the late province of Normandy, bounded north by the English channel. It is so called from a ridge of rocks of the same name, near the coast of what was heretofore called Normandy, extending twelve miles in length. It contains an area of about 2,200 square miles, and upwards of 500,000 inhabitants. It is intersected from the south to the sea by the river Orne. It is a fertile province, and exports a considerable quantity of clover seed. Caen, on the banks of the Orne is the chief town.

Calvert, a county of Maryland, lying between the Patuxent River and Chesapeake Bay. Pop. 8,899. Prince Frederick, 40 m. S. of Annapolis and St. Leonard's, in the south part of the county, on the shore of the Chesapeake, 71 m. S. of Annapolis, are the chief towns.

Calvi, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, eight miles north of Capua.

Calvi, a town of Corsica, on a craggy mountain and gulf of the same name, with a strong fortress and a good harbour. It was taken by the English in 1794. It is 38 m. W. S. W. of Bastia.

Calvisano, a town of Bresciano, 12 m. S. by E. of Brescia. Pop. about 3,000.

Calw, a town of Suabia, in the kingdom of Wurtemberg, with a porcelain manufacture, and a great trade in stuffs. It is 20 m. W. by S. of Stuttgart. Pop. 3,500.

Cam, a river which rises in Hertfordshire, Eng. flows by Cambridge into the isle of Ely, and there joins the Ouse, to which river it is navigable from Cambridge.

Camana, a town of Peru, capital of a jurisdiction; situate on a river of the same name near the Pacific Ocean. 70 m. W. of Arequipa, in lat. 16. 10. N. and 73. 15. W. long.

Camaran, an island of Arabia on the Red Sea, where there is a fishery for white coral and pearl oysters. Long. 42. 22. E. lat. 15. 6. N.

Camaret, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre. In an expedition against Brest, in 1694, the English landed here, and lost a great number of men. It stands on a bay of the same name, 8 m. S. of Brest.

Camarines, the most southern province of the isle of Luzon, of which Caceres is the chief town.

Camargue, an island, or cluster of islands, of France, in the mouths of the Rhone, separated by canals and fortified. The whole contains 80 square miles; the land is fertile, but the air is unwholesome.

Cambat, the southernmost province of Abyssinia, inhabited by a people called Seb-adja, who are a mixture of Pagans, Christians, and Mahometans. It is abundant in fruits.

Cambay, a considerable city of Hindoostan, in the province of Guzerat. It stands on a gulf of the same name, and was the Camanes of Ptolemy. Here are three bazars, and four public cis terns, capable of supplying the whole town with water in times of the greatest drought. Its products and manufactures are considerable; for the country abounds in corn, cattle, and silk: and cornelian and agate stones are found in its rivers. The inhabitants are noted for embroidery. It is 100 m. N. of Surat, and 50 m. S. of Amadabad, of which it is the port. It belongs to the English, and is included in the presidency of Bombay. Long. 72. 34. E. lat. 22. 17. N.

Camberg, a town of Germany, on the south-west frontier of the electorate of Hesse, situate on a hill, 17 m. E. by S. of Nassau, and 20 N. W. of Frankfort on the Maine.

Camberwell, a parish in Surrey, contiguous to London, on the south side; and to which it forms an appendage, being occupied principally by the private residences of the merchants, shopkeepers, and clerks employed in the several public establishments of the Bank, East India House, customs, &c. &c. The number of inhabitants in 1821 was 17,876; since when they have considerably increased. The old church is 2 1-2 m. S. of London Bridge: an additional church, after the model of one in Rome, was erected in 1825.

Cambodia, *Camboja*, or *Camboja*, a kingdom or territory of Asia, extending from Cape Cambodia, in the China sea, south, in the lat. of 8. 40. to Laotchua or Laos, in the lat. of about 17. N.; bounded on the east, at the south end, by Tsionpa, and further north by the country of the Ke moys, which divides it from Cochinchina, and on the west from the 8th to the 14th degree of latitude by the Gulf of Siam, and further north by the territory of Siam; being of an average breadth of about three degrees of longitude between 101. and 106. E. comprising an aggregate extent of surface of about 100,000 square miles. As far as any knowledge of this country has been obtained, it appears to be exceedingly rich, alike in vegetable, animal, and mineral productions; whilst the unsocial habits of the people, who appear to be a mixture of Japanese, Cochinchinese, Malays, and natives of the Eastern islands preclude nearly all intercourse with Europeans. In the 17th century, the Portuguese, Dutch, and English, each unsuccessfully endeavoured to establish an intercourse in this country, and all succeeding attempts, except to a trifling extent surreptitiously, appear to have met with disadvantageous results. It is intersected by a noble river of the same name, which rises in Chinese Tartary, runs through Thibet and the west side of Yunnan, the south-west province of China, and Laos, and through the Cambodian territory in a south-east direction, falling into the China Sea, by several channels, between the latitudes of 9. and 11. N. In Thibet, this river is called the

Matchou, in China the *Kiou Long*, and through the Laos the *May Kung*, and the eastern channel into the sea is sometimes called the *Japanese*. The chief town of the country, called also *Cambodia*, is situate on the western bank of the river, about 240 miles above its entrance into the sea. Cambodia appears to be thinly peopled, but of the number of its inhabitants no estimate has been formed. They appear to manufacture both silk and cotton, and the country producing every possible article necessary for subsistence and comfort, and also to gratify the most luxuriant sense, either of taste, smell, or ornament, there is but little inducement on the part of the Cambodians to cultivate an intercourse with Europeans, more especially on the overbearing, higgling, and selfish principle which they seem to have exercised over all Asia. As far as the Cambodians maintain an external commerce, sandal wood, elephants' teeth of the finest quality, camphor, and the gum called cambogia, or gamboge, from the name of the country, constitute the chief articles of export. (See *Siam*.)

Cambray, a fortified city of France, capital of the department of Nord. The linen manufacture is extensively carried on in this district, and the term *cambric* was derived from the finer qualities of linen, which were distributed from this city. It has since been applied by the English to the fine fabric of cotton as well as of linen. Cambray has also some manufactures of lace and leather. It is seated near the source of the Scheldt, which runs through the city, 18 m. S. by W. of Valenciennes, 35 S. by E. of Lille, and 102 N. N. E. of Paris. The fortification was one of those retained by the allies for five years after the peace of 1815.

Cambria, a county in the W. District of Pennsylvania, lying west of the main ridge of the Alleghany mountains. The south-west branch of the Susquehannah River rises in this county, and a branch of the Alleghany intersects its south part. It is about 33 miles in length from north to south, and 18 in breadth. Pop. 7,079. Ebensburg, in the centre of the county, 143 m. W. by N. of Harrisburg, is the chief town.

Cambria, p.t. Niagara Co. New York, near the great falls of Niagara, 290 m. W. Albany. Pop. 1,712.

Cambridge, an interior county towards the S. E. part of England, being about 50 miles in extent from north to south, and 20 to 25 from west to east. It is bounded on the south by a range of hills which divide it from the counties of Bedford and Essex, having the counties of Suffolk and Norfolk on the east, and Bedford, Huntingdon, Northampton, and Lincoln on the west, the northern extremity jutting upon the Boston Wash. The river Ouse intersects it from west to east, whilst the Nen forms the boundary between the counties of Northampton and Lincoln, and the Cam, which rises at the foot of the hills, which form the southern boundary, falls into the Ouse, about the middle of the county. After descending the hills from the south, the country is one entire level, and that part was formerly little better than a swamp, which, by well-directed efforts in draining and embanking, since the middle of the last century, has been converted into rich and verdant pastures, which yield a vast surplus of butter, and cream-cheese, for the London market. It has no surplus of manufactures of any kind, but in addition to its butter, it yields a surplus of calves, cattle, sheep, and wool, and large quanti-

ties of wild fowl. Its supply however of foreign and manufactured productions is obtained in exchange for the expenditure of the students at the university of the town of Cambridge, and rents abstracted from different parts of the country, on account of the endowments of the several colleges. The only other place in the county deserving of notice, besides the town of Cambridge, is the city of Ely. (See *Bedford Level*.)

Cambridge, the chief town of the preceding county, and seat of one of the two universities of England, is situate in the south part of the county, 17 m. south of Ely, 23 east of Bedford, and 28 west of Bury, and 51 north by east of London. It is a corporate town, governed by a mayor and 13 aldermen; but its importance is derived from its university, which dates its foundation by Sigebert, king of the East Angles, in 630. It acquired, however, but little celebrity until after the period of the collisions between the barons and the court had subsided, in the 13th century, from which period, to the close of the 16th century, 12 colleges and 4 halls were founded, by the names, and in the order of date as follows, viz.:

COLLEGES.

1 St. Peter's in	1257	7 St. John's in	1509
2 Gonville,	1348	8 Magdalen,	1519
3 Corpus Christi,	1350	9 Trinity,	1546
4 King's,	1441	10 Jesus',	1570
5 Queen's,	1448	11 Emanuel,	1584
6 Christ's,	1505	12 Syd. Sussex,	1598

HALLS.

1 Clare,	1326	3 Trinity,	1350
2 Pembroke,	1343	4 Catherine,	1475

These institutions, founded in ages of monastic influence, and when architecture was the ruling passion of those who possessed the means of indulging either in acts of benevolence or vanity, claim the attention of the present age, some for their monastic features, some for the history of their foundations, and others for their architectural beauty. Most of them have chapels and libraries attached, some of them extensive and valuable, and the chapel of King's College is justly esteemed, as the most beautiful Gothic edifice in the world. It is 304 feet in length, 71 broad, and 91 in height; the effect of its proportions, and beauty of its decorations, must be seen to be understood. In 1807 another college was founded, pursuant to the will of a Sir George Downing, whose name it bears; and, in 1810, viscount Fitzwilliam bequeathed a very extensive and valuable cabinet of works of nature and art, and ample funds for the foundation of an observatory and a building for the reception of his collection, for the use of the university at large. This munificent donation excited a general spirit of improvement, both in the town and university several of the colleges have been enlarged, repaired, and beautified, several old buildings in the town taken down; judicious sites for the new buildings selected, and those edifices more particularly deserving of attention for their architecture, laid more open to the view. In addition to the libraries attached to the several colleges and halls, there is also one common to the university; a senate house, and schools for public examinations, which, together with 14 parish churches, a county hospital, and other public buildings for county purposes, afford a very interesting extent of varied architectural display. There are also six bridges of stone, over the river Cam, which,

in addition to their convenience, add considerably to the general picturesque effect. The county, town, and university, each sends two members to parliament. About two miles from the town, one of the largest fairs in England is held, for a fortnight, commencing on the 7th of September. The population in 1801 was 10,087, and in 1821, 14,142, of whom about 1,000 may be considered members of the university.

Cambridge, p.t. Middlesex Co. Mass. This town is separated from Boston by the wide bay which nearly surrounds the city. Two long bridges open a communication between them. The town properly consists of three divisions, viz. 1. *East Cambridge*, or Lechmere Point, which is a suburb of Boston and connected with the city by Craigie's bridge. This is a flourishing place, and has many manufactories of glass, iron &c. 2. *Cambridge-port*, which communicates with the city by West Boston bridge, and 3. *Old Cambridge*, 3 miles from Boston, containing *Harvard University*, the oldest and richest literary institution in the United States. It was founded in 1638. The officers are a president and 23 professors and tutors. The libraries contain 40,000 volumes, and the philosophical apparatus, cabinets and similar materials for scientific purposes are of the first excellence. The Botanical Garden and greenhouse, are handsomely arranged and furnished with the choicest plants. The college buildings are 8; one of these is elegantly built of granite; the others are brick. They are beautifully situated upon a spacious level common. The number of students is 236. There are 3 vacations in April, August and December, of 10 weeks. Commencement is in August.

A short distance west of the colleges is the spot occupied by Washington as his head quarters during the siege of Boston, in 1775 and 6. Many parts of the town exhibit the remains of the fortifications thrown up by the Americans at that period. In the western part of the town and bordering upon Watertown, is *Mount Auburn*, a spot lately chosen for the establishment of a Cemetery and Horticultural Garden. This place is charmingly variegated with hills and dells, woods and lawns, and when the design is fully completed will be among the most interesting objects in the country.

In the same neighbourhood is Fresh Pond, a small sheet of water skirted by steep and woody hills in a highly picturesque manner. This is a favourite resort of the people of Boston in the summer. Pop. of Cambridge, 6,071.

Cambridge, West, p.t. Middlesex Co. Mass. adjoining the preceding town. Pop. 1,230.

Cambridge, p.t. Franklin Co. Vt. Pop. 1,613.

Cambridge, an unsettled township in Coos Co. N. H.

Cambridge, p.t. Washington Co. N. Y. Pop. 2,319. Also towns in Maryland, S. C., and Ohio.

Cambrilla, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, surrounded by a wall, and seated near the sea, 14 m. W. by S. of Tarragona.

Camberg, a town of Thuringia, on the east bank of the Saal, 18 m. N. by E. of Jena, and 32 S. W. of Leipzig.

Cambyne, an island lying between the S. E. promontory of Celebes, and the Isle of Bouton. It is about 60 miles in circumference.

Camden, a county in the N. E. part of North Carolina, about 25 m. from N. to S. and four in breadth; the north and borders on Virginia, and forms part of the Great Dismal Swamp,

and the south end jets upon Albermarle Sound, between Pasquetank and George Rivers. Pop. 6,721. New Lebanon is the chief town.

Camden, a maritime county of the state of Georgia, bounded on the south by St. Mary's River, which divides it from East Florida. It is about 20 miles in extent each way, bounded on the west by the Great Swamp of Oke-fir-o-caw. The Santilla River intersects it from the N. W. corner, running to the centre of the county, falling into the sea, at the N. E. corner. It is very productive in rice and cotton. Pop. 4,578. Jefferson, is the chief town.

Camden, p.t. Waldo Co. Me. Pop. 2,200.

Camden, p.t. Oneida Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,945.

Camden, p.t. Gloucester Co. N. J. opposite Philad. Also a town in Kent Co. Del.

Camden, p.t. Kershaw District. S. C. on the Wateree, 35 m. N. E. Columbia. It is the seat of justice for the district. Here the Americans, under Gen. Gates, were defeated by Lord Cornwallis in 1780, and another battle fought between Gen. Greene and Lord Rawdon in 1781.

Camel, a river in Cornwall, Eng. which rises two miles north of Camelford, flows south almost to Bodmin, and then north-west to Padstow, where it enters the Bristol channel. Its banks were the scenes of some bloody battles between the Britons and Saxons.

Camelford, a borough in Cornwall, Eng. A great quantity of yarn is spun in this place and its neighbourhood. It is seated on the Camel, 14 m. W. of Launceston, and 22 W. by S. of London. It returns two members to parliament. Pop. in 1821, 1,256.

Camerino, a town of Italy, in the marquise of Ancona, and an archbishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Chiento, 37 m. S. W. of Ancona.

Cameron, p.t. Steuben Co. N. Y. Pop. 924.

Camillus, p.t. Onondaga Co. N. Y. Pop. 2,518.

Camin, a seaport of Further Pomerania, and once a bishop's see, which was secularized at the peace of Westphalia; but it still has a fine cathedral and a chapter. Its navigation and commerce were formerly extensive, but it is now of little note. It stands on the Diwenow, or east mouth of the Oder, opposite the isle of Wollin, 25 m. N. of Stettin. Long. 14. 52. E. lat. 53. 54. N.

Caminha, a town of Portugal, in Entre Douro e Minho, with a fort; seated at the mouth of the Minho, 12 m. N. of Viana.

Camolin, a village in the county of Wexford, Ireland, on the north bank of the Bann, 4 m. S. W. of Gorey. Pop. in 1820, 377. It was possessed by the insurgents in 1798.

Camorta, one of the Nicobar isles off the west coast of Malaya, in the lat. of 8. N.

Campagna, or *Campania*, a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, 40 m. S. E. of Naples.

Campagna di Roma, or *Territory of Rome*, the most south-west province of the ecclesiastical states of Rome, extending from the river Tiber, for about 65 miles along the shore of the Mediterranean to the Neapolitan province of Lavoro, being about 50 miles wide, bounded on the east by Abruzzo. This extensive district, lying between the 41st and 42d degree of north latitude, was the ancient Latium, and was once the most populous and fertile district in the world, but now presents one general scene of desolation. The Pontine marshes, which are constantly emitting the most noisome vapours, comprise a great portion of the south-east part of the province; besides the city

of Rome on the banks of the Tiber, at the northern extremity of the province, Albano, Velletri and Piperno, all on the western side, still exhibit marks of former greatness, whilst the ruins of temples, baths, and other stately edifices, are seen scattered in all directions. (See *Rome*.)

Campbell, a county in the E. District of Virginia, being nearly a square, about 14 miles each way, bounded on the south by the Roanoke River, and north by James River. It is a fertile district. Pop. 15,704. Lynchburg is the chief town.

Campbell, a county of Georgia. Pop. 3,323. Campbellton is the capital.

Campbell, a county of East Tennessee, bounded on the north by Harlan county, Kentucky; intersected by the Cumberland ridge of the Alleghany mountains, and from the north-east to the south by Powell's River, a branch of the Tennessee. It contains an area of about 230 square miles, and a population of 5,110. Jacksonborough is the chief town.

Campbell, a county of Kentucky, containing about 90 square miles, bounded on the north by Boone county, and on the east and north by the Ohio River, and intersected from south to north by the Licking. Pop. 9,893. Newport, on the east bank of the Licking, at its entrance into the Ohio, opposite to Cincinnati, 96 m. N. N. E. of Frankfort, is the chief town.

Campbellsville, p.v. Green Co. Ken. on a branch of Green River.

Campbelltown, 3 villages in Steuben Co. N. Y., Lebanon Co. Pa. and Edgefield Dis. S. C.

Campbeltown, a borough and seaport of Scotland, in Argyleshire, situate on a bay, toward the south extremity of the peninsula of Cantyre. It has a considerable trade in the distillation of whiskey, besides being the general rendezvous of the fishing vessels that annually visit the western coast. It is 65 m. S. S. W. of Inverary. Long. 5. 32. W. lat. 55. 28. N. Pop. in 1821, 6,445.

Campden, a corporate town in Gloucestershire, Eng. 22 m. N. E. of Gloucester, and 90 W. N. W. of London. Pop. 1,249.

Campeachy, a town of Yucatan, on the west coast of the bay of Campeachy, in the Gulf of Mexico, defended by strong forts. The port is large but shallow, and has a good dock. It is noted for logwood, which, however, does not grow very near it. It was taken by the English in 1659, by the buccaneers in 1678; and by the freebooters of St. Domingo, in 1685, who burnt it, and blew up the citadel. Long. 91. 30. W. lat. 19. 35. N.

Campen, a town of Holland, in Overijssel, with a citadel, and a port almost choked up. It is seated near the mouth of the Yssel, on the Zuyder Zee, 8 m. W. N. W. of Zwoll. Pop. about 6,000.

Camperdown, a seaport of Holland, about 25 miles south of Texel Island, famous for the signal victory obtained by admiral lord viscount Duncan, off its coast, over the Dutch fleet, on the 11th October, 1797.

Campo Basso, a town of Naples, in the Molise. In 1805, it suffered greatly by an earthquake, and most of the inhabitants were destroyed. It has a considerable trade in articles of cutlery, and is 12 m. S. of Molise. Pop. about 6,000.

Campo Formio, a village of Italy, in Friuli, with an elegant castle, where a treaty of peace was concluded between the Austrians and French, in 1797. It is 2 m. S. W. of Udina.

Campo Mayor, a fortified town of Portugal, in

Alemtejo, on the frontier of Spain, 14 m. N. by E. of Elvas. Pop. about 5,000.

Campo St. Pietro, a town and castle of Italy, in the Paduano, on the river Menon, 12 m. N. of Padua, and about the same distance N. W. of Venice. Pop. about 3,000.

Campoli, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ulteriore, 23 m. N. by E. of Aquila.

Campredon, a town of Spain in Catalonia, at the foot of the Pyrenees, and on the river Ter, 45 m. N. of Barcelona.

Campsie, a village of Scotland, on the south confines of Stirlingshire, 9 miles north of Glasgow. It has some extensive printfields, and other manufactures.

Campton, p.t. Grafton Co. N. H. 75 m. fr. Portsmouth. Pop. 1,313.

Canaan, p.t. Somerset Co. Me. Pop. 1,076.

Canaan, p.t. Essex Co. Vt. Pop. 373.

Canaan, p.t. Grafton Co. N. H. 103 m. fr. Portsmouth. Pop. 1,428.

Canaan, p.t. Litchfield Co. Conn. on the Housatonic. Pop. 2,301. This town has some iron manufactures; and near it is a fall upon the river.

Canaan, p.t. Columbia county, New York, on the east side of Hudson River, 25 m. W. by S. of Albany. Pop. 2,064.

Canaan. See *Syria*.

Canaan, New, p.t. Fairfield Co. Conn. near the shore of L. I. Sound. Pop. 1,826. There are 3 townships called *Canaan* in Pa. and Ohio.

Canada, a vast territory of North America, lying between the 42d and 54th degrees of north latitude, and the 65th and 98th of west longitude. This country appears to have been first made known to Europe in 1535 by Cartier, commanding a fleet fitted out from St. Malo, under the auspices of the French government. Three or four attempts during the fifteen years from 1635 to 1560 were made to establish a colony upon it but all proved unsuccessful. In 1607 the first permanent establishment was formed by M. De Champlain, from France, who founded the city of Quebec; but for more than fifty years it remained without any laws or social arrangements, the settlers being little better than hordes of banditti, living in constant collision with the native Indians, with whom the most sanguinary conflicts frequently occurred with alternate success.

In 1663, at which period the European inhabitants did not exceed 7,000, the French government affected to extend its paternal regard to the colony, and appropriated a train of civil officers to organize and administer a code of laws on the principles of those then prevailing in France. This arrangement produced some excitement and indications of improvement; but both were of short duration. The collisions with the natives were renewed, and their frequent incursions upon the lands of the settlers which were often stained with acts of cruelty, operated as a check to all social enterprise; so that at the end of another half century, the number of settlers did not exceed 80,000. During the earlier part of the 18th century the colony made some progress towards improvement; but the object of the French government seemed to be extension of territory rather than social arrangement, and as such, in addition to the hostilities in which it was so frequently involved with the natives, it interfered itself also with the outposts of the English, who then possessed the territory now forming the United States of N. America, and on war being declared

between France and England in 1756, the English prepared to expel the French entirely from the North American continent, in which they completely succeeded in 1759. At this period, the number of settlers in Canada amounted to about 70,000. During the first fifteen years after its surrender to the English, it made but little progress either in population or improvement, the prejudices of some of the older settlers being inimical to the English laws introduced immediately after its surrender, led, in 1775, to a revision of the civil code, more conformable to the usage and prejudices of the inhabitants. The revolt of the American States taking place about this time, occasioned a considerable accession of population to Canada, which progressively increased up to the period of 1792, when a further important arrangement took place in its internal administration, the territory was divided into two parts, denominated Upper and Lower Canada, with separate jurisdictions, and a council, and Assembly of representatives established for each, as more particularly elucidated under each of their respective heads, viz.

Canada, Lower, although the least favoured in climate of the two, is by far the most populous, owing to its near contiguity to the sea, and earlier settlement. This division extends from the United States Territory, in the lat. of 45. to that of 52. N.; and W. from the 65th degree of long. to an undefined boundary; the part, however, which is inhabited and under cultivation, lies within much narrower limits, comprising a tract of territory about 700 miles in length, and 150 in mean breadth, lying in a N. E. direction, from the lat. of 45. N. and 74. 30. of W. long.; the geographical bearing of this territory has been owing to the noble river St. Lawrence, which intersects it in that direction its whole extent, falling into the gulf of St. Lawrence, at the N. E. The settlements extend along both banks of the river, and are intersected on both sides by innumerable tributary streams and rivers, some of them of great magnitude; the most considerable of those on the south side of the St. Lawrence, taking them in order from the west, are 1st the Chambly, which runs out of Lake Champlain, falling into the St. Lawrence about 60 miles below Montreal; 2nd the Tortue; 3rd the St. Francis; 4th the Nicolet; 5th the Becancour; 6th the Beauvillage; and 7th the Chaudiere, which falls into the St. Lawrence, about 20 miles below Quebec; east of the Chaudiere, the waters chiefly flow to the south, or east into the gulf of St. Lawrence; the north bank is intersected at the distance of every 15 to 20 miles by rivers of greater or less magnitude, the most considerable is the Piekouagamis, which, after passing through a lake of considerable extent is called the Seguenai and falls into the St. Lawrence about 150 miles below Quebec. At the new organization of the government in 1763, this territory was divided into the four districts of Montreal, Trois Rivières, Quebec, and Gaspé; the three first extend on both sides of the river; the latter, which is called the district and county of Gaspé, comprises all the S. E. part of the territory, south of the St. Lawrence, bounded on the east by the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and south by the Province of New Brunswick, the three first districts were further subdivided into 20 counties, 11 on the south, and nine on the north side of the river, as follows, beginning at the S. W. viz.—

On the south side.	1 Huntingdon	On the north side.	12 York
	2 Bedford		13 Effingham
	3 Montreal		14 Leinster
	4 Richelieu		15 Warwick
	5 Surrey		16 St. Maurice
	6 Kent		17 Hampshire
	7 Buckingham		18 Orleans
	8 Dorchester		19 Quebec
	9 Hertford		20 Northumberland
	10 Devon		
	11 Cornwallis		

Of these, the first eight, which all lie within or south-west of the river Chaudiere, are the most fertile, and afford the most favourable spots for agricultural and commercial enterprise. The counties of Cornwallis and Northumberland, each extend from the latitude of about 47, the former to the district of Gaspé, and the latter borders on Labrador, all of which at present may be looked upon as one great wilderness. With this subdivision of territory and new organization of the government of Canada in 1792, a more steadfast career of improvement seems to have been pursued than in any former period.

One of the most distinguishing characteristics of Lower Canada is its climate, in the intensity of cold in the winter, and of heat in summer, and the sudden transition from one to the other, without producing any injurious effect upon the constitutions either of the inhabitants or other parts of the animal creation. The frosts begin about the middle of October, the sun continuing to render the days mild and agreeable for three or four weeks, when the snow storms set in, which continue for about a month, with variable winds and a hazy atmosphere, until about the middle or end of December; by which time the whole country is covered with an average depth of snow of three to five feet. An invariable season now commences; an uninterruptedly clear sky prevails for about 20 weeks, the thermometer ranging the greater part of the time from 20 to 25 below zero, sometimes descending more than 30 below, when the frost suddenly breaks, and in the course of a few days, about the end of April, or middle of May, the snow as suddenly disappears. All the energies of the husbandman are now directed to prepare the earth for seed, and in the short space of a month the most luxuriant verdure and vegetation are spread over all Canada; the thermometer sometimes, in June, ranging as high as 95 or 100, prevailing through the summer from about 75 to 80. Although the severity of the winter hinders the earth from yielding any produce, yet it essentially facilitates the conveyance to market of its summer products; a track once beaten upon the snow, which is easily effected after the storms have ceased, enables a horse to drag, on a sledge, a twofold weight, twice or thrice the distance in a day, which he would be able to draw in the best constructed carriage on the best possible road. In any country this facility of conveyance would be a great advantage, but in Canada especially, where the rapidity of vegetation, and the abundant produce of the summer, claims all the attention and all the energy of the population during that season, it more than counterbalances the severe and long duration of the winter, inasmuch as it supercedes the necessity of cost and labour in the construction of bridges and roads, and renders conveyance easy by routes and over tracts that would otherwise be impassable; thus so far from being deemed severe or inconvenient, it is regarded by the Canadians as the

season of social intercourse and festivity. The basis of the commerce of Canada is in the produce of its forests, which, since 1817, have supplied England and the West Indies with an average of about 300,000 loads (of 50 cubic feet each) of timber annually. Its next source of supply for export is the skins of the innumerable wild animals which inhabit the forests, comprising the bear, stag, elk, deer, fox, marten, wild cat, and various others, including hare and rabbit, as well as a great variety of the weasel species, and the banks of the numerous lakes and rivers supply large quantities of otter and beaver skins. The aggregate value of this branch of commerce to Canada may be estimated at from £100,000 to £150,000 annually, varying, in some measure, according to the caprice of fashion. Fox and otter skins, which at one time sold in London for £10 to £15 a skin, at other times obtain only two or three to five pounds each; the others occasionally varying in nearly like proportion. Another great article of production for export is pot and pearl ash, which, with a few other articles of minor importance, constitute the whole of the exports; amounting in the aggregate, including the freight of a portion of the wood in Canadian built vessels, to a money value of about £800,000; which might and would be considerably augmented by an export of grain, did not the selfish and blind policy of the British legislature prefer confining the manufacturing population of England as well as of Ireland to a potato diet, and that in the most sparing supply, lest any grain of foreign production should be admitted into England, and lower the money price, and thereby preclude a high money *rent tax*. The exclusion of a market for the surplus of grain, which would easily be supplied, is, however, more than counterbalanced to Canada by a large military force and civil establishment, which is maintained in that country out of the taxes levied on the people of England. These maintenances, in addition to its exports, whilst the system subjects the people of England to increasing privation, enables the Canadians to draw from England a supply of manufactured and Asiatic productions to the amount in money value of about £1,400,000 annually, whilst the direct intercourse of Canada with the British West India Islands enables it to obtain a liberal supply of the products of those luxuriant climes. From these circumstances, it is easy to conceive that Canada affords great advantage to agricultural enterprise, and well-directed exertion.

The civil government consists of a governor, who is uniformly a military man and commander-in-chief of all the forces in British America, and an executive council of fourteen other members, who are all appointed by the governor for the approval of the king. The House of Assembly consists of fifty-two members, elected for four years in due proportions from each district of the country by the freeholders of forty shillings a year and upwards, or renters of £10 per annum and upwards. There is also a legislative council, consisting of not less than fifteen members. The legal establishment consists of a court of King's Bench, Common Pleas, and court of Appeal; and the civil and criminal law is administered by a chief justice and two puisne judges: the chief justice is also president of the legislative council. The ecclesiastical affairs of this country are under the superintendence of a catholic bishop resident at Quebec, and an assistant bishop, nine vicars-general, and about 200 cures, who are supported

chiefly out of grants of land made under the French government, and an assessment of one twenty-sixth part of all grain produced on the lands held by catholics. The protestant establishment consists of a lord bishop, also resident at Quebec, nine rectors, and several curates or clergymen supported in part out of the civil list, and an appropriation of one-seventh of all the lands held by protestants. The protestant bishop has also a seat in the legislative council by virtue of his appointment: no distinction is otherwise made on account of religious profession, catholic and protestant being alike eligible to a seat in the executive or legislative council and assembly, as well as to all other civil or military appointments. Numerous tribes of native Indians still inhabit all



the western and interior parts of this vast country, though their number has been much reduced since 1780, about which period the small-pox raged with such destructive fury as to entirely depopulate several hundred thousand square miles of territory. Since the abatement of that dreadful catastrophe, and the conciliatory measures of the Canadian government towards them, although they still withhold themselves as much as ever from the society of the settlers, they have maintained a much more social intercourse, with but few attempts at open hostility; and it is the Indian population who contribute so essentially to the traffic in furs. The principal towns in Lower Canada are Quebec, Montreal, and Trois Rivières.

The pine forests of this region are inhabited by vast numbers of martens, who live in the lofty

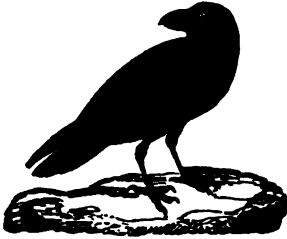


tops of the trees. Their fur is highly esteemed, and great numbers of them are hunted for their skins. This animal destroys great quantities of small quadrupeds and birds. He frequently makes his nest in the hollow of a tree, but commonly seeks for a squirrel's nest, drives away or kills the owner, and takes possession.

The wolverene inhabits the northern parts of Canada and America generally, quite to the Arctic Sea, and it is probable that its visits extend beyond the continent towards the Pole, as a skull of this animal was found on Melville Island by Capt. Parry. It is an inhabitant alike of the woods and barren grounds, and is capable of enduring the severest cold. The motions of the wolverene are necessarily slow, and its gait

heavy, but the acuteness of its sight and power of smelling are an ample compensation; as they are seldom or never killed without being found fat, there is good reason for believing that they rarely suffer much from hunger. This animal is surprisingly strong, and an overmatch for any quadruped near its own size;—indeed its sharp claws and teeth enable it to offer a very effectual resistance even to the bear.

Among the birds may be mentioned the wild pigeon, spotted grouse, and the smallest humming bird known. The raven, a bird found in every quarter of the world, is also very common here.



He seems to bear the cold of the northern regions with as much indifference as the heat of the torrid zone. It is remarkable, that wherever these birds abound, the common crow seldom makes his appearance.

Canada, Upper, in its most comprehensive sense, comprises a tract of country extending from the *Ottawa*, or Grand River, which divides it from Lower Canada at its junction with the St. Lawrence, in the longitude of 74. 30. W. and 45. of N. lat. to the north-west extremity of Lake Winnipeg, in the latitude of 59. N. and the 98th of W. long. bounded on the south by the chain of lakes which discharge their waters into the sea by the great river St. Lawrence, and on the north by the Ottawa River, in a north-west direction to the longitude of about 82., when it borders by undefined limits on the Hudson's bay and north-west territories. However, like Lower Canada, the part under cultivation, and which at present more particularly merits attention, lies within comparatively narrow limits, in a south-west direction, along the north bank of the St. Lawrence, and north shores of Lakes Ontario and Erie, from the Ottawa River before-mentioned at its entrance into the St. Lawrence to the straits of Erie and St. Clair River, between the Lakes Erie and Huron, in the longitude of 82. 30. W. It is about 570 miles from N. E. to S. W. and 40 to 50 in breadth, including about 10,000,000 of acres of as fertile land as any in all North America. The south-west extremity extending to the 42d degree of latitude, it is not subject to such severity of winter as the lower province; numerous streams, affording the most advantageous site for the erection of mills, fall into the lakes, and two considerable rivers in the eastern district fall into the Ottawa, and two others run in a south-west direction, falling into Lake St. Clair, between the strait of Erie and the St. Clair River. The southernmost of these rivers is called the Thames, with a London on its banks, destined perhaps, at some future time, to rival in population and importance its namesake in Britain. Upper Canada is divided, for judicial and local purposes, into eight districts, which are again subdivided into the 23 following counties, taking them in order from the south-west: viz

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| 1. Essex, | 13. Hastings, |
| 2. Kent, | 14. Lennox, |
| 3. Suffolk, | 15. Addington, |
| 4. Middlesex, | 16. Frontinac, |
| 5. Norfolk, | 17. Prescott, |
| 6. Oxford, | 18. Russell, |
| 7. Lincoln, | 19. Leeds, |
| 8. York, | 20. Grenville, |
| 9. Durham, | 21. Dundas, |
| 10. Carleton, | 22. Stormont, |
| 11. Prince Edward, | 23. Glengary |
| 12. Northumberland, | |

These counties are further subdivided into about 160 townships. Nearly one-third of the lands were granted in free and common socage prior to 1825, about 500,000 acres of which are already under cultivation, one-third more being reserved for the crown and clergy, leaves about 4,000,000 of acres of fertile land, in the immediate vicinity of settlements already formed, for future grants; in addition to which, millions of acres in the rear, northward, covered at present with the finest timber of oak, hickory, beech, walnut, maple, pine, &c. &c. present a rich field for exertion, and the supply of future ages. The population of this province has increased, and continues increasing in a greater ratio than the lower one. The inhabitants, which in 1783 did not exceed 10,000, in 1814 amounted to 95,000, and in 1825 to double that number. Its civil and religious institutions are similar to those of the sister province, with the exception that being settled since the expulsion of the French, there are no feudal tenures or lands held in seigniorage, which is the case with all those granted to the original French settlers in the lower province. The inhabitants also of Upper Canada being emigrants from the United States, Scotland, and England, are principally protestants, and as such there are no special enactments or reservations for the catholics. The executive council of this province consists of six members, the legislature of not less than seven, and the house of assembly of twenty-five. Upper Canada participates in common in the commerce of the lower province, in addition to which it has also the advantage of interchanging its surplus productions with the United States, as either one direction or the other may best promote its interest. As long, however, as the English government are enabled to afford the same protection to Upper Canada, and under the same circumstances as prevailed in 1826, and more especially should the English government qualify their present policy of excluding grain of foreign growth importation into England, the interest of the Canadians will unquestionably lie on the side of England, and the Canadas afford the fairest field for agricultural exertion of any country in the world: independent of its abundant supply of grain and animal food, the forests supply abundance of every variety of game and fowl, and the rivers and lakes every variety of fish common to inland waters; and, by due attention to culture, the gardens may be made to yield every variety of delicious fruits.

The Canadas, in a general sense, may be considered a level country, beautifully undulated, but no where attaining an elevation exceeding 300 to 500 feet above the level of the waters of the great chain of lakes. A ridge of mountain skirts the northern boundaries of both provinces from the 74th to the 98th deg. of west longitude the altitudes have not been correctly ascertained but they seem to claim the character only of a

chain of broken hills, rather than mountains. But little discovery of minerals has as yet been made: coals, copper, and iron, have been found, and as population extends itself, and when necessity requires them, the mineral substances will most probably not prove deficient. The two principal towns are York and Kingston.

Canajoharie, p.t. Montgomery Co. N. Y. Its vicinity abounds with apple-trees, from which it makes cider of an excellent quality. It stands on a creek of the same name, between the Mohawk River and the Erie Canal, 25 m. N. E. of Cooperstown, and 53 W. N. W. of Albany. Pop. 4,348.

Canandaigua, a lake in the western part of the State of New York, which discharges its waters into Lake Ontario. It is 20 miles long, and from 2 to 3 miles wide. The banks are high and variegated, and ornamented with many beautiful villas.

Canandaigua, p.t. Ontario Co., on the outlet of the above lake. It is one of the pleasantest towns in the country. The principal street runs along the ridge of a hill which rises from the north end of the lake; it is handsomely planted with trees, and the houses have an uncommonly neat appearance, being generally painted white, with green blinds. In the centre of the town is a large square. In the neighbourhood are many beautiful gardens. Canandaigua has a very flourishing trade, and a steam-boat plies upon the lake. It is 208 m. W. of Albany. Pop. 5,162.

Cananore, a town of Hindoostan, in Malabar, defended by a fortress, with other works after the European fashion. It is the head-quarters of the province. This town was taken in 1790 by the British, in whose possession it remains. It has several good houses, and carries on a good trade with other parts of the peninsula, and with Arabia and Sumatra. The country furnishes a large quantity of pepper, cardamoms, sandal wood, coir, sharks' fins, &c.; the imports are horses, benzoin, camphor, almonds, opium, sugar, and piece goods. It is governed by a native sovereign, who pays an annual tribute of 14,000 rupees to the English East India Company. It is seated on a small bay, one of the best on the coast, 56 m. N. N. W. of Calicut. Long. 75. 30. E. lat. 11. 53. N.

Canari, a province on the west coast of Hindoostan, lately subject to the regent of Mysore, on whose defeat and death, in 1799, it came into the hands of the British. It is 180 miles in length, between the Concan and Malabar, and from 30 to 80 in breadth. The soil is fertile, and it produces abundance of rice, betel-nuts, and wild nutmegs. The principal port is Mangalore.

Canaries, or *Canary Islands*, anciently called the Fortunate Islands, are thirteen in number, lying in the North Atlantic Ocean, off the west coast of North Africa, between the latitudes of 28. and 30. N. Seven of them are considerable, namely, Palma, Ferro, Gomera, Teneriffe, Canary, Fuerte-ventura, and Lanzerota, each of which see: the other six are very small, Graciosa, Rocca, Allegranza, St. Clare, Inferno, and Lobos. They were formerly inhabited by a brave and independent race of people called *Gaanches*. Fuerte-ventura and Lanzerota, being the least populous, were taken possession of by John de Betancourt, a Norman, about the commencement of the 15th century, in behalf of John, the then king of Castile: but it was not till towards the close of that century that the Spaniards, under whose sovereignty they still remain, obtained complete possession of the whole group, after the most deter-

mined resistance of the natives; the whole of whom, during the 16th century, fell victims to the cruelty of the Spaniards, either by the sword or the inquisition, which was established in these islands in 1532.

Canary, Grand, one of the principal of the above islands, lying between the east side of Teneriffe and the south end of Fuerte-ventura. Next to Teneriffe, it is the most fertile and productive of the group. The surface near the coast is beautifully diversified with hill and dale and well watered with streams issuing from mountains which lie towards the centre of the island. The vine in all its varieties flourishes in this island in the utmost luxuriance. It is here that the most delicious malmsey wine or sack is made, and it was from hence that the English obtained their sack, so celebrated in the time of Shakspeare. Under reciprocal arrangements and due excitement of protection and reward, this island would produce nearly all the fruits and vegetables common to the tropics; but under the proscriptive and bigoted policy of Spain, nothing depending on human exertion prospers, and, though the Canary Islands are less exposed to its despotism than any other part of the Spanish dominions, every thing languishes. The extent of this island is about 30 m. from north to south, and 28 in breadth. Palmas, or Canary, as it is sometimes called, the chief town, is situate on the coast towards the north-east end of the island, in the latitude of 28. 43. N. and 17. 46. W. long. having a tolerable harbour for vessels of 100 to 200 tons burthen, sheltered by a promontory jutting for about two miles into the sea from the north-east extremity of the island. Palmas was formerly the capital and seat of government, both civil and ecclesiastical, of the whole group of islands, but the governor now resides at Santa Cruz on Teneriffe; the bishop continuing at Palmas, the population of which is estimated at about 25,000, and the remainder of the island at about the same number.

Cancale, a town of France, in the department of Ille and Vilaine, seated on a bay of its name, and celebrated for oysters. The English landed here in 1758, and proceeded by land to burn the ships at St. Malo. It is nine miles east of St. Malo, and 40 N. N. W. of Rennes. Pop. about 3,000.

Candahar, or *Kandahar*, a province of Afghanistan, lying between the 31st and 34th degree of north latitude, and the 65th and 70th of east long.; the chief city, of the same name, is situate on the frontier of the Persian province of Sigistan, in the lat. of 33. N. and 65. 30. of E. long. During the entirety of the Persian and Mogul empires, it was considered the most important barrier between the two territories, and it was formerly the capital and seat of government of the whole Afghan territory, which is now at Cabul. It is however still an important place, both as a fortress and of commercial intercourse. See *Afghanistan*.

Candeish, a province of the Deccan of Hindoostan, subject to the Poonah Mahrattas: bounded on the N. by Malwa, E. by Berar, south by Dowlatabad and W. by Baglana. The soil is fertile, though mountainous, and produces abundance of cotton. Burhampour, which surrendered to the British in 1803, is the capital.

Candes, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, at the confluence of the Vienne with the Loire, 30 m. W. S.W. of Tours.

Candia, an island in the Mediterranean, formerly Crete, lying to the south of the Archipela-

go. It is 180 miles long, from west to east, and 50 broad, and pervaded by a chain of mountains. The soil is fertile; and it abounds in fine cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, and game. The chief products are corn, wine, oil, wool, silk, and honey. It was taken by the Turks in 1669, after a war of 25 years. It was invaded by the Venetians, in 1682, without effect. Mount Ida, so famous in history, is in the middle of this island; beside the capital of the same name, the other principal towns are Canea, Retimo, Nuovo, Legortino, and Setia. Total population about 280,000, in nearly an equal proportion of Greeks and Turks.

Candia, the capital of the island of the same name, and the see of a Greek archbishop. Though populous formerly, little of it remains beside the walls and the market place; and the harbour is now fit for nothing but boats. It is seated on the north side of the island, about 240 m. S. S. W. of Smyrna. Long. 25. 18. E. lat. 35. 19. N. Pop. about 13,000.

Candia, p.t. Rockingham Co. N. H., 36 m. fr. Portsmouth. Pop. 1,363.

Candlemas Isles, two islands in the Southern Ocean, near Sandwich Land. Long. 27. 13. W. lat. 57. 10. S.

Candor, p.t. Tioga Co. N. Y. 177 m. W. Albany. Pop. 2,663.

Candy, formerly a kingdom, comprising the greater part of the interior of the island of Ceylon; the chief town, of the same name, is situate nearly in the centre of the island, on the banks of a river called the Malivaganga, which falls into the sea by several channels on the east side. The town consists principally of one street about two miles in length; the principal buildings being the former king's palace and the temple of Boodh. It surrendered to a British force in March 1815, and was annexed with the whole of the Island Ceylon, to the British dominions. Candy is about 70 m. E. N. E. of Colombo, and 85 S. W. of Trincomalee.

Canea, a strong town in the island of Candia, with a good harbour. The environs are adorned with olive-trees, vineyards, gardens, and brooks, bordered with myrtle and laurel roses. It was taken from the Venetians by the Turks, in 1645, after a defence of two months, in which the victors lost 25,000 men. It is seated on the north coast of the island, 63 m. W. by N. of Candia. Long. 24. 7. E. lat. 35. 27. N.

Canades, p.t. Alleghany Co. N. York. Pop. 783.

Canale, a town of Piedmont, at the south extremity of Asti, 12 m. S. S. E. of the town of Asti. Pop. about 3,000.

Canato. (See *Cagneto*.)

Caneto, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, several times taken and retaken by the French and Austrians. It is seated on the Oglio, 20 m. W. of Mantua.

Canfield, p.t. Trumbull Co. Ohio.

Canga, a town of the kingdom of Congo, on the river Zaire, 260 m. N. E. of St. Salvador. Long. 17. 10. E. lat. 2. 10. S.

Cangiano, a town of Naples, in Principato Citere, 40 m. E. by S. of Salerno.

Cangozima, a strong seaport of Japan, on the most southern verge of the isle of Ximo, or Kiusiu, with a commodious harbour. At the entrance of the haven is a light-house, on a lofty rock; and at the foot of the rock is a convenient road for shipping. Here are large and sumptuous magazines, belonging to the emperor, some of which

are proof against fire. Long. 132. 15. E. lat. 32. 10. N.

Caniza, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, near the entrance of the Gulf of Venice, 8 m. S. E. of Avlona.

Canischa, a strong town of Lower Hungary. It was taken, in 1600, by the Turks, who held it till 1690, when it was taken by the Austrians, after a blockade of two years, and ceded to the emperor by the peace of Carlowitz. It is seated on the bank of a small lake, 12 m. N. of the Drave River, and 85 m. S. S. W. of Raab. Long. 17. 10. E. lat. 46. 30. N.

Canisteo, p.t. Steuben Co. N. Y., 260 m. S. W. Albany. Pop. 620.

Canna, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, S. W. of the Isle of Skye. It is four miles long and one broad; the high parts producing excellent pasture for cattle, and the low is tolerably fertile. Here are many basaltic columns. On the S. E. side of Canna is Sand Island, separated by a narrow channel; and between them is a well frequented harbour. Long. 6. 38. W. lat. 57. 13. N.

Cannes, or *Cagnes*, a small seaport at the S. E. extremity of France, distinguished as the place of debarkation of Napoleon from Elba, on the 1st of March, 1815. It is about 6 m. S. W. of Nice.

Canobia, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, on the lake Maggiore, 35 m. N. N. W. of Milan.

Canoge, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Agra. It is said to have been the capital of all Hindoostan, under the predecessor of Porus, who fought against Alexander; and that in the 6th century it contained 30,000 shops in which betel-nut was sold. It is now reduced to the size of a middling town, and seated on the Calini, near its conflux with the Ganges, 110 m. E. by S. of Agra. Long. 80. 13. E. lat. 27. 3. N.

Canonsburg, p.t. Washington Co. Pa. 18 m. S. W. Pittsburg. Here is a Seminary, founded in 1802, called Jefferson College. It has 7 instructors, 120 students, and a library of 2,500 vols. There are 2 vacations in May and October. Commencement is in September. The town has an elevated and pleasant situation.

Canosa, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, which stands on part of the site of the ancient Canusium, one of the most magnificent cities of Italy. Between Canosa and the river Ofanto are still some traces of the ancient town of Canne, in the plain of which was fought the celebrated battle between Hannibal and the Romans, wherein the latter lost 45,000 men. Canosa is 4 m. W. by N. of Trani.

Canoul, a town of Hindoostan, in Goleonda, capital of a circar of the same name, seated on the south bank of the Toombudra River, 110 m. S. S. W. of Hyderabad. Long. 78. 7. E. lat. 15. 48. N.

Canourgus, a town of France, in the department of Lozere, with a trade in cattle and woolen stuffs, seated near the Lot, 13 m. S. W. of Mende.

Canco, a seaport at the S. E. extremity of Nova Scotia. Near the town is a fine fishery for cod. Long. 60. 55. W. lat. 45. 20. N.

Canoe, *Gut of*, a strait about 25 m. in length and from a half to a mile wide, between the east end of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, leading from the Atlantic Ocean through Chedabucto Bay into St. George's Bay, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Canstadt, a town of Suabia, in the kingdom of Wurtemberg, with a manufacture of printed cottons. In the neighbourhood are some me

dicinal springs. It is seated on the Neckar, three m. N. E. of Stuttgart.

Cantal, an interior department in the south of France, including part of the late province of Auvergne. It is so called from a mountain, near the centre of the department, whose summit is always covered with snow. The capital is St. Flour. Pop. about 250,000.

Cantazaro, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, near the sea, 26 m. S. W. of St. Severino.

Canterbury, a city of Kent, Eng. capital of the county, and the see of an archbishop, who is primate of all England. It was the Durovernum of the Romans, and founded before the Christian era. The cathedral, a large structure, was once famous for the shrine of Thomas a Becket, a turbulent priest, who was murdered here in 1170, and afterwards made a saint. In this cathedral are interred Henry IV. and Edward the Black Prince. The city has likewise 14 parish churches; the remains of many Roman antiquities; and an ancient castle, with walls and a deep ditch; and a grammar-school founded by Henry VIII. It is a county of itself, governed by a mayor; and is noted for excellent brawn. The adjacent country produces abundance of hops. It is seated on the river Stour, 55 m. E. S. E. of London, on the high road to Dover, from which it is distant 17 m. Pop. in 1821, 12,754.

Canterbury, p.t. Merrimack Co. N. H. 9 m. from Concord. Pop. 1,663. Here is a village of Shakers.

Canterbury, p.t. Windham Co. Conn. 40 m. E. Hartford. Pop. 1,881. Here are some manufactures of cotton and woolen. Also a town in Kent Co. Del.

Canth, a town of Silesia, on the river Weistritz, 15 m. S. W. of Breslau.

Cantin, a cape, a promontory of the Atlantic Ocean, on the coast of Morocco. Long. 9. 5. W. lat. 32. 33. N.

Canton, a city, seaport, and capital of Quang-tong, the most southern province of China, and the only port in that vast empire with which Europeans are permitted to hold any intercourse; it is finely situated at the head of a bay, into which flow two large rivers, one from the westward, which by numerous collateral branches intersects all the southern part of the empire, and the other from the north, which, by a portage of only one day's journey, communicates with the great chain of inland waters that intersects every other province. These rivers afford a facility of conveyance by water, which renders Canton peculiarly well adapted for the great outport of the empire. The harbour is very commodious, and being sheltered by several small islands, it affords secure moorings for the innumerable barks or junks which navigate the inland waters; all the foreign ships anchor several miles distant from the town, not on account of the incapacity of the harbour to accommodate them, but from the peculiarly jealous policy of the Chinese, which seems to dread nothing so much as sociability of intercourse. Canton consists of three towns, divided by high walls, but so conjoined as to form almost a regular square. The streets are long and straight, paved with flagstones, and adorned with triumphal arches. The houses in general have only one floor, built of earth or brick, some of them fantastically coloured, and covered with tiles. The better class of people are carried about in chairs; but the common sort walk barefooted and bareheaded. At the end of every street is a barrier, which is shut every

evening, as well as the gates of the city. The Europeans and Americans occupy a range of buildings termed the factories, fronting a spacious quay along the bank of the harbour, without the city; and no foreigner is permitted to enter without the special permission of the viceroy, which is seldom obtained.

There are 40,000 sampans or boats upon the river, which contains above 100,000 people who live constantly upon the water. The wall around the city is 4 or 5 miles in extent. The city contains vast numbers of triumphal arches and temples richly adorned with statues. The streets are crowded with passengers to such a degree that it is difficult to get along. The European or American visitor is struck with the variety and oddity of the different articles offered for sale in the streets and markets. If he is in quest of a dainty morsel of fresh meat he may here purchase a fine lot of rats, cats and puppies, which the Chinese



esteem particularly nice for making pies! The foreign trade of Canton resolves itself into a monopoly more peculiar and oppressive than any where else exists, (except the Bank of England and East India Company in London) it is vested in 12 persons precisely on the same principle as the 12 Jews are permitted to act as brokers in the city of London, each paying a large premium for the privilege of trading, or in other words, as far as the principle applies in China, for the privilege of extorting from and oppressing the producers of the commodities in which they trade. There is, however, this difference in China; whilst each of the 12 individuals all trade on separate account, they are collectively amenable, as well to foreigners as the government, for any default or mulct imposed upon any one or more of them individually; whilst each of the Jew brokers of London is only responsible for his own acts. In addition to the external commerce of Canton, it also appears to be the seat of almost every branch of manufacture, more especially of silks and household gods; and as from the circumstance of there being no public worship in China, every house has its own collection of idols, the manufacture of these forms one of the most important branches of occupation. The main article of export from Canton is tea, which since 1798, to England alone, has averaged about 25 millions of lbs., whilst to America and other parts (since 1815 more especially) it has been gradually increasing, making an aggregate average quantity annually exported at the period of 1836, of about 40 millions of lbs. The other principal articles exported to England are raw silk and nankeens,

of the former about 250,000 lbs. weight, and of the latter, about 600,000 pieces of four and seven yards each, annually; a few manufactured silks and crapes, fans, ivory chess men, fancy oxes, and other toys, soy, and ink, constitute the remaining exports to England, which employs about 25 sail of ships annually, of about 1,200 tons each. The reimbursement by the English for the above productions is made in cotton, wool, opium, and some other articles from Bombay and Bengal, and in woollen cloths, lead, &c. from England, to the amount of about £700,000 annually. In addition to the trade direct to England, there is also an extensive traffic on English account between the different ports of India and Canton, which consists in a reciprocal interchange of the productions of the respective countries, and in which porcelain forms a considerable article of export from Canton. The intercourse of America with Canton is maintained on the part of America with furs from the N. W. coast, sandal wood, and the edible birdsnests collected among the eastern islands, and with dollars. A considerable portion of the tea exported in American ships, being on account and risk of the Chinese merchants, more especially the portion brought to Hamburg, Antwerp, and other European ports, is wholly reimbursed in specie. The imposts of the government on its external commerce are levied on the length and breadth of the shipping entering and leaving the port. The following statement of the amount of duties returned to the Chinese treasury for the year 1822, will best show the extent and proportion of the three great branches into which the external commerce of Canton resolves itself: viz. 1st. that with the English East India Company; 2nd. that with the different ports of British India; 3rd. that with America:—

	On Import.	On Export.
English East Ind. Com.	395,112	460,042
Country Trade,	118,533	80,623
America,	276,578	330,409

Total Tals, 790,224 880,076
The Tals being only equal to 6s. 8d. of English money, the whole impost will be seen to amount, according to the above statement, to only £556,800, not equal to the amount levied on the single article of coals alone, at the port of London; and yet such is the extent and insidious nature of the intermediate oppression of the Chinese *Hong*, (or council, which is the term by which the 12 privileged merchants of Canton are collectively called) on one side; and the English East India Company on the other, that whilst the 25,000,000 lbs. of tea annually consumed in Great Britain and Ireland, costs the consumer, on an average, at least 7s per lb., it does not yield to the producer, including the inland conveyance to Canton, an average of 3 1-2d. per lb. In 1823 several thousand houses in Canton were destroyed by fire, but the ground has since been rebuilt upon, the population is estimated at about 250,000. It is in the lat. of 23. 8. N. and 113. 2. of E. long. being 16. deg. 47. or about 1,190 British statute miles S. by W. of Peking, the metropolis of the empire.

Canton, p.t. Norfolk Co. Mass. 14 m. S. W. Boston. Pop. 1,517. It has some manufactures. Also, a p.t. Hartford Co. Con. Pop. 1,437. Also a p.t. St. Lawrence Co. N. Y. Pop. 2,440. Also 5 other towns in Pa., Ohio, Ten. and Va.

Cantyre, or Kintyre, a peninsula of the west coast of Scotland, in Argyleshire, 35 miles long

and 7 broad, connected on the north by an isthmus, scarce a mile broad, to the mountainous district of Knapdale. To the south the peninsula terminates in a great promontory, surrounded by a group of dangerous rocks, called the Mull of Cantyre, on which is a light-house, in the lat. of 55. 17. N. and 5. 41. W. long. It is a mountainous district, with some fertile spots. The chief town is Camblerton. The other towns are Kirkmichael, Ballachintea, Killeen, Kilcahnonil, and Skipness. Total pop. in 1821, 20,668.

Cany, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, situate in a country which produces great quantities of corn and flax, 26 miles north-west of Rouen.

Caorlo, a small island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Friuli. It has a town of the same name, 20 m. S. W. of Aquileia. Long. 12. 36. E. lat. 45. 42. N.

Capacio, a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, 20 m. S. E. of Salerno.

Cape Breton, an island forming part of the British dominions in America, lying between the north end of Nova Scotia, from which it is separated by the Gut of Canso; and the south-west point of Newfoundland, from which it is separated by the principal entrance into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It extends, in a north by east direction from the lat. of 45. 30. to 47. 6. N. and from the long. of 59. 45. to 61. 35. W. forming a barrier between the Atlantic Ocean and the gulf, which it completely landlocks and forms into a vast inland sea; the passage between the north-east end and Newfoundland being about 65 miles wide, intercepted, however, by the island of St. Paul, and just within the gulf by the Magdalen group of isles. Cape Breton is indented from north to south by spacious bays, dividing it into two islands joined together by a very narrow isthmus. The coast on all sides is also much indented by bays, making the figure of the land very irregular. Its area, however, amounts to about 40,000 sq. miles. The French first formed a settlement upon this island in 1712, which surrendered to a British force from New England in 1745, and was confirmed, with all the other French possessions in North America, to England, by the treaty of 1763. Its most distinguishing property is its rich strata of coal of superior quality; with some dreary surface it also presents some very fertile spots, well wooded, and containing a variety of wild animals, the skins of which form a branch of its traffic; and should the colonies of England ever be rendered subservient in promoting the mutual interests of both the settlers and the British people, Cape Breton, at present, as little known to the people at large as though it had no existence, might be made very instrumental in promoting a highly beneficial and reciprocal intercourse. Louisbourg, the chief town, is situate on the Atlantic coast, in the lat. of 45. 54. N. and 59. 55. W. long. The chief occupation of the people not only of Louisbourg but of the whole island, in addition to agriculture, is the cod fishery, which they pursue to some extent for the West India and other markets. Total population of the island about 4,000. It was constituted a separate government in 1784, under a lieutenant-governor appointed by the king; but by a stretch of authority on the part of the legislative assembly and council of Nova Scotia, it has reverted as a province to that government, to which it was originally attached.

Cape Girardeau, a county of Missouri, lying

between the St. Francis and Mississippi rivers, just above the junction of the Ohio with the Mississippi, in the lat. of 37. N. It is 40 miles in length, from north to south, and about 20 in mean breadth. Pop. 7,430. There is a town of the same name on the west bank of the Mississippi; but Jackson, further north in the interior, 80 m. S. S. E. of St. Louis, and about 600 N. N. W. of New Orleans, is the chief town.

Cape of Good Hope, a territory comprising the whole southern extremity of Africa, discovered by the Portuguese navigator, Bartholomew Diaz, in 1493, who gave it the name of *Cabo Tormentoso*, from the boisterous weather which he met with near it; but Emanuel, king of Portugal, on the return of Diaz, changed its name to that of Cape of Good Hope, from the hope he entertained of finding a passage beyond it to India; and in this he was not deceived, for Vasco de Gama, having doubled this cape on the 20th November, 1497, proceeded to India, and landed at Calicut, on the 22d of May, 1498. The Cape of Good Hope was first touched at by the Dutch in 1600, and in 1650, they established a settlement at this place of which they held undisturbed possession for nearly 150 years. The cape or promontory which gives name to the territory is about 13 leagues W. N. W. of Cape Agulhas, which is the extreme S. point of the African continent, and the territory extends northward to the lat. of about 30. S. and eastward from the shore of the Atlantic Ocean in 18., to that of the Indian Ocean in 28. of E. long. being about 560 miles from W. to E. with a mean breadth of about 200 from S. to N. giving an area of about 112,000 square miles. This extensive territory was taken from the Dutch, by the English in 1795; but restored to Holland at the peace of Amiens in 1802; retaken in 1806, and confirmed to Great Britain by the congress at Vienna in 1816, and it now forms part of the British dominions. From the southern extremity to the latitude of about 30, the ground rises by three successive gradations to the height of 5 or 6,000 feet above the level of the sea. The quagga or wild ass of South Africa is found in herds in this quarter, but has lately grown scarce in the territory of the cape. The back mountain ridge in some places rising to the height of 9,000 to 10,000 feet. This variation in altitude is subject to almost every variety of climate, and the surface is as various as the climate, there being much dreary and sterile territory, some very fine pastures, and some exceedingly fertile arable land. The capriciousness of the seasons, however, is such as to render the pursuit of tillage exceedingly hazardous, though, when the seasons are favourable, the produce is superabundant. The culture of the vine seems attended with less risk, and is likely to supersede the attention to agriculture beyond what is necessary for the subsistence of the colony. The surplus produce of wine, exported during the eight years 1817 to 1824, averaged about 4,500 pipes per annum. In 1819, an attempt was made to establish a settlement at Algoa Bay, towards the eastern extremity of the southern coast, in the long. of 25. 42. E. about 450 miles east of the settlement at the Hope Cape, but the seasons in succession cutting off all the crops, the settlers were all subjected to the extreme of privation. By due attention, however, to the nature of the climate, and application of the soil to purposes for which it is best adapted, the Cape territory in the aggregate is doubtless susceptible of being rendered subservient to the highest degree

of comfort and enjoyment of the settlers, and reciprocally so to the inhabitants of Great Britain. It is divided into four districts; viz. the Cape, Swellendam, Stellenbosch, and Graff Reynet. The Cape district comprises the promontory which gives name to the territory. The promontory jets into the Southern Ocean, at the south-west extremity. On each side of this promontory is a bay frequented alternately as the winds prevail; that on the east side, in the Southern Ocean, is called False Bay, restored to during the prevalence of north and north-west winds, and that on the west side, in the Atlantic Ocean, is called Table Bay, which affords tolerable shelter during the prevalence of south and south-east winds. They are, however, both destitute of convenient harbours. There are two other bays north of Table Bay; Saldanha, in the lat. of 33. 7. S. and St. Helens in 32. 40. both of which have more convenient harbours than either of the other two; but, being deficient in fresh water, they are not much frequented. On the shore of Table Bay, in the lat. of 33. 56. S. and 18. 28. E. long. is the chief town of the colony, called *Cape-town*, rising in the midst of a desert, surrounded by black and dreary mountains. To the south-east of the town are some vineyards, which yield the famous wine called Constantia. The store-houses built by the Dutch East India Company are situate next the water, and the private buildings lie beyond them, on a gentle ascent toward the mountains. The castle, or principal fort, which commands the road, is on the east side; and another strong fort, called Amsterdam fort, is on the west side. The streets are broad and regular; and the houses, in general, are built of stone, and white-washed. There are barracks for 2,000 men, built on one side of a spacious plain, which serves for a parade. There are two other large squares, in one of which the market is held, and the other serves to assemble the numerous waggons and vehicles bringing in the produce from the country. There is another large building erected by the Dutch for a marine hospital, and a house for the accommodation of the government slaves: the government house, a town hall, and a Calvinist and Lutheran church, constitute the remainder of the public buildings. The population in 1826 amounted to about 20,000, more than one-half of whom were Hottentots, Negro and Malay slaves, and people of colour. The Table Mountain, so called from the flatness of its main summit, rises from immediately behind the town to the height of 3,592 feet above the level of the sea, having a collateral peak on the east 3,315 feet in height, and another on the west 2,160 feet. The profitable productions of the colony, taken as a whole, are wine, grain, all the European and most of the tropical fruits, vegetables of every description, cattle, and sheep. At the foot of the Table Mountain are considerable plantations of the protea argentea, or silver tree (a species of the protea peculiar to this spot,) the stone pine, and the white poplar. Avenues of oak adorn the country houses, and this tree grows rapidly throughout the colony, but rarely to any perfection as timber. It is constantly cut down, with the rest of the few forest trees of the Cape, for fuel, which is so scarce that most families in decent circumstances keep a slave employed entirely in collecting it. On the eastern side of the mountains that run northward from the Cape, and at the southern foot of the Zwartberg or Black Mountains, are some good pasture farms, and whole plains of the common aloe, which forms a considerable article of trade

In these parts are great numbers of the gazelle or *hart beest*, as the Dutch call it. This is one of the most common animals of the territory. The



markets are well supplied with fish from the open sea, and from the numerous inlets of the coast.

Cape May, a maritime county, forming a promontory at the south extremity of the state of New Jersey. The cape, at the extreme south point, is in lat. 38. 57. N., the west side being washed by Delaware Bay, and the east to great Egg harbour, in the lat. of 39. 18. N., by the Atlantic Ocean, this side in its whole extent being flanked by a chain of islands. Pop. of the county, 4,945. The court-house of the county is 102 m. S. of Trenton.

* * For numerous other capes see their respective names.

Capelle, a town of France in the department of Aisne, 10 m. N. E. of Guise.

Capetan, a town of France, in the department of Herault, near the river Aude and the canal of Languedoc, 6 m. west of Beziers.

Caphon Springs, p.v. Frederic Co. Va. At this place are mineral springs resorted to by invalids.

Capitanata, a province of Naples, east of the Apennines, bounded on the east for about 70 miles by the Adriatic, varying in breadth from 40 to 80 miles, containing an area of about 3,500 square miles, and 270,000 inhabitants. It is watered by several streams falling into the Adriatic. The chief town upon the coast is Manfredonia; and Lucera, 35 m. W. of Manfredonia, and 90 E. by N. of the city of Naples, is the chief town.

Capo Fino, a barren rock in the territory of Genoa, with a castle on its eastern peak. Near it is a port of the same name, 13 m. E. S. E. of Genoa. Long. 8. 56. E. lat. 44. 20. N.

Capo d' Istria, a town of Italy, capital of Istria, and a bishop's see. It stands on a small island in the gulf of Trieste, connected with the continent by a causeway, which is defended by a castle. The principal revenue consists in wine and salt. It is 8 m. S. of Trieste. Long. 14. 0. E. lat. 45. 40. N. Pop. about 5,000.

Cappel, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, on the east coast, 16 m. N. E. of Sleswick.

Capraria, an isle in the Mediterranean, to the N. E. of Corsica, 15 miles in circumference. It has a town of the same name, with a good harbour defended by a castle. It is included in the Sardinian States. Pop. about 2,000. Long. 9. 56. E. lat. 43. 5. N.

Capri, an island in the Mediterranean, at the entrance of the gulf of Naples, nearly opposite Sorrento. It is five miles long and two broad,

with steep shores, accessible only in two places; and was the retreat of the emperor Tiberius, who here spent the last ten years of his life in luxurious debauchery. A vast quantity of quails come here every year; and the tenth of what are caught, forms a great part of the revenue of the bishop, who is hence called the Bishop of Quails. Pop. about 3,600.

Capri, the capital of the island of the same name, and a bishop's see, with a castle. It was once a delightful place, embellished with magnificent works, which were demolished after the death of Tiberius. It is 27 miles S. S. W. of Naples. Long. 14. 10. E. lat. 40. 32. N.

Caprycke, a town of the Netherlands, 18 m. E. of Bruges, on the road to Phillipina. Pop. about 3,500.

Capua, a strong city of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, and an archbishop's see, with a citadel. It is two miles from the ancient Capua, and was built out of its ruins. No city in Italy, except Rome, contains a greater number of ancient inscriptions. In 1803 it suffered much by an earthquake, and a number of cavalry were buried under the ruins of their barracks. It stands at the foot of a mountain, on the river Volturno, 20 m. N. of Naples. Long. 14. 19. E. lat. 41. 7. N.

Cara, a river of Russia, which issues from the north extremity of the Ural mountains, and flows into the gulf of Karskoi, in the Arctic Ocean; forming the boundary between Europe and Asia, for the space of about 140 miles.

Caracas, a territory extending along the northern coast of South America, between the 64th and 70th degree of W. long. It was first discovered by Columbus, on his third voyage, in 1498. Several attempts were immediately after made by Spanish adventurers to form settlements, which being partially effected, it was sold by Charles V. of Spain to a company of German trading adventurers, who, by their intolerable oppressions, were expelled the country in 1550. It was then formed into a captain-generalship, under the command of a supreme governor appointed by the king of Spain, under whose sovereignty it remained in undisturbed possession up to 1806. When the events of the war, which desolated Europe from 1793 had cut off all direct intercourse between Spain and her external possessions, a futile attempt was made by General Miranda to revolutionize this part of South America. In 1810, however, when the French had obtained the entire possession of Spain, and proclaimed the sovereignty of all its external possessions, a congress was convened of deputies from all the provinces of the captain-generalship of Caracas, to devise measures either for the establishment of an independent government, or for effecting some modification in the then existing one. This led to internal dissensions and inveterate hostility between the two parties; one, advocates for maintaining the government as it then existed, which were supported by Spain on the restoration of Ferdinand in 1812, and the other, who placed General Bolivar in the command of their armed forces, resolved upon acceding to nothing short of unqualified independence. The contest continued with alternate success up to the close of the year 1819, when on the 19th of December a union was effected between the provinces of Caracas and those of New Granada, and on the 24th of June, 1821 the last battle was fought, which decided the fate of the pretensions of Spain and the final extinction

of its authority over all this part of South America. This territory then became one great republic under the denomination of Colombia.

Caracas, or *Leon de Caracas*, the chief town of New Venezuela, a province of the republic of Colombia, is situated on an elevated plain, 2,900 feet above the level of the sea, at a distance of about 8 m. from the shore, in the lat. of 10. 31. N. and 67. of W. long. Notwithstanding its altitude, it is watered by two or three streams, whilst, by its elevation it enjoys a comparatively temperate and delightful climate. The town is regularly laid out and has two or three squares, a cathedral, college, and several churches, but none remarkable for architectural beauty. The population in 1802 was estimated at 42,000, but an earthquake in March, 1812, destroyed 12,000 of the number, as well as great part of the town. Its markets are well supplied with almost every luxury as well as necessary of life. (See *Laguaira*.)

Caraman, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, 20 m. S. E. of Toulouse. Pop. about 2,300.

Caramania, a province of Asiatic Turkey, to the east of Natolia. It comprehends the ancient Pamphilia, and a great part of Cilicia, Pisidia, and Cappadocia. It contains several lakes, which abound with fish, and furnish great quantities of salt, and the Kisil Jermak river intersects the eastern part of the province, running north into the Black Sea. Cogni, or Konieh, in the lat. of 38. 10. N. and 32. 25. of E. long. is the capital.

Caramanta, a district of Colombia, included in the south part of the province of Magdalena; bounded on the west by Ystmo, south by Popayan and east by Zulia. It is a valley surrounded by high mountains, and there are waters whence the natives get salt. The capital, of the same name, is seated on the Cauca, 240 m. N. N. E. of Popayan. Long. 75. 15. W. lat. 5. 18. N.

Carangas, a town of Peru, capital of a district which contains valuable silver mines, and feeds a great number of cattle. It is 45 m. W. of Potosi.

Carara, properly *Carrara*, a town of Italy, in the principality of Massa, celebrated for its quarries of marble of various colours. It is 5 m. N. N. E. of Massa.

Carasus, a lake of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, 55 miles in circumference, containing several islands. It is formed by a branch of the Danube, not far from its entrance into the Black Sea.

Carabaya, a town of Peru, capital of a jurisdiction of the same name. It is 160 miles S. E. of Cuzco. Long. 69. 36. W. lat. 14. 40. S.

Carbonne, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, on the east bank of the river Garonne, 25 m. S. by W. of Toulouse. Pop. about 2,000.

Carcagante, a town of Valencia, on the south bank of the river Xumar, 25 m. S. of the city of Valencia.

Carcassonne, a city of France, capital of the department of Aude, and a bishop's see. It is situated on the line of the grand canal of Languedoc, and divided into the upper and lower town by the Aude, over which is a stone bridge. In the upper town, called the city, are a strong castle and the cathedral. The lower town is square, regularly built, and kept very neat, by means of an aqueduct which brings the waters of the Aude to different fountains. Here are manufactures of all sorts of cloth. It is 35 m. W. of Narbonne, and 50 S. E. of Toulouse. Pop. about 15,000.

Caracalla, or *Caricall*, a town of Hindoostan, in

Canara, chiefly inhabited by shopkeepers. In an open temple here is the image of a naked man, 38 feet in height by 19 in thickness, made of one piece of granite. Much rice, ginger, turmeric, and betel-nut, is raised in the vicinity. It is seated between two lakes, or tanks, which give source to two rivers, 26 m. N. by E. of Mangalore.

Cardiff, a borough and seaport of Wales, capital of Glamorganshire. It is seated on the Taaf, over which there is a handsome bridge of five arches. Its castle was an elegant Gothic structure, but has lately undergone a motley repair. The town was formerly encompassed by a wall, and vestiges of its four gates yet remain. The constable of the castle is the chief magistrate, who is called mayor; and here the assizes for the county are held. Near the town are some iron works, and a canal, extending 25 miles, to the great iron works at Merthyr Tydvil. In the castle died Robert, duke of Normandy, eldest son of William the Conqueror, after having been blinded, and confined 28 years, by his brother Henry I. Cardiff is 40 miles west of Bristol, 47 east of Swansea, and 160 west of London. Long. 3. 12. W. lat. 51. 28. N. Pop. in 1821, 3,521.

Cardigan, a maritime county of South Wales, extending for about 50 miles along the shore of St. George's Channel, from the river Tivy, which divides it from Pembroke and Caermarthenshire on the south, to the Dovey, which divides it from Merionethshire, north; being about 30 miles in mean breadth, bounded on the east by the counties of Montgomery, Radnor, and Brecknock. The Rheidal and one or two other rivers intersect the county from east to west. Parts of this county are very fertile, both in tillage and pasture, which enables the inhabitants to produce a considerable surplus of grain, and small black cattle, with which, and some few sheep and wool, they obtain a tolerable supply of manufactured and colonial productions. The principal towns beside Cardigan are Aberystwith and Llanbeder.

Cardigan, the chief town of the preceding county, is situate at the mouth of the Tivy, over which is a handsome bridge of seven arches, at the S. W. extremity of the county. It had formerly a strong and an extensive castle, of which but little now remains. It was from hence that the first descent upon Ireland was made by the English. The church is a spacious edifice; the county gaol and hall have been rebuilt within the present century. It is a corporate town, governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, &c. and unites with Aberystwith and Llanbeder in returning one member to Parliament. Pop. in 1821, 2,397. It is 25 m. E. N. E. of St. David's Head, 132 m. west of Gloucester, and about the same distance due east of Waterford, in Ireland. Its commerce by sea is confined to the coast.

Cardigan Bay, is formed by St. David's Head, the western point of Pembrokehire, south, in the lat. of 51. 44. N. and 5. 17. W. long. and Bardsey Island, off the S. W. point of Caernarvonshire north, in the lat. of 52. 44. and 4. 39. of W. long.; the main coast of Caernarvonshire being in the long. of about 4. it gives a stretch of about 40 miles from W. to E. and 50 from S. to N. within the bay.

Cardona, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a castle. Near it is a mountain of solid rock salt, of which are made vases, snuff boxes, and trinkets; and there are vineyards that produce excellent wine. It is seated on the Cardenero, 36 m. N. W. of Barcelona. Pop. about 3,000.

Carolia, or *Russian Finland*. (See *Wiburg*.)

Carotian, a town of France, in the department of Manche, with an ancient castle, 8 miles from the sea, and 21 W. of Bayeux. Pop. 2,860.

Cares, or *Kareis*, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, situate on Mount Athos, 17 m. S. E. of Salonica.

Carew, a village of Wales, 4 miles E. by N. of Pembroke, noted for the noble and extensive remains of its castle, situate on a gentle swell above an arm of Milford Haven. Pop. 975.

Carhaix, a town of France in the department of Finisterre, on the river Yer, 19 m. S. of Morlaix.

Carham, a village in Northumberland, Eng. 5 miles east of Kelso. Near it a battle was fought between the English and Danes, in which 11 bishops and 2 English counts were slain, beside a great number of soldiers. Here likewise was a battle between the English and Scots, in 1018, in which the latter were victorious. In 1370, sir John Lilburne was defeated near this place, and taken prisoner by the Scots. Pop. 1,370.

Cariaco, a city in the Colombian new province of Orinoco, containing a population of about 6,000. It is about 50 m. E. of Cumana.

Cariati, a town of Naples, on the sea coast, in Calabria Citeriore, near the Gulf of Taranto, 25 m. N. of Severino.

Caribbean Sea, that part of the Atlantic Ocean lying between Cuba, St. Domingo, and Porto Rico, on the north, and the north coast of the new republic of Colombia on the south, and extending west from the 62nd to the 84th degree of W. long.

Caribbes Islands, the most eastern islands of the West Indies, divided into Windward and Leeward Islands. See *Indies West*.

Caribou, a considerable island in Lake Superior, toward the east end, claimed by the United States, as being wholly within their boundary line.

Carical, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, where the French had a settlement, which was taken by the British in 1760. It stands at the mouth of a branch of the Cavery, 8 m. S. of Tranquebar.

Carignan, or *Carnignano*, a town of Piedmont, in a district of the same name, in the south part of the province of Turin, with a castle, seated on the river Po, 12 m. S. of Turin. Pop. about 7,000.

Carimo, an island in the straits of Malacca, at the entrance into the China Sea, in the lat. of 1. N. and 104. E. long.

Carimon Java, a cluster of islands to the north of Java, at the principal of which ships touch for refreshment, in their voyage to Borneo. Long. 110. 12. E. lat. 5. 56. S.

Carinacou, the chief of the Grenadilla Islands, in the West Indies, 16 m. N. N. E. of Grenada. It produces much cotton, and has a good harbour. See *Grenada*.

Carini, a town of Sicily, seated on a point of land near the sea, about 16 m. N. W. of Palermo; it was the birth-place of Laïs.

Carinola, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, seated near Mount Massico, about 8 m. from the sea, and 25 m. N. W. of Naples.

Carinthia, *Duchy of*, an interior province or division of the Austrian empire, lying between the lat. of 46. 21. and 47. 6. N. and 12. 30. to 14. 50. of E. long. comprising an area of about 3,500 English sq. miles; the west end borders on the Tyrol, and it is bounded on the north by the bishopric of

Salzburg and Upper Styria, east by Lower Styria and south by Upper Carniola, and the Venetian territory. The river Drave, which rises in the Tyrol and falls into the Danube at Belgrade, intersects Carinthia its whole extent from W. to E. receiving several tributary streams, both from the north and south; there are also several lakes. It is a mountainous and woody district, the mountains, yielding abundance of iron, lead, and copper, as well as quicksilver, bismuth, and zinc, and also the purest marbles, and a variety of gems; whilst the forests abound with the finest timber, the valleys afford some excellent pasturage, as well as fertile lands for tillage; but being edged in by mountains both on the north and south, whilst the remoteness of the course of the Drave precludes it from being availed of as a channel of conveyance, the rich store of natural products which this district contains are of little advantage either to the inhabitants or to the world. Could a water communication be obtained with the Adriatic, which, by a social and reciprocal order of society, might be effected from the west end of the province, either by the Tajamento, or the Piave; Carinthia might then rank among the most interesting and important districts of Europe; but under the bigoted, blind, and unsocializing policy of Austria, the inhabitants pass away their time in indolence and apathy, such supply of foreign productions as they get being obtained chiefly by means of cattle, which they drive to the markets of the towns of Italy. It is divided for local jurisdiction into two parts, Upper, West; and Lower, East; the former containing about 175,000 inhabitants, and the latter about 105,000. The principal towns in the upper part are Gmund and Villach, and in the lower, Clagenfurt, (which is the capital of the duchy) Wolsberg, Wolfenmarck, Pleyburg, &c. The inhabitants, who speak chiefly the Slavonian language, are bigoted adherents to the mummeries of the Romish church, and contribute to the Austrian government an impost of about £250,000 English per annum.

Carisbrook, a village contiguous to Newport, in the Isle of Wight, Eng. remarkable for its castle and church, which are both very ancient. The church had once a convent of monks annexed, part of which is now a farm-house, still retaining the name of the priory. The castle stands on an eminence, and was the prison of Charles I. in 1647, before he was delivered to the parliament forces. It is now nominally the seat of the governor of the Isle of Wight.

Caristo, or *Castel Rosso*, an episcopal town of Greece, at the south extremity of the island of Negropont. Long. 24. 35. E. lat. 38. 34. N.

Carlely, *Old* and *New*, two towns on the coast of West Bothnia, about 50 m. N. of Wasa.

Carlentini. See *Lentini*.

Carlingford, a populous parish and town in the county of Louth, Ireland. The parish comprises a promontory between Dundalk and Carlingford Bays; and in 1821, contained a population of 10,921. The town is situate on the south shore of the bay of Carlingford, and is noted for its oyster fishery; it is a corporate town, and returned two members to the Irish Parliament. It is 8 m. S. of Newry, and 52 N. of Dublin, and in 1821 contained 1,275 of the inhabitants of the parish.

Carlinwark, or *Castle Douglas*, a village of Scotland, at the N. corner of a lake of its name, 7 m. N. E. of Kirkecudbright, with a considerable manufacture of cotton. Pop. 750.

Carlisle, a city, bishop's see, and capital of the

county of Cumberland, Eng. is situate at the junction of three rivers, the Calder, Petterill, and Eden, about 6 m. above the entrance of the united streams into the Solway Frith, and 13 m. from the S. W. frontier of Scotland. Carlisle has held a distinguished rank among the cities of England, in every period of British history, and is supposed to have been first founded by Lull, a native Briton, long before the irruption of the Romans into England. The contiguity of Carlisle to Scotland, during the less social habits and distinctiveness of interest, of the people of that country, frequently exposed it to their depredations; to avoid which, the Romans, on their possessing themselves of this part of England, erected a wall from Solway Frith to the German Ocean, which included Carlisle on one side, and Newcastle on the other, within its southern limits. After the departure of the Romans from England, Carlisle was surrounded with a wall, by Egfrid, king of Northumberland; and after the Norman conquest it was further protected by a citadel and castle, having three gates, called the English, Irish, and Scottish, with reference to their bearing on the side of each respective country, built by William Rufus. These defences, however, did not prevent it from falling into the possession of the Scots, who held it alternately with the English from the period of William Rufus, to that of Henry VII.; it was constituted a bishop's see by Henry I., destroyed by fire by the Scots, in the reign of Henry III., and experienced the same disaster twice in the following reign. In 1568 the castle was made the prison house of the unfortunate Mary of Scotland; in 1645 it surrendered, through famine, to the parliamentary forces; and in 1745 fell into the possession of the partizans of the Pretender, but was immediately after retaken by the duke of Cumberland, who demolished the gates and part of the wall; and it has since that period enjoyed an uninterrupted tranquillity. Since the commencement of the present century, it has undergone great improvement: on the site of the citadel two commodious court-houses have been erected, the county gaol rebuilt, a handsome stone bridge built over the Eden, with other improvements, have contributed to render it one of the most agreeable and interesting cities of England. The castle is still kept in repair, and serves, with other purposes, for a magazine, and an armoury of about 10,000 stand of arms. The cathedral is a stately and venerable edifice, partly of Saxon and partly of Gothic architecture; there are two other churches, as well as several sectarian meeting houses. The population, which in 1800 was 10,875, in 1816 was 12,531, and 1821, 15,476, exclusive of about 1,000 in an adjoining out-parish. The cotton manufacture has long been established here upon an extended scale, whilst the architectural and external appearances of the city indicate great prosperity. The conveyance of its commodities of commerce has been facilitated by a canal to the Solway Frith, and it is a point of union and interchange for the mails to all parts of England, Scotland, and Ireland. Its corporation consists of a mayor, 12 aldermen, &c. It returns two members to parliament, and is 101 m. S. E. of Glasgow, 91 S. by E. of Edinburgh, and 303 N. N. W. of London.

Carlisle, p.t. Middlesex Co. Mass., 20 m. N. W. Boston. Pop. 566.

Carlisle, p.t. Schoharie Co. N. Y., 40 m. W. Albany. Pop. 1,748.

Carlisle, p.t. Cumberland Co. Pa., 18 m. S. W.

Harrisburg. It is a pleasant town regularly built, the houses are generally of brick or limestone. Here is a seminary called Dickinson College, which was founded in 1783. It was suspended for some years, but is now in operation. It has 4 instructors, 21 students, and libraries containing 7,000 volumes. There are two vacations in April and September, of ten weeks. Commencement is in September.

* * There are also townships called Carlisle in Ken. and Indiana.

Carlisle Bay, on the south coast of Jamaica west coast of Barbadoes; and island of Antigua.

Carlo, an island off the coast of East Bothnia, about 20 miles in circumference; it is opposite to the harbour of Leaborg.

Carlobago, a town of Morlachia, at the foot of a craggy rock, near the channel that separates the island of Pago from the continent. The commerce consists chiefly of wood. Pop. about 12,000. It is 46 m. S. E. of Buccari. Long. 15. 13. E. lat. 44. 55. N.

Carlo, St., a city in the interior of the new Colombian province of Apure, situate on one of the branches of the Apure River, about 85 m. S. S. W. of Valencia. The inhabitants are principally descendants of settlers from the Canary Isles, who are more industrious and social than those from Spain. Under the newly formed government of Colombia, St. Carlo promises to become a flourishing place, being situate in a very fertile country, affording great inducements to agricultural enterprise. Pop. in 1826, about 10,000; but since that period it has greatly increased.

* * There are several other towns in Old Spain, and her late dominions in America, dedicated to San Carlo, but they are all unimportant.

Carlo de Monterey, San, the principal settlement of New California, on the west coast of N. America, in the lat. of 36. 36. N. and 121. 34. of W. long. It is beautifully situated within a small bay of the same name, first discovered by Cabrillo in 1542. It was afterwards visited by the count de Monterey, from whom it received its present name. The forests and mountains preclude much intercourse with the interior; no does it appear that there is any considerable river either north or south, for some distance, other wise it would be an inviting spot for colonization.

Carlow, or *Catherlogh*, an interior county in the S. E. part of Ireland; it is bounded on the west by the Barrow River, which divides it from the county of Kilkenny, and is intersected on the east by the Slany River, which falls into Wexford Haven; it is one of the smallest counties of Ireland, but exceedingly fertile; its butter, out of the produce of which the absentee rentals and other exactions are mainly discharged, is the most esteemed of any in the country. The only towns besides Carlow, the capital, are Tullow and Hacketsown.

Carlow, the chief town of the preceding county, is situate on the east bank of the Barrow river, at the N. W. extremity of the county, bordering on Queen's county. In 1821 it contained 8,035 inhabitants; the ruins of a castle overhanging the river, the ruins of a very fine abbey, a convent, and Roman Catholic college, are the principal objects of interest in the town. It has also a respectable market-house, county court-house, gaol and cavalry barracks, and manufactures some woollen cloths. It is one of the 34 places in Ireland each of which returns one member to the par-

liament of the United Kingdom. It is 18 m. N. E. of the city of Kilkenny and 39 S. W. of Dublin.

Carlowitz, a town of Sclavonia, where a peace was concluded between the Turks and Germans, in 1669. It is seated on the south bank of the Danube, just below Peterwaraden, 38 m. N. W. of Belgrade. Pop. about 5,600.

Carlsbad, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, celebrated for its hot baths, discovered by the emperor Charles IV. as he was hunting. It is seated on the Topel, near its confluence with the Egra, 24 m. E. N. E. of Eger, and 70 S. E. of Dresden. Pop. about 3,000.

Carlsburg, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Bremen, on the river Geeste, at the mouth of the Weser, 30 m. N. by W. of Bremen. Long 8. 45. E. lat. 53. 32. N.

Carlsburg, a city of Transylvania. (See *Weissenburg*.)

Carlscrena, or *Carlscreon*, a city and seaport of Sweden, in Blekingen. It was founded in 1680 by Charles XI., who removed the fleet from Stockholm to this place, on account of its central situation, and the superiority of its harbour, the entrance of which is defended by two strong forts. The greatest part of the town is built of wood, and stands upon a small rocky island, which rises gently in a bay of the Baltic. The suburbs extend over another small rock, and along the mole, close to the basin where the fleet is moored; and are fortified, towards the land, by a stone wall. Here are excellent docks for the repairing and building of ships, foundries for cannon, and manufactures of gunpowder, ropes, sails, &c. The Admiralty Board was transferred back to Stockholm in 1770. The inhabitants are estimated at 15,000. It is 220 m. S. S. W. of Stockholm. Long. 15. 26. E. lat. 56. 7. N.

Carlskaven, or *Carlskamm*, a town of Sweden, in Blekingen, with a woolen manufacture, a forge for copper, and a timber yard, 22 m. W. of Carlscrena.

Carlsruhe, a town in the northern part of the territory of the grand duke of Baden, and recently adopted as the seat of government. It was first founded in 1715, but has not been of much importance until subsequent to the peace of 1814; it was taken possession of by the French in 1796; the streets are laid out in regular order; the ducal palace is in the centre of the town, and has a lofty spire, and being, as well as several other public buildings, with the houses generally, built of stone, the whole presents rather an imposing appearance. The population in 1826, amounted to about 12,000. It is about 40 m. N. by E. of Strasburg, and about the same distance W. by N. of Stuttgart.

Carlstadt, the capital of Croatia, with a fortress; seated on the Kulpa, a branch of the Save, at the influx of the Coruna, 180 m. S. by W. of Vienna, and 45 E. N. E. of Fiume.

Carlstadt, a town of Sweden, capital of Wermland, and a bishop's see. It stands on the north side of the lake Wener, and on the island of Tingwalla, which is formed by two branches of the Clara. The houses are built of wood, and painted; the episcopal palace is also of wood, and has an extensive front. The inhabitants carry on a trade in copper, iron, and wood across the lake. It is 155 m. west of Stockholm. Pop. about 1,500.

Carlstadt, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, seated on the Maine, 13 m. N. by W. of Wurtzburg. It is now included

in the Bavarian circle of Lower Maine. Pop. about 2,200.

Carlton, there are about 30 villages of this name in different parts of England, probably derived from the Saxon word *Carle*, implying a small or mean town.

Carmagnola, a fortified town of Piedmont, with a citadel, seated on a small river, which runs into the Po, 14 m. south of Turin. Pop. about 12,000.

Car. For some places that begin thus, see under *Caor*, and *Kar*.

Carmel, a mountain of Syria, in Palestine, about 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, on the north side of the Bay of Acre; noted for having been the retreat of the prophet Elias, and for a monastery of Carmelites. It is 50 m. N. of Jerusalem.

Carmel, p.t. Penobscot Co. Me. Pop. 237.

Carmel, p.t. Putnam Co. New York, on the east bank of the Hudson, 88 m. south of Albany. Pop. 2,379.

Carmi, p.t. White Co. Illinois, on the Little Wabash.

Carmona, a town of Italy in Austrian Friuli, on a mountain near the river Indri, 7 m. N. W. of Goritz.

Carmona, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with many remains of ancient walls, inscriptions, &c. The gate towards Seville is one of the most extraordinary pieces of antiquity in all Spain; and its castle, now in ruins, was formerly of immense extent. It is seated on a high hill, 24 m. E. N. E. of Seville.

Carnatic, a territory of Hindoostan extending along the east coast from Cape Comorin, the southern extremity of Asia, in the lat. of 8.4. N. to near the mouth of the Kristna in the lat. of 16. N. varying in breadth from 50 to 100 miles, bounded on the west by the Mysore, and on the E. for about two degrees of lat. by the Gulf of Manara and Palka Strait, which divides it from the north end of the island of Ceylon, the remainder of its eastern boundary being better known by the name of the coast of Coromandel. The principal towns on the coast, beginning from the south are Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Pullicat, and Gangapatam, and those in the interior, beginning also from the south, are Tinevelly, Madura, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Arcot, Nellore, and Ongole. Numerous streams and rivers from the westward intersect this territory, the principal of which are the Cauvery, Cuddalore, Paliare, and Pennar. The soil is various in quality, being in some places exceedingly fertile, and in others sandy and barren; the inhabitants are occasionally exposed to great privations for want of water. Since 1801, it has been uninterruptedly possessed by the British, and included in the presidency of Madras, *which see*.

Carnaul, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Dehli. Here in 1739, Kouli Khan gained a victory over the army of the great mogul; and in 1761, the Seiks, under Abdalla, defeated the Mahrattas. It is seated at the junction of the Hissar canal with the Jumna. It is 80 m. N. W. of Dehli.

Carnesville, p.t. Franklin Co. Geo. 114 m. N. Milledgeville.

Carmola, *duchy of*, a territory of the Austrian empire, lying between the lat. of 45. 30. and 46. 30. N. and 13. 25. and 15. 40. of E. long. comprising an area of about 4,600 square miles, and containing about 400,000 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north by Lower Carinthia the-

south-west point jetting upon the gulf of Trieste. It is intersected from the north-west to the south-east by the Save river, which receives several tributary streams, both from the north and south. In feature, character, and productions, it is very similar to Carinthia, somewhat more diversified and fertile, and having the advantage of a nearer proximity to the sea, the inhabitants are somewhat more active and enterprising. It is divided into four parts, viz. Upper, north; Inner, south-west; Middle and Lower, south-east. Laybach, in the middle district, is the chief town. For commercial purposes it has the advantage of the port of Fiume, as well as Trieste.

Carolath, a town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name, seated on the Oder, 14 m. N. W. of Glogau.

Carolina, a town of Spain in Andalusia, the chief of a new colony of the same name, in the Sierra Morena. It stands on a hill, towering above the whole settlement, 20 m. N. E. of An-duxar.

Carolina, See North and South Carolina.

Caroline a county of Maryland, bounded on the east by Kent county, state of Delaware, and on the west by the Tuckapo and Choptank Rivers, which fall into Chesapeake Bay. Pop. 9,070. Denton is the chief town.

Caroline, an interior county in the District of Virginia, bounded on the north-east by the Rappahannock River, and south-west by the North Anna River. Its area is about 20 miles each way, or 400 square miles, and is tolerably fertile. Pop. 17,774. Above one half of the population are slaves. Bowling Green, is the chief town.

Caroline, p.t. Tompkins Co. N. Y. 199 m. W. Albany. Pop. 2,633.

Caroline Islands, a range of islands in the North Pacific Ocean, discovered in 1686, by the Spaniards, in the reign of Charles II. They lie to the east of the Philippines, between 138. and 155. E. long. and 6. and 11. N. lat. They are about 34 in number, and populous; the natives resembling those of the Philippines. The most considerable island is Hogoleu, about 90 m. long and 40 broad: the next is Yap, at the west extremity of this chain, but not above a third part of that size. They have been little visited by recent navigators.

Caroon, Lake of. See Kairoun.

Caroor. See Caruru.

Carora, a city of Colombia, in the province of Venezuela, situate about 45 m. from the strait that separates the gulf from the lake of Maracaibo, and 150 m. west of Valencia. It is intersected by a stream called the Morera, that runs east into the Caribbean Sea. The inhabitants, about 6,000 in number, subsist principally by means of cattle and mules, which they drive to the coast for transhipment to the West India islands. The surrounding country produces a variety of odoriferous balsams and aromatics, which under social arrangements might be made to constitute an extensive and reciprocal external commerce.

Carpathian Mountains, a grand chain which divides Hungary and Transylvania from Poland on the north and north-east, and from Moravia on the north-west, extending about 500 m.

Carpendole, a town of the Bresciano, on the Chiase, 15 m. S. S. E. of Brescia. Pop. about 4,000.

Carpentaria, a large bay on the north coast of New Holland discovered, in 1618 by a Dutch

captain, named Carpenter. That part of the country which borders on the east side of the bay is also called Carpentaria. It has about 1,200 m. of coast, and some good harbours. It is frequented by Chinese junks to fish for the Beech-le-mar, one of the most delicious of the finny tribe, which superabound at the entrance of this bay.

Carpentras, a town of France in the department of Vaucluse. It was formerly the capital of Venaissin, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the Auson, at the foot of a mountain, 14 m. N. E. of Avignon. Pop. about 9,000.

Carpi, a town of Italy, in the Modenese with a fortified castle, and a good trade. It stands on a canal to the Secchia eight miles north of Modena.

Carpi, a town of Italy, in the Veronese, where a victory was gained by the Austrians over the French, in 1701. It is seated on the Adige, 24 m. S. E. of Verona.

Carrick on Shannon, a town of Ireland, capital of the county of Leitrim. It is a small place, seated on the Shannon, 78 m. W. N. W. of Dublin. Pop. in 1821, 1,673.

Carrick on Suir, a town of Ireland, in Tipperary, famous for its woolen cloth, called ratteen. It is seated on the Suir, 22 m. S. E. of Cashel, and 10 W. N. W. of Waterford. Pop. in 1821, 7,466.

Carrickfergus, a borough and seaport of Ireland, chief town of the county of Antrim, with a castle. It is seated on a bay of its name, in the Irish channel, 88 m. N. by E. of Dublin, and 8 from Belfast. Pop. of the town in 1821, 3,711, and of the parish 8,023.

Carrickmacross, a town of Ireland, in the county of Monaghan, 19 m. E. S. E. of Monaghan, and 44 N. by W. of Dublin. Pop. in 1821, 1,641.

Carrión de los Condes, a town of Spain, in Leon on the frontiers of Old Castile. It has ten parish churches, ten convents, and two hospitals; and is seated on the river Carrión, 18 m. N. of Placentia, and 40 W. of Burgos.

Carroll, a county at the western extremity of Tennessee, bordering on Wood Lake, contiguous to the Mississippi River. Pop. 9,378. Huntingdon is the chief town.

Carrollton, p.t. Green Co. Illinois, 48 m. W. of Vandalia.

Carrollville, p.t. Jefferson Co. Alab.

Carron, a river of Scotland, in Stirlingshire which rises on the south side of the Campsey hills and flows into the frith of Forth, below Falkirk. Two miles from its source, it forms a fine cascade, called the Fall of Auchinlilly; and near its mouth commences the Great Canal from the Forth to the Clyde.

Carron, a village of Scotland, in Stirlingshire, on the river Carron, two miles from Falkirk, celebrated for the greatest iron-works in Europe. These works employ about 3,000 men; and, on an average, use weekly 800 tons of coal, 400 tons of ironstone, and 100 tons of limestone. All sorts of iron goods are made here, from the most trifling article to the largest cannon; and the short piece of ordnance called a carronade hence received its name. The trade in coke and lime is also considerable. These works were erected in 1761, and are carried on by a chartered company.

Carra, a town of Piedmont, in the province of Mondoni, 8 m. S. S. of Bene. Pop. about 4,000.

Cart, two rivers in Scotland, in Renfrewshire, distinguished by the appellation of Black and White. The Black Cart issues from the lake Lochwinnoch: the White Cart descends from the

north-east angle of the county; and they both flow into the Gryfe, a few miles before its confluence with the Clyde.

Cartago, a city and capital of Costa Rica, and a bishop's see. It stands on a river of the same name, 50 m. from its mouth in the Pacific Ocean, and about the same from Lake Nicaragua. Long. 84. 10. W. lat. 10. 15. N.

Cartago, is also the name of a town in Colombia, in the valley of Popayan, about 100 m. W. of Bogota. Pop. about 5,000.

Cartama, a town of Spain, in Granada, at the foot of a mountain, near the river Guadala Medina, 8 m. N. W. of Malaga.

Carter, a frontier county at the north-east extremity of Tennessee, bounded on the east by the Iron, Yellow, and Stone mountains which divide it from North Carolina. It is intersected by the Watonga, a branch of the Tennessee River. Pop. 6,418. Elizabeth Town, on the west side of the county is the chief town.

Carteret, a county of North Carolina, bordering on the Atlantic Ocean, south of Pamlico Sound. It is a swampy and dreary district. Pop. 6,607. Beaufort, is the chief town.

Carteret Island, an island in the Pacific Ocean, seen by Captain Carteret in 1767. It is six leagues long from east to west. Long. 159. 14. E. lat. 8. 26. S.

Cartersville, p.t. Cumberland Co. Va. on James river, 40 m. W. N. W. of Richmond.

Carthage, p.t. Jefferson Co. N. Y. 177 m. N. W. Albany. Also a village in Monroe Co. N. Y. on the Genesee, a little below the falls. Also towns in N. C., Ten., and Ohio.

Carthage, Cape, a promontory on the east coast of the kingdom of Tunis, near which stood the famous city of Carthage, razed by the Romans, and some of the ruins are to be seen on the coast. It is 10 m. N. E. of Tunis. Long. 10. 20. E. lat. 36. 50. N.

Carthagena, a seaport of Spain, in Murcia, built by Asdrubal, a Carthaginian general, and named after the city of Carthage. It is the see of a bishop, and a great mart for merchandise. It has the best harbour in Spain; also the most considerable docks and magazines. The principal crops of barilla are produced in its vicinity; and a fine red earth, called almagra, used in polishing mirrors, and preparing tobacco for snuff. Carthagena was taken by Sir John Leak in 1706, but the Duke of Brunswick retook it. It is seated on a gulf of the same name, 27 m. S. of Murcia. Long. 1. 0. W. lat. 37. 35. N. and 240. S. S. E. of Madrid. Pop. about 25,000.

Carthagena, a city of South America, in the New Colombian province of Magdalena. It is situate on an island off the shore of the Caribbean Sea, in the lat. of 10. 25. N. and 75. 27. of W. long. about 70 m. S. S. W. of the mouth of the Magdalena, and 180 N. N. E. of the Gulf of Darien. It has a commodious and safe harbour, and for nearly three centuries has ranked among the most considerable cities of America. It was the port first resorted to by galleons from Spain during the monopoly of the commerce of America with that country. It has experienced various alternations of fortune, having been several times captured, and was an object of severe contention between the royalist and republican forces from 1815 down to the period of the final extinction of Spanish domination in America in 1823. The island is united to the main land by two wooden bridges. The houses are chiefly built of stone, and it has

several churches and convents, some of which are elegant edifices. Its harbour will doubtless contribute towards its retaining a high rank among the cities and seaports of the new republic. Pop. in 1826, about 26,000.

Cartmel, a town in Lancashire, Eng. It has a spacious old church, with a curious tower, being a square within a square, the upper part set diagonally within the lower. It is seated among the hills called Cartmel Fells, not far from the sea, 14 m. N. by W. of Lancaster, and 254 N. N. W. London. Pop. 371, and of the parish 4,923.

Carura, or **Caroor**, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Coimbatore, with a neat fort, in which is a large temple. Much sugar-cane is raised in the vicinity. It is seated on the Amara-wati, eight miles above its confluence with the Cavery, and 37 N. E. of Daraporam.

Carver, p.t. Plymouth Co. Mass. 40 m. S. Boston. Pop. 976. This town furnishes much bog iron ore, and several furnaces are employed in manufacturing the metal.

Carvear, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Canara, and a British settlement. It is seated near the mouth of the Aliga, 50 m. S. S. E. of Goa. Long. 74. 14. E. lat. 14. 52. N.

Casac, or **Cazac**, a country in the dominion of Persia, on the frontiers of Armenia, governed by princes of its own, nominally subject to Persia. The inhabitants are descended from the Cossacs, and represented as a rude and barbarous people. Casac or Cazac Lora, is the name of the capital.

Casagiande, a town of New Mexico, in the north part of New Navarre. Here is an immense edifice, supposed to have been built by the ancient Mexicans for a fortress: it consists of three floors, with a terrace above them; and the entrance is at the second floor, so that a scaling-ladder was necessary. Long. 113. 23. W. lat. 33. 40. N.

Casale, a town of Piedmont, lately the capital of Lower Montferrat, and a bishop's see. Its castle, citadel, and all its fortifications have been demolished. It is seated on the river Po, 37 m. N. E. of Turin. Pop. about 15,000.

Casale Maggiore, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, on the river Po, 20 m. E. S. E. of Cremona. Pop. about 4,900.

Casale Nuova, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore. An earthquake happened here in 1783, by which upward of 4,000 inhabitants lost their lives. It stands near the sea, 11 m. N. by W. of Oppido.

* * * There are numerous other towns in different parts of Italy either named *Casale*, or to which it is perfixed.

Casbin, or **Carwin**, a town of Persia, in Irac Agmei, where several of the kings of Persia have resided. Nadir Shah built a palace here, inclosed by a wall a mile and a half in circumference; and the town is surrounded by another four miles in circuit. It carries on a great trade, and is seated near the south shore of the Caspian Sea, in a sandy plain, 280 m. N. W. of Ispahan. Long. 50. 10. E. lat. 36. 8. N. Pop. estimated at 60,000.

Cascaes, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, at the mouth of the Tagus, on the north bank, near the rock, 17 m. west of Lisbon. Pop. 2,500.

Casco Bay, a bay of the state of Maine, between Cape Elizabeth and Cape Small Point, leading into the harbour of Portland. It is 25 m. wide, and interspersed with a great number of small islands. Long. 69. 30. W. lat. 43. 40. N.

Caserta, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro.

Here is a magnificent royal palace: and a grand modern aqueduct, which furnishes a great part of the city of Naples with water. Most of the buildings were greatly damaged by an earthquake in 1903. It is 15 m. N. of Naples. Pop. about 16,000.

Casey, an interior county of the state of Kentucky. Pop. 4,342. Liberty is the chief town.

Cashan. See *Kasan*.

Cashel, a borough of Ireland, capital of the county of Tipperary, and an archbishop's see. It had formerly a wall; and part of two gates are still remaining. The old cathedral is supposed to have been the first stone edifice in Ireland. A synod was held here by Henry I. in 1158, by which the kingdom of Ireland was confirmed to him. The new cathedral is an elegant edifice; it has several other public buildings, and barracks for infantry. It is seated on the east bank of the Suir, 43 m. N. N. E. of Cork, and 77. S. S. W. of Dublin. Pop. in 1821, 5,974.

Cashgur, or *Little Bokharia*, a country of Usbec Tartary, which commences on the north and northeast of Cashmere in Hindoostan (from which it is separated by the Himmaleh mountains) and extends to 41. N. lat. Great part of it is a sandy desert; the other parts are populous and fertile. Here are mines of gold and silver, which the natives do not work, because they are employed wholly in feeding cattle. The musk-animals are found in this country. It likewise produces diamonds and several other precious stones. Ireen is the capital.

Cashgur, a city of Usbec Tartary, formerly the capital of the country of the same name. It has a good trade with the neighbouring countries, and stands at the foot of the Himmaleh Mountains, 11 m. S. of Ireen. Long. 73. 25. E. lat. 41. 30. N.

Cashmere, a province of Hindoostan, subject to the king of Candahar, or sultan of the Afghans, bounded on the west by the Indus, north by Mount Himmaleh, and east and south by Lahore. It is an elevated valley, 90 m. long and 50 broad, lying between the 34th and 35th deg. of N. lat. and 73. to 76. of E. long. surrounded by steep mountains, which tower above the regions of snow. The periodical rains, which almost deluge the rest of India, are shut out of Cashmere by the height of the mountains, so that only light showers fall here: but these are sufficiently abundant to feed some hundreds of cascades, which are precipitated into the valley. The soil is the richest that can be conceived, and its productions those of the temperate zone. Numerous streams, from all quarters of the valley, bring their tribute to the Chelum, a large navigable river, running from east to west, falling into the Indus. It contains several small lakes, some of which contain floating islands. But the country is subject to earthquakes; and to guard against their most terrible effects, all the houses are built of wood. Among other curious manufactures of Cashmere is that of shawls; and the delicate wool of which the finest are made is the product of a species of goat of this country, or of the adjoining Thibet. Here are bred a species of sheep, called Hundoo, which are employed in carrying burdens. The Cashmereans are stout and well made, but their features often coarse and broad: even the women are of a deep brown complexion; but they are gay and lively, and fond of parties of pleasure on their beautiful lakes. They have a language of their own, said to be an interior to that of the Sanscrit; and a religion too, it is thought, different from that of the Hindoos. The superstition of the inhabitants has

multiplied the places of worship of Mahadeo, Beshan, and Brama. All Cashmere is holy land, and miraculous fountains abound. In addition to their shawls, in the manufacture of which about 16,000 looms are supposed to be employed, saffron, otto of roses, and some drugs, form the chief articles of commerce.

Cashmere, or *Serinaghur*, a city of Hindoostan, capital of the province or valley of Cashmere. Here are many fountains, reservoirs, and temples. The streets are narrow and dirty. The houses, many of them two and three stories high, are slightly built of brick and mortar, with a large intermixture of timber; and on the roof is laid a covering of fine earth, which is planted with a variety of flowers. This city is without walls, and seated on both sides of the Chelum, 285 m. E. by S. of Cabul. Long. 73. 11. E. lat. 33. 49. N.

Cashma. See *Cassina*.

Cashville, p.v. Spartanburg Dis. S. C. 110 m. N. Columbia.

Caspe, a town of Spain, in Arragon, where Ferdinand IV. was elected king of Arragon. It stands at the confluence of the Guadalupe and Ebro, 35 m. S. of Balbastro, and 44 S. E. of Saragossa.

Caspian Sea, a large inland sea of Western Asia, bounded on the south by the Persian province of Mazandran, in the lat. of 36. 40. and north by the Russian government of Astracan, in the lat. of 46. 50., thus being about 700 m. in length from south to north; its eastern and western boundaries are very irregular, extending from the long. of 46. 30. to 57., whilst the mean breadth does not exceed 260 miles. The eastern coast is indented by several bays, the more prominent of which are Calkan, in the lat. of 39., Alexander, in 43., and Mertvoi, or Koutjouk, in 45. N. The Persian province of Khorassan extends along the east coast to the Bay of Balkan, and further north the east coast is occupied by the Turcomans, Kirgees, and other Tartar tribes; and the west coast by the governments of Ghilan, Baku, Derbent, and the Caucasus. Numerous rivers flow into this sea from all points, the most important of which are the Oural, the Volga, and the former at its north extremity and the latter at the N. W. It contains several islands near both the eastern and western coasts, and the depth is very irregular, being in some places unfathomable with a line of 450 fathoms, whilst in other places the navigation is difficult with vessels drawing only 10 feet of water; the water is as salt as that of the ocean, with a bitter taste, which taste is ascribed to the prevalence of the naphtha on the western coast. (See *Baku*.) Its waters have no visible outlet, their equilibrium must therefore be maintained either by subterraneous channels, or by evaporation. Salmon, sturgeon, and other fish abound in all parts of this sea, and seals are extremely numerous. Of birds properly aquatic, it contains the grebe, the crested diver, the pelican, the cormorant, and several species of gull, while geese, ducks, storks, herons, crows, &c., frequent the shores. The Russians are the only people who derive much benefit from this great natural basin, although so well calculated to facilitate an extensive and reciprocal intercourse between all its surrounding nations; and were a communication to be effected with the Black Sea, by means of canals, Europe at large might participate in the advantages of an extended intercourse.

Cassandria, a town of Holland, on the S. W. side of the island of Cadzand, at the mouth of the Zwin, three miles north of S. S. S.

Cassano, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, with a castle. Here prince Eugene, in 1706, was checked, attempting to force the passage of the Adda; and in 1799 the French were defeated by the Austrians. It is seated on the Adda, 15 m. N. E. of Milan.

Cassano, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, 24 m. N. W. of Rossano, and 50 E. S. E. of Policastro.

Cassay, or **Meekley**, a country of Asia, bounded on the west by Bengal, north by Assam, east and S. E. by Birmah, and S. W. by Aracan. The inhabitants are called Mugguloos, a tribe of rude mountaineers little known. It is now subject to the Birmans. Munnypour is the capital.

Cassel, a city of Germany, capital of Lower Hesse, and seat of the court and government of the electorate of Hesse. It is divided into the Old Town, Lower New Town, and Upper New Town; the former towns are chiefly built in the ancient style, but the last is very regular and handsome. The inhabitants are estimated at 25,000, and they have manufactures of linen, cloth, hats, porcelain, &c. Here is a college, founded by the landgrave in 1709. The castle, or palace, the gardens, the arsenal, the foundry, and the cabinet of curiosities, deserve the attention of travellers. It was taken by the French in 1760 and restored at the peace in 1763. It is seated on the Fulda, 40 m. S. E. of Paderborn. Long. 9. 25. E. lat. 51. 19. N.

Cassel, a strong town in Germany, situats on the Rhine, opposite Mentz, with which it has a communication by a bridge of boats. It was taken by the French in 1792, and retaken by the Prussians in 1793.

Cassel, a town of France, in the department of Nord, with a fortified castle. Its stands on a mountain, rising like a sugar loaf, from the centre of a vast plain, whence may be seen 32 towns, and the German Ocean, though 50 miles distant. It is 10 m. N. E. of St. Omer, on the road from Lisie to Dunkirk. Pop. about 3,000.

Casselle, a populous town of Piedmont, about six miles north of Turin, having a variety of manufactures; number of inhabitants, about 9,000.

Cassina, or **Kashna**, an extensive empire, in the interior of North Africa, to the west of Bornou. It resembles Bornou in climate, soil, and natural productions, and in the colour, genius, religion, and government of the people. It is bounded on the south, by a large river flowing to the eastward, the celebrated Niger.

Cassina, or **Kashna**, the capital of the empire of the same name. The chief trade is in senna, gold dust, slaves, cotton cloths, goat skins, ox and buffalo hides, and civet. It is 750 m. W. S. W. of Bornou, and about the same distance east of Tombuctoo and N. by E. of Old Calabar, on the coast of Guinea. Long. 11. 35. E. lat. 15. 40. N.

Cassis, a town of France in the department of Mouths of the Rhone, with a small port on the Mediterranean, 9 m. S. S. E. of Marseilles. Pop. 2,300.

Cassovia, or **Kaschau**, a strong town of Upper Hungary, with a fine arsenal, seated near the river Herat, 85 m. E. by N. of Schemnitz. Long. 20. 55. E. lat. 48. 40. N. Pop. about 8,000.

Castagnol, a town of Piedmont, on the river Po, 8 m. south of Turin.

Castamons or **Castemonsi**, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, formerly a large city, but now much reduced in size and magnificence. It is

240 miles east of Constantinople. Long. 34. 22. E. lat. 41. 32. N.

Castanovitz. See *Costainitz*.

Castel a Mare, a town of Naples in Principato Citeriore, where the ships of the royal navy are built. It stand on the site of the ancient Stabia, at the foot of a woody mountain, on the Bay of Naples 15 m. S. E. of Naples.

Castel a Mare, a town of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, on a bay on the north coast, 30 m. W. by S of Palermo.

Castel Arragonese, a fortified seaport of Sardinia, and a bishop's see. It was the first place taken in this island, at the end of the thirteenth century, by the Arragonese, whence its name; but in 1767, the king ordered it to be called Castel Sardo. It stands on the north coast, 20 m. N. E. of Sassari. Long. 9. 1. E. lat. 40. 56. N.

Castel Baldo, a town of Italy, in the Paduan, on the river Adige, 30 m. S. W. of Padua.

Castel Branco, a strong town of Portugal, in the S. E. part of Beira, with a castle and two churches. In 1762, it was taken by the Spaniards. It is situate between the rivers Vereza and Poncul, about 15 m. above their entrance into the Tagus, 62 m. S. E. of Coimbra. Long. 7. 22. W. lat. 39. 52. N.

Castel de Vide, a town of Portugal, in Alemtejo 8 m. N. E. of Portalegre. Pop. about 6,000.

Castel Folli, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on an eminence near the river Fulvia, 15 m. west of Gerona.

Castel Franco, a town of Italy, in Trevisano, 12 miles west of Treviso.

Castel Gondolfo, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, near the lake Albano. Near this place is the villa Barbarini, where are the ruins of an immense palace, built by the emperor Domitian. It is 10 m. S. by E. of Rome.

Castel Jaloux, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, with a considerable trade in wine, honey, and cattle; seated on the Avance, 20 m. E. by south of Bazas, and 32 W. by N. of Agen.

Castel Leone, a town of Italy, in the Cremonese, 18 m. north of Placenza. Pop. about 8,000.

Castel Nuovo, a town of Dalmatia, on the gulf of Cattaro, 12 m. N. by W. of Cattaro. Pop. about 2,000.

Castel, or **Castro Nuova**, a town of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, seated on a hill, 18 m. S. S. W. of Termini.

Castel Nuovo di Carfagnana, a town of Italy in the Modenese, with a strong fort; seated in the valley of Carfagnana, on the river Serchio, 18 m. N. of Luoca, and 37 S. S. W. of Modena.

Castel Rodrigo, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 11 m. N. of Pinhel.

Castel Rosso, an island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Caramania, 90 m. E. of Rhodes. It is two miles long, and has a secure road and harbour. Long. 29. 21. E. lat. 36. 7. N.

Castel Sarasin, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, 30 m. W. N. W. of Toulouse. Pop. about 5,000.

Castel Vetere, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, 33 m. S. of Squillace.

Castel Vetrano, a town of Sicily, in Val di Mazara. Here is a palace, in which is a considerable collection of old armour. It is eight miles E. by N. of Mazara.

* *Castel* is prefixed to the names of several other towns in the several Italian states.

Castelmau, a town of Germany, in the county of Spanheim, 23 m. S. S. W. of Coblenz.

Castellane, a town of France, in the department of Lower Alps. Near it is a salt spring, from which the water issues in such abundance as to turn a mill at the very source. It is seated on the Verdon, in a hilly country, 20 m. S. E. of Digne. Pop. about 2,000.

Castellazo, a town of Piedmont, 7 m. S. of Alessandria. Pop. about 4,700.

Castellanetta, a town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, 19 m. W. N. W. of Taranto.

Castellara, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, 6 m. N. E. of Mantua.

Castellon de Ampurias, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, at the mouth of a river in the Gulf of Rosas, 8 m. W. by S. of Rosas.

Castellon de la Plana, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 28 m. S. S. W. of the city of Valencia. It contains many vestiges of ancient grandeur, and is still populous, having upwards of 10,000 inhabitants.

Castelnaudary, a town of France, in the department of Aude, on an eminence, at the foot of which is the grand basin of the Canal Royal. It is 15 miles west of Carcassonne. Pop. about 8,000.

Caster, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, seated on the river Eret, 9 m. E. of Juliers.

Castiglione, a town of Tuscany, in the Siennese, on a lake of the same name, which communicates with the sea, and produces much salt. It is 12 m. S. by E. of Massa.

Castiglione, a fortified town of Italy, in the Mantuan, with a castle. It was taken by the Austrians, in 1701; and the French defeated them near it, in 1706, and again in 1796. It is 20 m. N. W. of Mantua. Pop. about 4,000.

Castile, the principal and most opulent of the kingdoms into which Spain was formerly divided. It now forms the two provinces of Old and New Castile; the former having been recovered from the Moors some time before the latter.

Castile, Old, a province of Spain, bounded on the north by Asturias, and Biscay, east by Navarre and Arragon, south by New Castile, and west by Leon, being in extreme length from north to south about 240 miles, and 100 in mean breadth. It is subdivided into four inferior provinces, after the name of the four chief towns. The superficies and population of each province, in 1810, were as follows: viz.

	Sq. leag.	Inhab.
Burgos - - N.	642	470,588
Soria - - - E.	341	198,107
Segovia - - S.	290	164,007
Avilla - S. W.	215	118,061

Old Castile - - 1498 950,763

The Ebro rises on the north part of Burgos, and forms the boundary of Old Castile, on the side of Biscay and Navarre. Several streams fall into the Ebro, but the waters of Old Castile run chiefly to the westward, into the Douro. The chief productions of this part of Spain is wood, of which commodity about 6,000,000 lbs. are annually exported to England. King-craft and priestcraft preclude all social exertion in this as well as every other part of Spain.

Castile, New, lies to the south of the preceding province, and is divided into five inferior provinces as follows: viz.

	Sq. leag.	Inhab.
Guadalaxara N.	163	121,115
Madrid - N. W.	110	228,598

Cuenca - - E.	945	294,397
Toledo - - S. W.	734	370,841
La Mancha - S.	631	205,548

New Castile - - 2583 1,220,114

The Tagus, Guadiana, and Xucar, all afford to New Castile the advantage of a facility of intercourse, which, to a social community, would be highly appreciated, but to a besotted and priest-ridden people they are of no avail. See each of the inferior provinces.

Castillon, a town of France, in the department of Gironde, seated on the Dordogne, 25 m. E. of Bordeaux. Pop. 2,600.

Castine, a seaport of the state of Maine, chief town of Hancock county, situate on Penobscot Bay, 65 m. W. S. W. of Machias. It has an excellent harbour and commands the entrance to the Penobscot. Pop. 1,155. It was taken by the British in 1814, but restored at the peace in 1815. Long. 69. 0. W. lat. 44. 26. N.

Castle Cary, a town in Somersetshire, Eng. 12 m. S. E. of Wells, and 113 W. by S. of London. Pop. 1,627.

Castle Rising, a borough in Norfolk, Eng. The Market is now disused, its harbour choked up, and the castle, whence it has its name, is in ruins. It, however, returns two members to parliament. Pop. 343. It is seven miles N. E. of Lynn, and 103 N. N. E. of London.

*. * There are 24 other towns and villages in England to the names of which *Castle* is prefixed.

Castlebar, a parish and town in the county of Mayo, Ireland. The parish, exclusive of the town in 1821 contained a population of 4,169, and the town 5,404, a considerable portion of whom are employed in the linen manufacture. The town is also the seat of assize, and a chief place in the county, having a spacious church, a handsome court-house, gaol, and cavalry barracks. It is situate at the east end of a small lake, 11 m. E. by N. of West-port and 113 W. by N. of Dublin.

*. * There are about 20 other parishes, towns, and villages, in different parts of Ireland, to the names of which *Castle* is prefixed, but none of any particular importance.

Castleton, a village on the peak of Derbyshire, five miles north of Tideswell, Eng. It is situate at the foot of a rock, above 250 feet high, on which are the remains of a castle, ascribed to William FEVEREL, natural son of the conqueror. Three of the seven wonders of the peak are in its neighbourhood; the Devil's Cave, Mam Tor, and Elden hole. The first is in a cavern in the rock above mentioned, whose arched entrance is 42 feet high and 120 wide. It becomes narrower as it proceeds, and the roof descends to within two feet of the surface of a brook; this being passed over, another large cavern succeeds, with several high openings in the roof. It descends again to a second brook; after which is a third cavern, called Roger Rain's House, because of the perpetual dripping: the length of the whole cavern is 617 yards. Mam Tor, a mile west of the village, is a mountain, 1,300 feet above the level of the valley on the top and sides of which is a camp, supposed to be Roman: it overtops the whole Peak country; and the vulgar story is, that this hill is continually crumbling, without being diminished. Elden hole, a mile south of Mam Tor, is a perpendicular gulf or chasm in a limestone rock, the depth of which is unfathomable its sides being so very shelving and irregu-

lar, it has been plumbed from 192 to 295 yards, 70 of which seemed to be in water. Pop. of the village in 1821, 993.

Castleton, a township in the parish of Rochdale, Lancashire, Eng. Pop. in 1821, 7,894. See *Rochdale*.

Castletown, the capital of the Isle of Man, near the south coast, with a rocky and shallow harbour, which checks its commerce, and renders it inferior to Douglas in most respects. In the centre of the town, on a high rock, is Castle Rushen, a magnificent pile, built of free stone, in 960, by Guttred, a prince of the Danish line, who lies buried in the edifice. It is occupied by the governor of the island, and on one side of it are the chancery offices, and good barracks. Near the town is a fine quarry of black marble, whence the steps to St. Paul's church, in London, were taken. Long. 4. 38. W. lat. 55. 4. N. Pop. in 1821, 2,036.

Castletown, a town of Richmond Co. N. Y. on Staten Island, at the entrance of New York harbour, where is the quarantine Ground and Marine Hospital for that city. Pop. 2,204.

Castres, a city of France, capital of the department of Tard, and lately an episcopal see. In the reign of Louis XIII. it was a kind of protestant republic; but in 1629, its fortifications were demolished. It is the birthplace of Rapin Thoyras and M. Dacier, has a good trade, and contains a number of beautiful edifices and about 12,500 inhabitants. In the vicinity turquoise stones have been found. It is seated in a fine valley, on the Agout, 36 m. E. of Toulouse.

Castries, Bay of, a bay on the north-east coast of Chinese Tartary, in the strait of Saghalen, visited by Peyrouse. Long. 142. 1. E. lat. 51. 29. N.

Castro, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, capital of a duchy of its name. It is 56 m. N. W. of Rome.

Castro, a town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, six miles S. S. W. of Otranto.

Castro, a town of the island of Chiloe, with a castle, which commands the harbour. It is 180 m. S. of Valdivia. Long. 75. 5. W. lat. 42. 4. S.

Castro, the ancient Mytilene, a seaport and capital of the island of Metelin, with two harbours, one of which will admit large vessels. There are two castles, the one ancient, the other modern, in each of which is a Turkish governor and commander. Considerable vestiges still remain of its former grandeur and magnificence. The chief trade is ship-building. It is 80 m. W. of Adramitti, and 60 N. W. of Smyrna. Long. 26. 39. E. lat. 39. 14. N.

Castro de Uriales, a town of Spain, in Biscay, with a castle and an arsenal, on the seacoast, 22 m. N. W. of Bilbao.

Castro Giovanni, a town of Sicily, in Val di Demona. It was the ancient Enna, famous for the worship of Ceres and Proserpine. It is 40 m. W. of Catano. Pop. about 12,000.

Castro Marim, a strong town of Portugal, in Algarve, seated near the mouth of the Guadiana, 15 m. E. N. E. of Tavira, and 62 S. by E. of Beja. Long. 7. 20. W. lat. 37. 12. N.

Castro Reale, a town of Sicily, in Val di Demona, 15 m. W. of Messina. Pop. about 8,000.

Castro Verde, a town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, on the Corbes, 18 m. S. S. W. of Beja.

Castro Vireyna, a town of Peru, in the province of Guamanga, noted for good tobacco and

fine wool. It is 125 m. S. E. of Lima. Long. 74. 45. W. lat. 13. 50. S.

There are several other towns in Italy, Spain, and Portugal, to the names of which *Castro* is prefixed.

Castria, a town of Austrian Istria, a few miles W. of Fiume.

Castrop, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Mark, 7 m. W. of Dortmund.

Castropol, a town of Spain, in Asturias, 14 m. N. E. of Mondonedo.

Carroll, a county of North Carolina, bordering on Pittsylvania county, Virginia. It is a square of 20 miles each way, intersected by numerous streams falling into the Roanoke. Pop. 15,499. The principal town is Pittsborough.

Cat Island, the name at present given to *Guanahani*, or *St. Salvador*, one of the Bahamas and the spot when the first discovery of America was made. Columbus discovered this island on the 12th of October 1492, landed upon it and took for-



mal possession in the name of the King and Queen of Spain. The island is about 60 m. long and 15 wide, but is not a place of any commercial or political importance. It is in lat. 24. 30. N. long 75. W.

Catabamba, or **Cotobamba**, an interior town of Peru, in a district of the same name, in the 14th degree of south latitude. The town is seated on the south-west bank of the Apurimac River about 60 m. S. of Cuzco.

Catabaw, properly **Catawba**, a river of the United States, rising from numerous sources in the north-west part of North Carolina, in the lat. of 36. N. and 82. of W. long. running in a S. S. E. direction into South Carolina, in which state it is called the Wateree until it reaches the centre of the state, where it is joined by the Saluda or Congaree and numerous other streams from the S. W. where it is called the Santee, falling into the Atlantic Ocean, in the lat. of 33. 5. N. and 79. 15. of W. long. about 40 m. N. of Charleston, with the harbour of which city it is connected by a canal from a point 50 m. above its entrance into the sea.

Catabaw, or **Catawba**, an Indian town on the banks of the preceding river at its entrance into South Carolina. The native inhabitants amount to about 450, the remains of a once powerful nation, who have degenerated in physical energy, and progressively decreased in number, since their association with Europeans.

Catahoula, or **Ocatahool**, a parish in the western district of Louisiana, about 60 miles in extent from north to south, and 30 in mean breadth; it is intersected by the Washita and several other rivers and lakes. Pop. 2,576. A town of the same name, on the west bank of the Washita, is 260 m.

N. W. of New Orleans, by the course of the Mississippi, and about 160 in a meridional line.

Catalonia, a province of Spain, lying along the shore of the Mediterranean, in a N. N. E. direction from the lat. of 40. 30. to 42. 30. N. separated from France on the north by the Pyrenees, and bounded on the west by Arragon, being in the shape of a right angled triangle, of which the Pyrenees are the base, and the seacoast the hypotenuse. It contains 1,003 square leagues, and in 1810, a population of 858,818. Barcelona is the chief town; the other towns of note being Tortosa, Lerida, Tarragona, Manresa, Gerona, and Rosas. The river Ebro intersects the south end of the province, and the united streams of the Pallaresa and Segre run from the Pyrenees into the Ebro near the frontier of Arragon. The Llobregat, Ter, and several other streams of minor note, fall into the Mediterranean. The Catalonians are the bravest, and least bigoted, and the most active and enterprising of the Spanish people; but the subduing tendency of the national policy of Spain precludes all advance towards social improvement. The chief surplus products of the soil of Catalonia are cork, nuts and brandy; woollens, hardwares, and cutlery, are manufactured for distribution over the other parts of Spain, and partially for exportation.

Catamandoo, a city, and capital of Nepaul, containing about 50,000 inhabitants, 200 m. due north of Patna. See *Nepaul*.

Catanduanes, one of the Philippine Islands, lying off the S. E. coast of Luzon; it is about 30 m. in extent from north to south, and 20 in breadth; the inhabitants are much employed in building of boats for the neighbouring islanders.

Catania, a celebrated city on the east coast of Sicily; it is a place of great antiquity, but has suffered greatly, as well by the eruptions of Mount *Ætna*, as by earthquakes; it was nearly overwhelmed with lava from the former, in 1669, and in 1693 an earthquake destroyed a great portion of the city, and buried 18,000 persons in its ruins; it appears, however, to have risen from each succeeding disaster with increasing splendour, and in 1825 ranked among the finest cities in Europe. It is the see of a bishop, and seat of the only university in Sicily. The principal square, formed by the cathedral, college, and town-hall, is very grand; it has about 30 convents and 50 churches, some of them fine edifices, a museum of natural history and antiquities, the remains of a Roman amphitheatre, and other vestiges of ancient splendour, render it a place of peculiar interest to an intelligent and enquiring traveller. It is situate at the foot of Mount *Ætna*, on the south side, 35 m. N. of Syracuse, in the lat. of 37. 26. N. and 15. 15. of E. long. Pop. about 50,000.

Catanzaro, a city of Naples, capital of Calabria Ulteriore, and the see of a bishop. The chief manufacture is silks of various kinds, and these, with corn and oil, are the principal articles of trade. It is seated on a mountain, near the gulf of Squillace, 42 m. S. E. of Cosenza. Long. 15. 48. E. lat. 39. 0. N.

Catawissa, or *Hughesburg*, a town of Pennsylvania, in Northumberland county, situate at the mouth of the Catawissa Creek, on the east branch of the Susquehanna, 25 m. E. N. E. of Sunbury, and 100 N. W. of Philadelphia.

Catharinburg, a town of Russia, capital of a province of the same name, in the government of Perm. The chief gold mines of Siberia are in its vicinity, and above 100 founderies, chiefly for cop-

per and iron. It is seated at the foot of the Ural Mountains, on the east side, near the source of the Iset, 310 m. W. S. W. of Tobolsk. Long 61. 25. E. lat. 56. 45. N.

Catharine, p.t. Tioga Co. N. Y. 210 m. W. Albany. Pop. 2,064.

Catharinenslaf, a government of the Russian empire, divided into two provinces, namely, Catharinenslaf, which includes New Russia; and the late government of Asoph, and Taurida, which includes the Crimea.

Catharinenslaf, a town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name. It was built by the late empress Catharine, and is seated near the confluence of the Kiltzin and Samara, with the Dnieper, 178 m. N. E. of Cherson. Long. 35. 15. E. lat. 47. 23. N.

Catherine, St. the principal island on the coast of the south part of Brasil, with a harbour defended by several forts. It is 27 miles long, but not more than 6 broad, but exceedingly fertile; it forms a separate government of the Brazilian empire. Pop. about 30,000. There is a town of the same name, the chief place on the island. Long. 49. 17. W. lat. 27. 35. S.

Cato, p.t. Cayuga Co. N. Y. 179 m. W. Albany. Pop. 1,781.

Catoche, *Eape*, the N. E. promontory of Yucatan, where the English adventurers from Jamaica first attempted to cut logwood. Long. 87. 30. W. lat. 21. 25. N.

Catrine, a village of Scotland, 14 miles east of Ayre, on the river Ayr. Here is a flourishing cotton manufacture.

Catskill, p.t. Green Co. New York, situate on the west bank of the Hudson River, nearly opposite to the town of Hudson, and 31 m. S. of Albany. Pop. 4,861.

Catskill Mountains, a branch of the *Shawangunk* ridge, being a detached portion of the great Apalachian chain of mountains; forking off from the ridge toward the north near the Hudson, and afterwards making a bend towards the west. The general height of these mountains is about 3,000 feet, and they abound with the most beautiful scenery. The quarter most visited by travellers is at the eastern extremity of the ridge, where on a spot called the Pine Orchard, 2,274 feet above the waters of the Hudson, has lately been erected an elegant hotel called the *Catskill Mountain House*.

Few places of fashionable resort present stronger attractions to the tourist than this spot. A few years ago this delightful retreat was almost unknown and rarely visited, but by the hardy hunter in pursuit of the deer, the bear, and the wolf, who had hitherto maintained undisturbed possession of its cliffs and caverns. At length the tale of the extent and beauty of the prospect and the grandeur of the scenery, drew the attention of individuals of taste, and the glowing descriptions they gave, effectually roused the attention of the public. Each successive season the number of visitors increased till the temporary buildings, at first erected for their accommodation, gave place to a splendid Hotel, 140 feet in length and four stories high. This establishment was erected by the Mountain Association, at an expense of about \$22,000. It occupies the Eastern verge of a table of rock some six acres in extent. An excellent line of stages is established to this place from Catskill, a distance of twelve miles. The ride to the foot of the mountain is not particularly interesting—but as you ascend, every moment develops something magnificent and new. The sides

of the mountain, steep and seemingly inaccessible, tower far above you, clothed in the rich, deep foliage peculiar to such regions; while below your path a clear stream runs, one moment bubbling over its rocky bed, and the next leaping down in cascades to the valley. The road is extremely circuitous, and so completely hemmed in by the luxuriant growth of forest trees that the traveller is for a long time unable to judge of his progress in the ascent by any view of the country he has left. At an abrupt angle of the road, however, he obtains at once a full view of the Mountain House—perched like the eyrie of an eagle among the clouds—or rather like the enchanted castle in a fairy tale; seemingly inaccessible to mortal foot, still it reminds him of such terrestrial comforts as are sure to be acceptable after exercise in the pure air of the mountains. Another turn and it again disappears, and the traveller next finds himself on the level rock of the Pine Orchard, and approaching the Hotel from the rear. A moment more and he is on the edge of the precipice in front of the noble building. From this lofty eminence all inequalities of surface are over-looked. A seemingly endless succession of woods and waters—farms and villages, towns and cities, are spread out as upon a boundless map. Far beyond rise the Tagkanuc Mountains, and the highlands of Connecticut and Massachusetts. To the left, and at a still greater distance, the Green Mountains of Vermont stretch away to the north, and their blue summits and the blue sky mingle together. The beautiful Hudson, studded with islands, appears narrowed in the distance, with steam-boats almost constantly in sight; while vessels of every description, spreading their white canvasses to the breeze, are moving rapidly over its surface, or idly loitering in the calm. These may be traced to the distance of nearly seventy miles with the naked eye; and again at times all below is enveloped in dark cloud and rolling mist, which, driven about by the wind, is continually assuming new, wild, and fantastic forms.

From the Pine Orchard a ride or walk of a mile or two brings you to the Kauterskill Falls. Here the outlet of two small lakes, leaps down a perpendicular fall of 180 feet—then glides away through a channel worn in the rock to a second fall of 80 feet. Below this it is lost in the dark ravine through which it finds its way to the valley of the Catskill. The waterfall, bold as it is, forms however, but one of the many interesting features of this scene. Standing on the edge of the first fall, you look down into a dreary chasm whose steep sides, covered with the dark ivy and the thick foliage of summer, seem like a green bed prepared for the reception of the waters. Making a circuit from this spot, and descending about midway of the first fall, you enter a footpath which conducts into an immense natural amphitheatre behind the waterfall. The effect of this scene is imposing beyond description. Far over your head projects a smooth surface of rock, forming a magnificent ceiling to this amphitheatre. In front is the ever-falling water, and beyond, the wild mountain dell with the clear blue sky above.

Cattaraugus, a county toward the west extremity of the state of New York, bordering on Pennsylvania; it is a square of about 35 miles each way. The Alleghany River, falling into the Ohio, is, however, navigable for more than 30 miles within this county, which will doubtless tend to excite industry, and thereby increase its population; it is bounded on the north by Catta-

raugus River, or creek, which falls into the east end of Lake Erie. Pop. 16,726. Elliottsville is the chief town.

Cattaro, a town of Dalmatia, with a castle, seated on a gulf of its name, in the Adriatic, which forms two extensive and secure harbours. The town is built at the extremity of the inner basin, surrounded by rocks, and strongly fortified. It is 24 m. S. of Scutari. Long. 19. 15. E. lat. 42. 12. N.

Cattgat, a gulf of the German Ocean, between Sweden and Jutland, extending for about 120 m. from north to south, and 70 from E. to W., through which the Baltic Sea is entered by three straits, called the Sound, the Great Belt, and the Little Belt.

Cattiaio, a town of Italy, in the Paduan, 5 m. S of Padua.

Catterick, a village in West Yorkshire, Eng. near Richmond. It has a bridge over the river Swale, and a Roman highway crossed the river here, on the banks of which are the foundations of great walls, and a mount cast up to a vast height.

Catwyck, a village of South Holland, on the German Ocean, near which the river Rhine is lost in the sands. It is six miles north by west of Leyden.

Cattenellenbogen, or *Kutzenellenbogen*, a town and castle of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, which gives name to a county. The town has an iron mine near it, and is 10 m. N. E. of St. Goar.

Caub, a town of Germany, with a citadel; seated on the Rhine, 2 m. N. by E. of Bacharach.

Cauca, a river of Colombia, rising near Popayan, in the lat. of 3. N. running north through the valley of Popayan, between the 2d and 3d ridges of the Andes, falling into the Magdalena about 120 m. above the entrance of that river into the Caribbean Sea in the lat. of 11. N.

Caucasia, a government of Asiatic Russia, divided into the two provinces of Astracan and Caucasus. The province of Caucasus comprises the Cuban, and all that district to the east and south, now in the possession of Russia, between the rivers Don and Cuban, and between the Black Sea and the Caspian, extending as far as the confines of Georgia.

Caucasus, a chain of mountains extending from the mouth of the Cuban, in the Black Sea, to the mouth of the Kur, in the Caspian. Their tops are always covered with snow; and the lower parts abound in honey, corn, wine, fruits, gum, hogs, and horned cattle. The Caucasian mountains are inhabited by seven distinct nations, each speaking a different language: namely, the Turcomans, the Abkaks, the Circassians, the Osmi, the Kisti, the Lesgius, and the Georgians.

Caudefec, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, 18 m. W. by N. of Rouen. Pop. about 3,000.

Caudette, a town of Spain on the frontiers of Murcia and Valencia, about 50 m. W. of Denia. Pop. about 6,000.

Caudhuly, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Coimbatore. It is the first place of any note above the Ghauts, and a principal thoroughfare between the country below and that above those mountains. The inhabitants are chiefly traders. It is 60 m. S. E. of Seringapatam.

Caughnawaga, p.v. Montgomery county, New York, situated south the river Mohawk, 43 m. N. W. Albany.

Cauglinary, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, lying between the Ganges and Burrampooter, 30 n. N. W. of Dacca, and 146 N. E. of Calcutta.

Caurlabaugh, a town of the Afghan territory, on the west bank of the Indus, 110 m. N. of Moul-tan.

Causse, a town of France, in the department of Tarn, 20 m. E. N. E. of Castres. Pop. 2,500.

Cauteres, a village of France, in the department of Upper Pyrenees, at the foot of the mountains, noted for its mineral water, 18 m. S. W. of Bagneres.

Cauvery, or *Cavery*, a considerable river of Hindoostan, which rises among the western Ghauts, flows by Seringapatam, Bhawanikudal, and Trichinopoly, and enters the bay of Bengal, by a wide delta of mouths, which embraces the province of Tanjore, in the lat. of 11. N.

Cava, a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, at the foot of Mount Matelian, 3 m. W. of Salerno.

Cavallon, a town of France, in the department of Vaucluse; seated on the Durance, 20 m. S. E. of Avignon. Pop. about 7,000.

Cavaleri, an island in the Archipelago, between the S. W. point of the island of Negropont and the continent of Greece. Long. 24. 17. E. lat. 38. 11. N.

Cavalla, a town of European Turkey, on the coast of Rumelia, about 90 m. E. of Salonica. Pop. about 3,000.

Caverypatam, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, seated on the Panaur, 80 m. W. S. W. of Arcot. There is another town of the same name at one of the mouths of the Cavery River, a few miles north of Tranquebar.

Cavargere, a town of the Venetian territory, on the south bank of the Adige, near its entrance into the Gulf of Venice.

Caven, an interior county of Ireland, in the south part of the province of Ulster. It has several lakes; two on the south side discharge their waters eastward by the Blackwater River into the Boyne, and others westward into Donegal Bay through Lough Earn, which jets upon the northern boundary of the county. The Lagan River, which falls into Dundalk Bay, also intersects its south-east part; it partakes but partially of the linen manufacture. The chief town, of the same name, is situate in the centre of the county, 30 miles due west of Dundalk, the same distance S. S. E. of Armagh, and 54 N. N. W. of Dublin. As the seat of assize for the county, it has a court-house, jail, and that indispensable appendage to an Irish town, a *barrack*. The population in 1821 amounted to only 2,322. There is no other town in the county containing even that number. See *Ireland*.

Cavendish, p.t. Windsor Co. Vt. on Black River. Pop. 1,498.

Caviana, an island of South America, at the mouth of the river Amazon, 90 miles in circumference, and of a triangular form, with its base to the ocean. It lies under the equinoctial line, in long. 50. 20. W.

Cavite, a seaport on the west coast of the island of Luconia. See *Manilla*.

Cavor, a town of Piedmont, in the province of Pignerol, 8 m. S. by E. of the town of Pignerol. Pop. about 7,000.

Cawnpour, a town of Hindoostan, on the western bank of the middle branch of the Ganges, 50 m. W. by S. of Lucknow.

Cawood, a village in E. Yorkshire, Eng. on the

river Ouse, 12 miles south of York. Here are the ruins of a very ancient castle, a manufacture for hop-bagging, and a good ferry over the river. Pop. 1,127.

Cazamarco, a town of Peru, capital of a territory of its name, in the province of Truxillo. Here the Spanish general, Pizarro, in 1532, perfidiously seized the Inca, Atahualpa, and the next year, after a mock trial, caused him to be publicly executed. It is 70 m. N. E. of the city of Truxillo. Long. 78. 20. W. lat. 7. S.

Cazamarquilla, another considerable city of Peru, also in the province of Truxillo, about 40 m. S. S. E. of Cazamarca.

Caxtambo, another city of Peru, in the province of Tarma, about 200 m. S. by E. of Cazamarquilla, and 140 N. by E. of Lima.

Caxton, a town in Cambridgeshire, Eng. 10 m. W. by S. of Cambridge, and 49 N. of London. It was the birthplace of Caxton, who introduced the art of printing into England; and also of Matthew Paris, the historian. Pop. about 400.

Cayamba, a town of Peru, in the province of Quito, 30 m. N. E. of Quito.

Cayenne, a rich town and island on the coast of Guiana, capital of the French settlements there, bounded on the west by the Dutch colony of Surinam. The island is about 50 miles in circumference, separated from the continent by a very narrow channel. The surface is low and marshy, and covered with forests. Cayenne pepper, sugar, coffee, cloves, and the singularly elastic gum called caoutchouc, are the principal commodities. The French settled here in 1625, but left it in 1654, and it was successively in the possession of the English, French, and Dutch; but the latter were expelled by the French in 1677. It surrendered to the English in 1809, but was restored to France at the peace of 1814. Long. 52. 15. W. lat. 4. 56. N. See *Guiana*.

Cayte, a town of Brazil, in the government of Para, near the mouth of the Cateyera, 15 miles N. E. of Para. Long. 46. 12. W. lat. 0. 56. S.

Cayuga, a county of the state of New York, the north end of which borders on Lake Ontario, extending south about 50 miles, and being about ten miles in mean breadth, it contains about 500 square miles. Pop. 47,947. Auburn is the chief town.

Cayuga Lake, bounds the west side of the above county for about 25 miles, extending about 10 miles further south into Tompkins county. It is three to four miles wide, and discharges its waters at the north end through Seneca River into Lake Ontario, from which the north end of Cayuga Lake is distant about 25 miles. The Erie canal runs past, near the north end of Cayuga. There is a town of the same name on the east bank, five miles west of Auburn.

Cayuta, p.t. Tioga Co. New York, 173 m. W. Albany. Pop. 642.

Cazauborn, a town of France, department of Gers, on the banks of the Adour, 80 m. N. N. E. of Bayonne.

Cazenovia, the chief town of Madison county, state of New York, situate on the bank of a small lake, a few miles south of the line of the Erie canal, 130 m. W. by N. of Albany. Pop. 4,344.

Cazeres, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, about 35 m. S. W. of Toulouse.

Cecil, a county of the state of Maryland, at the head of Chesapeake Bay, being about 25

miles from north to south, and 15 in mean breadth, forming the north-east extremity of the state; bounded on the east by Newcastle county, Delaware, and west by the Susquehanna River. Pop. 15,432. Elkton, is the chief town.

Cecil, t. Washington Co. Pa

Cazimir, a town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin, seated on the Vistula, 80 m. E. of Zarnaw. Long. 22. 3. E. lat. 51. 0. N.

Cedar Creek, a water of James River, in Virginia, in the county of Rockbridge; remarkable for its natural bridge, justly regarded as one of the most magnificent natural curiosities in the world. It is a huge rock, in the form of an arch, 90 feet long, 60 wide, and from 40 to 60 deep, lying over the river more than 200 feet above the surface of the water, supported by abutments as light and graceful as though they had been the work of Corinthian art. This bridge gives name to the county, and affords a commodious passage over a valley, which cannot be crossed elsewhere for a considerable distance. It is about 100 m. W. of Richmond, and 160 S. S. W. of Washington city.

Cedar Point, a seaport of Maryland, in Charles county. The exports are chiefly tobacco and maize. It is seated on the Potomac, 12 miles below Port Tobacco, and 40 south by east of Washington.

Cedogna, a town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, at the foot of the Apennines, 20 m. N. N. E. of Conza.

Cefalonia, or *Cephalonia*, the most considerable of the Ionian Isles, in the Mediterranean, on the coast of Greece, opposite the gulf of Lepanto. It is 40 miles long, and from 10 to 20 broad, fertile in oil and muscadine wine. The capital is of the same name, on the south-east coast. Long. 20. 56. E. lat. 38. 12. N.

Cefalu, a seaport of Sicily, in Val di Demona, and a bishop's see, with a castle; seated on a promontory, 40 m. E. by S. of Palermo. Long. 13. 58. E. lat. 38. 15. N. Pop. about 5,500.

Celano, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ulteriore, near a lake of the same name, 30 miles in circumference. It is 15 m. S. of Aquila.

Celaya, or *Silao*, a town of Mexico, situate on a spacious plain 6,000 feet above the level of the sea, a few miles N. N. W. of the city of Guanajuato.

Celbridge, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, 10 miles W. of Dublin. Pop. in 1820, 1,260.

Celebes, or *Macassar*, a very irregular and singularly shaped island in the Eastern Sea, lying between Borneo and the Moluccas. The centre of the island is intersected by the line of 120. of E. long. and 2. of S. lat. From this centre four tongues of territory project, terminating as follows viz.

	Lat.	Long.
1st, at Bontham,	5. 34. S.	120. 32. E.
2d, at Cape Lessen,	4. 54. S.	121. 28. E.
3d, at Cape Talabo,	0. 48. S.	123. 57. E.
4th, at Cape Rivers,	1. 15. N.	120. 34. E.

5th, from Cape Rivers another tongue projects eastward, in nearly a straight line wholly north of the equator to the long. of 125. 5. E. The centre from whence the tongues respectively diverge, comprises an extent of territory of about 150 miles from north to south, and 110 from west to east, the mean breadth of the projections, each being about 55 miles, gives an aggregate extent of surface of about 67,000 square miles. The

Portuguese, who first doubled the Cape of Good Hope into the eastern seas in 1493, formed a settlement upon the south-west point of Celebes in 1512. The Portuguese were expelled by the Dutch in 1667, by whom the possession was called *Macassar*. They held it undisturbed till after the commencement of the present century, about which period the English, in their turn, with one or two unimportant exceptions, dispossessed every European state of their Asiatic possessions; but all the former possessions of the Dutch in the eastern seas were restored by the English at the peace of 1815, and confirmed to them by treaty in 1825. Celebes abounds in all the varieties of productions common to its climate and geographical position. Minerals, gems, animals, vegetables, esculent, ambrosial, and medicinal; as well as reptiles, birds, and fishes, all abound to display the varied, liberal, and unsparing hand of creation, and to afford to man all the means of the highest possible degree of human enjoyment. Yet these advantages are balanced by some dreadful scourges. The great boa constrictor is an inhabitant of this island. He is 25 or 30 feet long, and proportionally thick. He is the most gluttonous and rapacious, as well as the most formidable of the serpent tribe. He has been known



to kill and devour a buffalo. His strength is prodigious, and he crushes his prey within the twinings of his enormous folds. A Malay sailor in 1799 was seized by a boa in this island, and almost instantaneously crushed to death. Before swallowing his prey, the serpent licks it over and covers it with a gelatinous substance, to make it slip down his jaws; in this condition he will swallow a mass three times his own thickness. When gorged in this manner with food, they crawl into some retreat, and fall into a stupid heavy sleep, in which they become so unwieldy and helpless that they may be easily killed. Whilst the inhabitants are said to be brave, ingenious, high-spirited, daring in adventure, enterprising in pursuit, and honest in dealing, and that to a degree which renders their martial character celebrated all over the eastern seas, they are, on the other hand, said to be suspicious, cruel, and ferocious. An acquaintance with the natives of those islands in the eastern seas, with whom Europeans appear to have had no trading intercourse, leads to infer that the extension of the commerce of Europeans, with all their pretensions to scientific attainment and social refinement, has operated as a curse rather than a blessing; rapine and cruelty, subjugation and misery, having marked its progress, and followed in its train, wherever it has extended itself. Such cannot be

necessary consequence of commercial intercourse; and when reciprocity and justice, instead of selfishness and chicanery, shall constitute the basis of its pursuit, Celebes, in common with the whole eastern Archipelago, will afford an unbounded field for exertion and enterprise. The total population of Celebes is supposed to amount to about 3,000,000, under the surveillance of several separate rajahs, among whom polygamy and the other sensualities of Mahometanism generally prevail. The following are the principal towns or ports in each of the five projections previously described:

- 1st, Bonthin, Macassar, Maros, and Tannette.
- 2nd, Mountainous, and very thinly inhabited.
- 3rd, Ditto, ditto, Waya and Tayabo.
- 4th, Palos, Dondó; fine and fertile.
- 5th, Bool, Castricom, and Manado.

And of the main part of the island are Bonny, Sofin, and Mamoojoo. The principal river of the island, the Chirrana, falls into the Bay of Bony or Bugges, *which see*; and see also Tobo Tominie, Cambyna, and Bouton, other bays and islands connected with Celebes.

Cell, or *Maria Zell*, a town of Stiria, with a celebrated abbey, seated on the Salza, 17 m. N. N. E. of Bruck.

Ceneda, a town of Italy, in Trevisano, 18 m. N. of Treviso.

Cenis, a mountain of the Maritime Alps, in Savoy, which is a noted passage from the north of France to Turin. The summit of the pass, which is about 9,000 feet above the level of the sea, is 35 m. W. N. W. of Turin. The facility of intercourse by this route was much improved by Napoleon.

Centre, a county of the W. District of Pennsylvania, being in conformity with its name, in the centre of the state. Its shape is an irregular square, about 35 m. each way. The main ridge of the Alleghany Mountains terminates in a bluff towards the north side of the county, near to which runs the west branch of the Susquehanna River, a branch of which bounds all the west side of the county, Bald Eagle Creek intersecting it from S. to N. eastward of the mountain ridge. Pop. 18,765. Bellefonte, is the chief town.

Centre Harbour, p.t. Strafford Co. N. H. 110 m. from Boston: 70 from Portsmouth. Pop. 577.

There are 8 towns called *Centre*, and 17 called *Centerville*, in the U. States.

Cephalonia. See *Cefalonia* and *Ionia*.

Ceram, one of the Molucca Isles, extending from 128. to 130. 51. of E. long. being about 35 m. in mean breadth between the lat. of 2. 51. and 3. 55. S. The island of Amboyna, on which the Dutch have their principal spice plantations, lies off the south-west end of Ceram, on which island, they endeavoured to destroy all the spice trees, and succeeded to a very great extent. Sago is now the prominent production of Ceram. The *salsagan*, whose edible nests command such an exorbitant price in China is common in the island.

Cerdagna, a district of the Pyrenees, partly in Spain, in the province of Catalonia, and partly in France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees. Puycerda is the capital of the Spanish part, and Mont Louis of the French.

Cere, St. a town of France, in the north-east corner of the department of Lot, 37 m. N. E. of Cahors, and 280 south of Paris. Pop. about 4,000.

Cerenza, or *Gercanaz*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, seated on a rock, 10 m. north by west of Severino.

Ceret, a town of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees, with a magnificent bridge of one arch over the Tet. Here the commissioners of France and Spain met, in 1660, to settle the limits of the two kingdoms. In 1794, the French defeated the Spaniards near this town. It is 14 m. W. S. W. of Perpignan.

Cerignola, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, celebrated by Horace for its excellent bread. Near this town is the ancient Salapia, the ruins of which are still called Salpe. It is 20 m. south of Manfredonia. Pop. about 12,000.

Cerigo, (the ancient *Cythera*), an island of the Mediterranean, lying off the S. E. promontory of the Mores; it formerly belonged to the Venetians; the French took possession of it in 1797; it surrendered to the English in 1809, and at the peace of 1815 was included in the Ionian republic, under the protection of England. It is about 17 m. long from north to south, and 10 in breadth, mountainous, and but little cultivated. The inhabitants are principally Greeks, whose chief occupation is in attending to their flocks of sheep and herds of goats. There is a town of the same name near the south-end of the island, containing about 1,200 inhabitants; the extreme south point of the island is in lat. 36. 9. and 22. 57. E. long.

Cerigotto, (the ancient *Ægilia*), a small island, lying between the S. E. point of Cerigo, and the N. W. point of Candia. Lat. 35. 51 N. and 23. 44. W. long. It is unproductive, and has but few inhabitants.

Cerilly, a town of France, in the department of Allier, 25 m. west of Moulins, and 40 south by east of Bourges.

Cerina, a seaport, (the ancient *Cerynia*), on the north coast of Cyprus, and a Greek bishop's see, with a castle on an immense rock. The chief exports are barley, silk, cotton, oil, and carob beans. It is 20 m. N. W. of Nicosia. Long. 32. 55. E. lat. 25. 45. N.

Cerne Abbey, a town in Dorsetshire, Eng. It is surrounded by high chalk hills, and on the side of one of them is cut the figure of a man, 180 feet in height, holding a club in his right hand, and extending the other. Here was formerly a stately abbey, and part of its remains is now converted into a house and barn. It is seated on the river Cerne, 7 m. N. N. W. of Dorchester, and 120 west by south of London. Pop. in 1821, 1,060.

Cernetz, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, with a mineral spring; seated on the river Inn, 24 m. S. E. of Coire.

Cerrito, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, with a cathedral and collegiate church, 5 m. N. N. E. of Teles.

Certosa, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, with a celebrated Carthusian monastery, five miles north of Pavia.

Cervera, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a university, 34 m. north by west of Tarragona. Another on the borders of France and the Mediterranean, eight miles north of Roses, and five or six others in different parts of Spain.

Cervia, a town of Italy, in Romagna, seated near the Gulf of Venice, whence canals are cut to admit sea water, from which much salt is made. It is 10 m. S. E. of Ravenna.

Cervin, *Mont*, the most conical point of the Alps, in Savoy, contiguous to Mont Blanc.

Cervinara, a town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, 12 m. S. W. of Benevento.

Cesena, a town of Italy, in Romagna, seated on the Savio, 18 m. S. by E. of Ravenna.

Cesenatico, a sea-port of Italy in Romagna. In 1800, the inhabitants having arrested a messenger with despatches, the English set fire to the moles of the harbour, and destroyed 16 vessels. It is seated on the Gulf of Venice, 16 m. S. E. of Ravenna, and 8 E. of Cesena.

Cessicaux, a town of France, in the department of Isere, 27 m. E. S. E. of Lyons.

Cette, a sea-port of France, situate on the tongue of land, stretching along the coast of the department of Hérault, on the Gulf of Lions. A considerable quantity of salt is made from the water of the inlet. It has a manufacture of soap, and sugar refinery, and exports a considerable quantity of brandy; the canal of Languedoc falling into the inlet, occasions Cette to be the medium of an extensive intercourse between the eastern and southern departments of France. Pop. about 8,000. The lighthouse is in lat. 43. 24. N. and 3. 42. W. long. and about 18 m. S. W. of Montpellier.

Ceva, a town of Piedmont, with a fort. It was taken by the French, in 1796, and retaken by the Piedmontese peasants in 1799. It stands on the Tanaro, 8 m. S. E. of Mondova. Pop. about 5,500.

Cevennes, a late territory of France, in the province of Languedoc. It is a mountainous country, and now forms the department of Gard.

Ceuta, (the ancient *Abyla*), a town of Fez, at the N. W. extremity of Africa, opposite to Gibraltar, from which it is distant only 14 m. It was taken from the Moors, by the Portuguese in 1499; it fell into the hands of the Spaniards in 1640, and confirmed to them by the treaty of Lisbon in 1668, and in whose possession it still continues. The Moors besieged it in 1694, and maintained a close blockade before it on the land side, for nearly 30 years, when they ultimately retired with great loss. Its fortress, like that of Gibraltar, to which it is considered a counterpart, may be regarded as impregnable; and, as such, both are poetically termed the Pillars of Hercules. It has a tolerably good harbour for vessels not of very large burthen, in the lat. of 35. 54. N. and 5. 17. W. long.

Ceylon, an island of the Indian Ocean, lying off the south-west coast of the promontory of Hindoostan, from which it is separated by the Gulf of Manara and Palk's Strait, about 90 miles in breadth. The form of Ceylon has not inaptly been compared to that of a pear, the north part forming the stem. It is 270 m. in extreme length from Point de Galle, in the lat. of 6. 4. to Point Pedro, in 9. 50. N. and 120 in extreme breadth between the long. of 80. and 81. 52. E.

The early history of Ceylon is involved in obscurity, but supposing it to be the *Taprobana* adverted to by Strabo, Pomponius, Mela, and Pliny, it must have ranked high in population and influence among the nations of Asia, for ages antecedent to the Christian era, having sent an embassy over land to Rome, in the reign of the emperor Claudius. It appears to have been visited by some Nestorian missionaries, in the ninth century. About the middle of the thirteenth century, it was visited by Marco Polo, a Venetian, who travelled over a great part of Asia, and afterwards published an account of his travels. The information, however, which he communicated being of a general, rather than of a circumstantial nature, but little was known of Ceylon, beyond its actual

existence as an island, until after the discovery of the passage by the Cape of Good Hope; and its being visited by the Portuguese in 1505, who found it divided into several petty sovereignties, which subsequently merged into one, under the title of the kingdom of Candy. The Portuguese held settlements on different parts of the coast for upwards of 150 years, when they were expelled by the Dutch, who possessed themselves of the entire circuit of the coast for 10 to 20 miles from the sea, and the whole of the north part of the islands; confining the dominions of the king of Candy entirely to the interior. The Dutch possessions of the island all surrendered to the English in 1796, after sustaining a siege of three weeks: and in 1815 a British force marched into the interior, took the king of Candy prisoner, deposed him, and possessed his territory, thereby rendering the whole island a part of the British dominion. The entire revenues yielded by the island to the British government have been estimated at £250,000. The general character of the surface of the island of Ceylon is mountainous and woody, with an ample extent of soil; and sufficiently intersected by streams of water, to afford the most abundant means of subsistence and comfort to a population more than tenfold its present extent. The most lofty range of mountains divide the island nearly into two parts, and terminates completely the effect of the monsoons, which set in periodically from opposite sides of them. The seasons are more regulated by the monsoons than the course of the sun; for the coolest season is during the summer solstice, while the western monsoon prevails. Spring commences in October, and the hottest season is from January to the beginning of April. The climate on the coast, is more temperate than on the continent of Hindoostan; but in the interior of the country the heat is many degrees greater, and the climate often extremely sultry and unhealthy. The finest fruits grow in vast plenty, but there is a poisonous fruit called Adam's apple, which in shape resembles the quarter of an apple cut out, with the two insides a little convex, and a continued ridge along the outer edges; and is of a beautiful orange colour. Pepper, ginger, and cardamons are produced in Ceylon; with five kinds of rice which ripen one after another. One of the most remarkable trees in the island is the talipot, which grows straight and tall, and is as big as the mast of a ship; the leaves are so large as to cover 15 men; when dried, they are round, and fold up like a fan. The natives wear a piece of the leaf on their head when they travel, to shade them from the sun; and they are so tough that they are not easily torn. Every soldier carries one, and it serves for his tent: other trees and shrubs, some valuable for their timber, and others for their resin, gums, and flowers, are interspersed over every part of the island; but the most important of all its vegetable productions is the cinnamon tree, the bark of which is distributed over every part of the habitable globe.

Ceylon also abounds with topazes, garnets, rubies, and other gems; besides ores of copper, iron, &c. and veins of black crystal. Common deer, as well as Guinea deer, are numerous; but the horned cattle are both very small and scarce, six of them weighing altogether only 714 lbs. and one of these only 70 lbs. Yet the island produces the largest and best elephants in the world, which occasionally form an extensive branch of

traffic to different parts of Hindoostan. The woods are infested by tigers. They abound also with snakes of a monstrous size, among which is the boa constrictor, one of which has been known to destroy a tiger, and devour him at one meal. Spiders, centipedes, and scorpions also grow to an enormous size. Here the mantis, or creeping leaf, is met with; which is supposed to be a species of grasshopper, having every member of common insects, though in shape and appearance it greatly resembles a leaf: it is of a green colour. The sea coasts abound with fish. Alligators and all the lizard tribe are also numerous.

The aborigines of Ceylon consist of two classes of people, the Cingalese and the Veddahs. The latter are still in the rudest stage of social life; they live embosomed in the woods, or in the hollows of the mountains: hunting their sole employment, and providing for the day their only care. Some of them acknowledged the authority of the king of Candy; and exchanged with the Cingalese elephants' teeth and deer flesh, for arrows, cloth, &c. but this practice is not general, for two-thirds of them hold no communication with the Cingalese, and have an utter antipathy to strangers. They worship a particular god; and their religious doctrine seems to consist of some indistinct notions of the fundamental principles of the Braminical faith. In some places they have erected temples; but for the most part they perform worship at an altar constructed of bamboos, under the shade of a banyan-tree. The Cingalese, subjects of the kings of Candy, during the existence of their reign, appear to have been, beyond time of memory, a race of Hindoos, instructed in all the arts of civil life, and maintaining, if not an ascendancy, a co-equality of influence and importance with their continental neighbours. The distinction of castes into 19 grades prevails among them as scrupulously as among the Hindoos. In their devotion they are Pagans; and though they acknowledge a supreme God, they worship only the inferior deities, among which they reckon the sun and moon. In their temples are images, well executed, though their figures are monstrous; some are of silver, copper, &c. The different sorts of gods have various priests, who have all some privileges. Their houses are small and low, with walls made of hurdles, smoothly covered with clay, and the roofs thatched. They have no chimneys, and their furniture is only a few earthen vessels, with two copper basins, and two or three stools; none but their king having been allowed to sit in a chair. Their food is generally rice, and their common drink is water, which they pour into their mouths out of a vessel like a tea-pot, through the spout, never touching it with their lips. There are some inscriptions on the rocks, which must be very ancient, for they are not understood by any of the present inhabitants. The subversion of the native government of Ceylon, and the predilection of the English to force a distribution of the products of British labour, over every part of the globe, are calculated to effect a great change in the tastes and habits of the Cingalese, the result of which it is difficult to foresee. In addition to the various productions of Ceylon previously enumerated, connected with it is the pearl fishery, in the gulf of Manara, which is considered the richest source of that article in the world, and which, with cinnamon to the amount of 300,000 to 400,000 lbs. weight annually, constitutes the basis of its commerce, in exchange for

European productions. The population is estimated at about 1,500,000; the principal towns are Colombo, Negombo, and Arrobo on the west coast, Trincomalee and Batacola on the east coast, Magane and Matura at the south end, and Candy nearly in the centre of the island.

Chabeuil, a town of France, in the department of Drome, with about 4,000 inhabitants, 8 m. S. by E. of Valhuce.

Chablais, a fertile province of Savoy, bounded on the north by the lake of Geneva, east by Valois, south by Faucigny, and west by the Genevois. Thonon, 22 m. E. N. E. of Geneva is the capital.

Chablis, a town of France, in the department of Yonne, celebrated for its excellent white wine. It is 12 m. E. by N. of Auxerre.

Chacao, a seaport at the N. E. end of the island of Chiloe, on the strait that separates it from the main land, in the lat. of 41. 53. S.

Chachapoyas, a town of Peru, in the province of Truxillo, capital of a district lying east of the main ridge of the Andes. It is seated on a river, 160 m. N. N. E. of Truxillo. Long. 77. 30. W. lat. 6. 20. S.

Chaco, or *Gran Chaco*, an interior district of South America, bordering east on the Paraguay River, which, under the influence of the Incas, and more recently of the domination of the Spaniards, was a sort of country of refuge for the native Indians. Its length is estimated at 750, and its breadth 450 miles. It is well watered, and yields most of the productions of other parts of Peru: it is now merged into the United provinces of Buenos Ayres.

Chaddeston, a township of Eng, in the parish of Oldham, Lancashire, with 5,124 inhabitants in 1821. See *Oldham*.

Chafalia, properly *Atchafalaya*, a diverging branch of the Mississippi river, *which see*.

Chagang, a city of Birmah, with a small fort. It is the principal emporium for cotton, which is brought from all parts of the country, and embarked here in boats up the river Irrawaddy into the province of Yunen. Here also is the only manufacture of marble idols, whence the whole Birman empire is supplied; none being allowed to be made in any other place. It is situate opposite Ava, the present capital, on the north side of the Irrawaddy, which here turns north and parts it from Ummerapoora, the present capital.

Chagre, a town and fort on the isthmus, connecting the two great divisions of the western hemisphere, at the mouth of a river of its name, to the S. W. of Porto Bello, forming the easiest channel of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Ocean. The fort was taken by Admiral Vernon in 1740. Long. 80. 17. W. lat. 9. 10. N.

Chais Dieu, a town of France, in the department of Upper Loire, with a celebrated Benedictine abbey, 12 m. E. of Brioude.

Chalco, a town of Mexico, 18 m. S. E. of the city of Mexico.

Chaleur, Bay of, a spacious bay on the west side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, which divides the district of Gaspé, Lower Canada, from the province of New Brunswick. Miscou Island, at the entrance of the bay, is in lat. 48. 4. N. and 64. 14. W. long. from which point the bay runs about 80 miles further west, being about 20 miles in breadth, indented on the north by Cascapedia, and on the south by Nipisiguit bay. It receives several rivers, the principal of which is the Ristiti

gouche, at its head. Along the coast are numerous inhabitants whose occupation is fishing and ship-building.

Chalford, or *Chafford*, a village in Gloucestershire, Eng. 2 m. S. E. of Stroud. It stands on the Stroud canal, and has a considerable manufacture of broad cloth. See *Stroud*.

Challans, a town of France, in the department of Vendee, situate about 12 m. from the coast, and 21 m. N. of Sables d'Oloone.

Challone, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire, situate on the S. bank of the Loire, 30 m. E. N. E. of Nantes. Pop. about 5,000.

Chalons sur Marne, a city of France, capital of the department of Marne, and lately an episcopal see. It contains several public buildings and 12,000 inhabitants, who carry on a considerable trade in shalloons and other woolen stuffs. Here is an academy of the sciences, arts, and belles-lettres. Chalons is seated on the river Marne, over which there is one very handsome, and two other bridges. It is 25 m. S. E. of Rheims, and 95 E. of Paris.

Chalons sur Saone, a city of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, with a citadel, and lately an episcopal see. It is the staple of iron for Lyon and St. Etienne, and of wines for exportation. Here are various indications of Roman magnificence, particularly the ruins of an amphitheatre. The city contains the old town, the new town, and the suburb of St. Lawrence. In the first is the court of justice, and the cathedral. Chalons is seated on the Saone, 70 m. N. of Lyons, and 170 S. E. of Paris. Pop. about 9,000.

Chalus, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, with a castle. Richard I. of England, while preparing to besiege this place, received a wound in his shoulder, by an arrow, which proved mortal. It is 15 m. W. S. W. of Limoges.

Cham, a town of Bavaria, seated on the river Cham, at its confluence with the Regen, 27 m. N. E. of Ratisbon. Pop. about 2,000.

Cham, is also the name of a small town on the N. W. bank of the Lake of Zug, in Switzerland, and a town at the mouth of a small river, falling into the Gulf of Siam, on the west side; it is also (or *Ciam*) the name of a district in *Cochin China*.

Chambersburg, a town of Pennsylvania, Franklin county, situate in a hilly country, 30 m. S. W. of Carlisle. It is a flourishing place and has manufactories of excellent cutlery.

Chamberry, the capital of Savoy, with a castle, and a ducal palace. It is fortified by walls and ditches, and watered by many streams, which run through several of the streets. There are piazzas under most of the houses, where people may walk dry in the worst weather. It has large and handsome suburbs; and in the neighbourhood are some baths, much frequented in summer. In 1742, the Spaniards made themselves masters of this capital, but it was restored by the peace of 1748. It was taken in 1792 by the French, who were dispossessed of it in 1799, but regained it in 1800. It is seated at the conflux of the Leisse and D'Albon, 27 m. N. E. of Grenoble, and 85 N. W. of Turin. Pop. about 12,000. Long. 5. 50. E. lat. 45. 33. N.

Chambertin, a village of France, in the department of Cote d'Or, celebrated for its delicious wine. It lies to the south of Dijon.

Chambly, a fort of Lower Canada, on the river Chambly, or Sorel, issuing from Lake Champlain. It was taken by the Americans in 1775, and retaken by the English in 1776. It is 15 m. east of Montreal; and a little higher on the same river is the fort of St. John, which is a frontier garrison.

Chamneiskoi, a town of Asiatic Russia lying south of the south end of Lake Baical, near the frontiers of the Chinese Tartary.

Chamouni, one of the elevated valleys of the Alps, about 3,300 feet above the level of the sea. It is at the foot of Mont Blanc, on the north side, and is watered by the Arve, and celebrated for its herds of goats. There is a village of the same name in the bosom of the valley, on the banks of the Arve, 42 m. E. N. E. of Chamberry, and 35 S. E. of Geneva.

Chamond, St. a town of France, in the department of Rhone, with a castle on the river Giez, 17 m. S. of Lyon.

Champagne, a late province of France, 162 m. long and 112 broad; bounded on the north by Hainault and Luxembourg, east by Lorrain and Franche Comte, south by Burgundy, and west by the Isle of France and Soissonnois. It now forms the departments of Ardennes, Aube, Marne and Upper Marne.

*** There are several small towns and villages of the same name in different parts of France.

Champaign, an interior county of the State of Ohio, about 20 miles in length, from east to west, and 10 broad; it is intersected from north to south by Mad River, a branch of the Great Miami. Pop. 12,130. Urbana, 50 m. W. N. W. of Columbus, is the chief town.

Champaner, a city and capital of a district of the same name, in the province of Malwa, Hindoostan; it was formerly the capital of the rajahs of Guzerat; ruins of temples and mosques remain to attest its former consequence. It is 45 m. 'ue east of Cambray.

Champion, p.t. Jefferson Co. N. Y. Pop. 2,342 Also a township in Trumbull Co. Ohio.

Champlain, a lake of North America, which divides the north part of the state of New York from that of Vermont. It is 90 miles long, in a direction due north, and 15 in its broadest part; the mean width is about six miles, and its depth is sufficient for the largest vessel. It contains many islands, the principal of which, called North Hero, is 24 miles long, and from two to four wide. It receives the waters of Lake George from the S. S. W. and sends its own waters a north course, through Chamby River, into the St. Lawrence. The land on its borders, and on the banks of its rivers is good. Although this lake lies between the lat. of 45. and 47. it is frequently frozen over so as afford a passage on the ice for two or three months in the year; it is united with Lake Erie by a canal.

Champlain, a town of New York, in Clinton County, situate on Lake Champlain, near its north extremity, 190 m. N. Albany. Pop. 2,456.

Champlemy, a town of France, in the department of Nièvre, near the source of the Nièvre, 25 m. N. N. E. of Nevers.

Chancaay, a seaport of Peru, capital of a district of the same name. It has a convenient port; 45 m. north by west of Lima.

Chanciford, *Upper* and *Lower*, towns in York Co. Pa.

Chanda, a town of Hindoostan, in Berar, seated on a branch of the Godavery, 78 m. S. of Nagpour. Long. 79. 54. E. lat. 20. 2. N.

Chandersee, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a

district in the Malwa country, near the river Betwa. It is the residence of a rajah, and 170 m. S. of Agra. Long. 78. 43. E. lat. 24. 48. N.

Chandernagore, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. It was the principal French settlement in the East Indies, and had a strong fort, which was destroyed by the English in 1757; and in 1793 they again dispossessed the French of this settlement. It is seated on the west side of the Hooghly, 15 m. north of Calcutta.

Chandor, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Baglana, taken by the English in 1804. It is 90 m. W. N. W. of Aurangabad. Long. 74. 38. E. lat. 20. 8. N.

Chandraguti, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with a fort on a high peaked hill. The vicinity produces sandal wood of a good quality. It is seated near the Varada, on the confines of the country, 110 m. N. by E. of Mangalore.

Chan, begins the name of numerous other towns in different parts of Hindoostan.

Chandui, a seaport of Colombia, near the north point of the Gulf of Guayaquil, in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 2. 23. S.; it is inconsiderable.

Chang-hai, a town of China, in the province of Kiang-nan. In this town, and the villages dependent on it, are more than 200,000 weavers of cotton cloth. It is situated near the sea coast, 18 m. N. E. of Songkiang.

Chanmanning, a city of Thibet, which has been the residence of the grand lama. It is 130 m. W. of Lassa. Long. 89. 45. E. lat. 31. 0. N.

Chanonry. See *Fortrose*.

Chan-si, a province of China, the north end bordering on the Great Wall, and the south on the Great Yellow River, bounded on the east by the Metropolitan province of Petcheli, and west by Chensi. The climate is salubrious and agreeable, and the soil generally fertile, though the north part is full of mountains. Some of these are rough, wild, and uninhabited; but others are cultivated with the greatest care from top to bottom. They abound with coal, which the inhabitants pound, and make into cakes with water; a kind of fuel principally used for heating their stoves, which are constructed with brick; and in the form of small beds, so that the people sleep upon them. The country abounds with musk, porphyry, marble, lapis lazuli, and jasper, of various colours, and iron mines, as well as salt-pits and crystal, are very common. Here are 5 cities of the first class and 85 of the second and third. The capital is Taiyowen-fou.

Chantilly, a town of France, in the department of Oise, celebrated for a great pottery; also for a fine forest and magnificent hunting-seat. It is 17 m. N. by E. of Paris.

Chan-tong, a maritime province of the north of China. It contains six cities of the first class, and 114 of the second and third; besides which there are along the coast several forts and villages of considerable note on account of their commerce, and a number of small islands in the Gulf of Leaotong, the greater part of which have very convenient harbours. The province has large manufactures of silk, and a kind of stuffs peculiar to this part of China. It is traversed by the imperial canal. The capital is Tainan.

Chao-king, a city of China, in the province of Tche-kiang which has eight cities of the third rank under its jurisdiction. It is situated near the sea coast, 730 m. S. by E. of Peking. Long. 120. 3. E. lat. 30. 10. N.

Chao-tchao, a city of China, in the province of

Quang-tong, situate between two navigable rivers, and celebrated for a monastery of the bonzes in its neighbourhood. It is 140 m. north of Canton.

Chapala, a lake 15 miles in breadth and 55 in length, in the province of Guadaluara, Mexico which discharges its waters by the Rio Grande de Santiago, into the Pacific Ocean, the east end of the lake is about 200 m. N. W. of the city of Mexico.

Chaparang, or *Deaprong*, a city of Thibet, seated on the southern head of the Ganges, 90 miles westward from the Lake Mansaroor, whence that branch is supposed to take its rise. It is 160 m. N. N. E. of Sirinagur. Long. 79. 22. E. lat. 33. 10. N.

Chapel-en-le-Frith, a town in Derbyshire, Eng., seated on the confines of the Peak, 17 m. S. E. of Manchester, and 167 N. N. W. of London. In 1821 it had three establishments for spinning of cotton, and two for the manufacture of nails, and a population of 3,224.

Chapel Hill, p.v. Orange Co. N. C., 24 m. W. Raleigh. It is seated in an elevated and pleasant country, and contains the University of North Carolina. This institution was founded in 1791. It has 9 instructors and 69 students. The libraries have about 5,000 volumes. There are two vacations in June and December, of 10 weeks.

Chapel Izod, a village on the bank of the Liffey, on the west side of Dublin. Pop. in 1821, 597 and the parish 627 more.

Charasm, or *Kharizm*, a fertile country of Usbec Tartary, bounded on the north by Turkestan, east by Bokharia, south by Chorasán, and west by the Caspian Sea. It is divided among several Tartarian princes, of whom one takes the title of khan, with a degree of pre-eminence over the rest. Khiva is the capital, and the usual residence of the khan in winter; but during the summer he generally encamps on the banks of the river Amu.

Charborough, a village in Dorsetshire, Eng., 6 m. S. S. E. of Blandford. In the grounds of a gentleman's seat here, is the house where the plan of the revolution of 1688 was concerted.

Charcas, one of the united provinces of South America, lying between the lat. of 18. and 21. S. and the 61st and 70th of W. long. Chuquisaca, or La Plata, is the chief town, near to which the main branch of the Pilcomayo has its source; it is bounded on the west and south by the province of Potosi, and is in the centre of the chief silver mining district.

Char, a Saxon word of somewhat uncertain derivation; there are about 60 towns and villages in different parts of England beginning with *Char*, probably originating in their having been situated in a woody part of the country, where the operation of *charring*, or burning of wood for charcoal, was carried on. There is a river called the *Char* in Dorsetshire, falling into the Poole Channel at Charmouth, a little to the west of Lyme Regis.

Chard, a town in Somersetshire, Eng. It stands on an eminence above all the country between the two seas; and has a copious stream, which might be easily conducted in a direction opposite that which it now takes. It is 12 m. S. S. E. of Taunton, and 139 W. by S. of London. Pop. of the town in 1821, 1,330, and of the parish 3,106.

Charente, a department of France, including the late province of Angoumois. It is named from a river, which rises in Limosin, and runs by An-

gouleme, Saintes, and Rochefort, into the Bay of Biscay. Angouleme is the capital. Pop. about 325,000.

Charente, Lower, a maritime department of France, consisting of the two late provinces of Aunis and Saintonge. Rochefort, Rochelle, and Marennes on the coasts, and Saintes and St. Jean d'Angely, are the principal towns in this department, and in which the Isles of Re, and Oleron are included. It is a fertile district, and exports a considerable quantity of brandy. Pop. 395,000.

Charenton, a town of France, about 5 m. S. E. of Paris, celebrated for its iron works. There is another town of the same name in the department of Cher.

Charité, a town of France, in the department of Nièvre, with manufactures of woolen and hardware. Here is a priory of Benedictine Clunists, which once, in a season of scarcity, maintained the whole town by its bounty, and hence it derives its name. It is seated on the east bank of the Loire, 15 m. N. by W. of Nevers. Pop. about 4,000.

Charkov. See *Kharkoff*.

Charlbury, a village five miles from Woodstock, in Oxfordshire, England. It holds four large cattle fairs annually. Pop. in 1821, 1,348, and of the parish, 2,877, the greater part of whom are employed in the manufacture of gloves, and other articles of leather.

Charlemont, a town of Ireland, in the county of Armagh, seated on the river Blackwater, 6 m. S. of Dungannon, and 68 N. of Dublin. Pop. in 1821, 628.

Charlemont, a fortified town of France, on the frontier of the Netherlands, in the department of Ardennes, seated on a craggy mountain, by the river Meuse, 20 m. N. E. of Rocroy. Pop. about 4,000.

Charleroy, a town of the Netherlands, in the county of Namur. It has been often taken. It is seated on the Sambre, 18 m. W. of Namur, and 32 S. of Brussels.

Charles, Cape, a promontory of Virginia, forming the north point to the entrance of Chesapeake Bay. Long. 76. 14. W. lat. 37. 12. N.

Charles, Cape, the north point of an island in the south channel of Hudson's Strait, leading into Hudson's Bay. Long. 74. 15. W. lat. 62. 46. N.

Charles, a county in the S. W. part of the state of Maryland, lying between the Patuxent and Potomac Rivers. Pop. in 1820, 17,666. Port Tobacco, at the head of an inlet of the Potomac, 65 m. S. of Baltimore, is the chief town.

Charles City, a county of the E. District of Virginia, extending for about 15 miles along the north side of James River, being about 6 miles in mean breadth, bounded on the north by the Chickahominy River. The court-house of the county is 30 m. S. E. by E. of Richmond. Pop. 5,504.

Charles River, a small river of Massachusetts, falling into Boston harbour, on the N. W. side of the city.

Charles, St. a parish of the E. District of Louisiana, lying on both sides of the Mississippi, bounded on the north by the lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain; it is a swampy district, containing about 300 square miles. Pop. 5,107. The court-house of the district is 45 miles west of New Orleans. Also the name of a county in the state of Missouri, being a nook formed by the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers, opposite to the junction of the Illinois with the latter. Pop. 4,322.

The chief town of the same name, on the north bank of the Missouri, is 21 miles N. W. of St. Louis.

Charleston, a maritime district of the state of South Carolina, extending for about 70 miles along the shore of the Atlantic Ocean, in a north-eastern direction, from the lat. of 32. 30. to 33. 5 N. and inland about 50 miles; it is bounded on the north by the Santee River, and intersected by Ashley, Cooper, and one or two other rivers of inferior note. It contains a good deal of swampy land; but is on the whole very productive in maize, rice, and cotton. The coast is broken into numerous islands, which yield a cotton of very superior quality, known by the name of Sea Isl and.

Charleston, the chief city of South Carolina, stands upon a point of land at the junction of Ashley and Cooper Rivers, with a good harbour, but difficult of entrance. It is regularly built, with many fine streets and elegant buildings. Its situation is low and flat, but the mildness of the climate, and the lively verdure of the country in the neighbourhood, make it a very agreeable residence, except during the heat of summer. Most of the houses are furnished with a piazza extending from the ground to the top, giving each story an open shaded walk. Except in the commercial part of the city, the houses are surrounded with gardens, trees, and shrubbery, and their white walls gleaming among the green foliage give the whole a peculiarly romantic appearance. The most celebrated edifices of the city are the orphan asylum and the circular church. The society of the place is refined, intelligent, and affable. Charleston has considerable commerce, principally in the exportation of cotton. It is much resorted to in winter by visitors from the northern states and the West Indies. The shipping of this district amounted in 1828 to 32,445 tons. Pop. 30,289. It is 553 m. from Washington, in lat. 32. 47. N. long. 79. 54. W. There are also towns of this name in New York and Indiana.

Charlestown, p.t. Middlesex Co. Mass., adjoining Boston, with which it is connected by three bridges. The compact part of the town is built on a peninsula partly along the foot of Bunker Hill. The main street is a mile in length, and at the south end is a large square. The town is irregular, but has many handsome situations. Here is the *U. S. Navy Yard*, containing a spacious dock. The *Massachusetts State Prison* consists of several piles of stone buildings, surrounded by a high wall, and stands in the western part of the town. The *Massachusetts Insane Hospital* and the *Ursuline Convent*, are without the peninsula, upon elevated and beautiful situations. Charlestown has many manufactures of leather cordage, pottery, &c. The Bunker Hill monument overlooks the town. (See *Bunker Hill*.) Pop. 8,787. There are 10 other towns of this name in the U. States.

Charlestown is also the name of the principal town in the island of Nevis, and of a town of the island of Barbadoes.

Charlestown, a town of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, much frequented by invalids for the benefit of goat's whey. It is seated near the Dee, 28 m. W. by S. of Aberdeen.

Charleville, a town of Ireland, on the north boundary of the county of Cork. It has a Roman Catholic school, which in 1820 had 280 males and 177 female pupils, supported by voluntary subscriptions; it has 11 other schools. Total popu

lation in 1820, 3,887. It is situate on the high road from Limerick to Cork, about 20 miles distant from each, and 108 W. S. W. of Dublin.

Charleville, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes. Here is a magnificent square, and in the centre a handsome fountain. It has extensive manufactures of fire-arms, and is seated on the Meuse, opposite Mézières, 25 m. W. N. W. of Sedan. Pop. about 8,000.

Charlotte, a county of the E. District of Virginia, extending for about 25 miles along the north side of the Roanoke River, being about 12 miles in breadth, intersected by several streams falling into the Roanoke. Pop. 15,254. Marysville, about 70 m. S. S. W. of Richmond, is the chief town. There are also seven towns of this name in the U. States.

Charlottenburg, a town of Brandenburg, in the middle mark, with a royal palace, and magnificent gardens. It was built by Sophia Charlotte, the first queen of Prussia, on the river Spree, four miles west of Berlin.

Charlotte-town, the capital of the isle of St. John, (now Prince Edward Island,) in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It stands on a point of land, on the S. W. side of the island, which forms two bays. Long. 62. 50. W. lat. 46. 14. N.

Charlotte-town, the capital of Dominica, formerly called Roseau. In 1806, it was nearly destroyed by a hurricane. It is 21 m. S. E. of Prince Rupert Bay. Long. 61. 28. W. lat. 15. 18. N.

Charlotte Hall, p.v. St. Mary's Co. Maryland, 56 m. S. E. Washington. It has a large academy, patronised by the State.

Charlottesville, p.v. Albemarle Co. Va. 86 m. N. W. Richmond. The University of Virginia is established at this place. It was founded in 1819. It has 9 instructors, 130 students, and a library of 8,000 volumes. It has a vacation in July and August of about 6 weeks.

Charlton, there are upwards of 20 villages of this name in England. See *Char*.

Charlton, p.t. Worcester Co. Mass. 52 m. S. W. Boston. Pop. 2,173. Also a p.t. Saragota Co. N. Y. 31 m. N. W. Albany. Pop. 2,023.

Charlton Row, a township in the parish of Manchester, Eng. containing in 1820, 8,209 inhabitants. See *Manchester*.

Charmes, a town of France, in the department of Vosges seated on the Moselle, 8 m. E. of Mirecourt.

Charolles, a town of France, in the department of Saône and Loire, with a ruinous castle; seated on the Reconce, 24 m. W. N. W. of Macon.

Charost, a town of France, in the department of Indre, seated on the Arnon, 6 m. N. E. of Issoudun.

Charroux, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, 25 m. S. of Poitiers.

Chartrains, t. Washington Co. Pa.

Chartres, a city of France, capital of the department of Eure and Loire. The cathedral is one of the finest in France, and its steeple much admired. The principal trade consists in corn. It is seated on the Eure, over which is a bridge, the work of the celebrated Vauban, 45 m. S. W. of Paris. Pop. about 13,000.

Charybdis, a famous whirlpool, in the strait of Messina, on the coast of Sicily, opposite the celebrated Scylla, in Italy. According to the theme of ancient poets, it was very formidable to mariners; but it is said to have been entirely removed by the great earthquake in 1783.

Chatahoochee, a rapid river of the state of Georgia, which rises in the Apalachian mountains, on the frontier of Tennessee, and runs south for 300 miles to East Florida, where it is joined by the Flint, and then their united stream takes the name of Apalachicola. It separates the state of Alabama from that of Georgia for about 100 miles before it enters Florida.

Chateaubriand, a town of France, in the north part of the department of Lower Loire, 35 m. N. by E. of Nantes. Pop. about 3,000.

Chateau Cambresis, a town of France, in the department of Nord, with a palace belonging to the bishop of Cambrai. A treaty was concluded here in 1559, between Henry II. of France, and Philip II. of Spain. It is seated on the Scille, 14 m. S. E. of Cambrai. Pop. about 4,000.

Chateau Chinon, a town of France, in the department of Nièvre, with a considerable manufacture of cloth; seated near the source of the Yonne, 36 miles E. by N. of Nevers.

Chateau Dauphin, a strong castle of Piedmont, near the source of the Po, 16 m. W. by N. of Saluzzo.

Chateaudun, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire, with a castle, built by the famous count of Dunois; seated on an eminence near the Loire, 30 m. N. of Blois. It was entirely burnt down in 1723, but was speedily rebuilt. Pop. about 6,000.

Chateau du Loir, a town of France, in the department of Sarthe, famous for a siege of seven years against the count of Mans. It is seated on the Loire, 22 m. S. S. E. of Mans.

Chateaugay, a town of Franklin county, state of New York, situate mid-way between Lake Champlain and the St. Lawrence, 219 m. N. by W. of Albany. Pop. 2,016. There is a small river of the same name falling into the St. Lawrence.

Chateau Gontier, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne, with a castle, a mineral spring, and a trade in linens. It is seated on the Mayenne, 22 m. N. W. of Angers. Pop. about 5,500.

Chateau Landon, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, with an Augustine abbey, seated on a hill, 30 m. south of Melun.

Chateaulin, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre, with a considerable trade in slates; seated on the Auzon, 12 m. North of Quimper.

Chateauroux, a town of France, capital of the department of Indre, with a castle. It has a manufacture of cloth, and iron mines in its vicinity, and is seated in a pleasant plain, on the Indre, 35 m. S. W. of Bourges, and 148 S. by W. of Paris. Pop. about 8,500.

Chateau Salins, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, with extensive saltworks, 16 m. N. E. of Nancy.

Chateau Thierry, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, with a castle on an eminence. It is the birth-place of the celebrated Fontaine, and famous for a battle fought near it, in February, 1814, when a part of marshal Blücher's army was defeated with great loss, and driven through the town, by the French, under Bonaparte. It is seated on the river Marne, 57 m. E. S. E. of Paris. Pop. about 4,000.

* The names of several other towns in France are preceded by *Chateaux*, a word meaning *Castle*; but there are none that merit any particular notice.

Chatel, a town of France, in the department of

Voeges seated on the Moselle, 8 m. north of Epinal.

Chatel Chalon, a town of France, in the department of Jura, 25 m. E. N. E. of Lons le Saunier.

Châtellerault, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, noted for its cutlery, watchmaking, and the cutting of false diamonds; seated on the Vienne, over which there is one of the finest bridges in France, 23 m. N. E. of Poitiers. Pop. about 8,000.

Chatenoy, a town of France, in the department of Vosges, 6 m. S. E. of Neufchâteau.

Chatham, a town in the county of Kent, England, situate on the south bank of the river Medway, about eight miles above its confluence with the Thames. It is one of the stations for building, fitting, and victualling of the national marine; and the apparatus and accommodation for this purpose, in conjunction with its fortifications, and marine artillery barracks, render it one of the most magnificent establishments of the kind in the world, and every way worthy of the distinguished character of the British nation. The local advantages of its situation are very great, whilst the lines of the fortifications command the segment of a circle from the river of several miles in extent, and are as complete and efficient as art and execution can make them; there are six slips for building ships of the first rate, and four docks for repairing; and 12 to 15 first-rate ships are generally lying off the town. The dock-yard was first established in the time of Elizabeth; and the Dutch, in the hey-day of their valour, in 1667, ascended with a naval force up the river, and did considerable damage. In 1558 the fund for relieving the wounded in the naval service was established at Chatham; but the *chest* (the term by which the accounts of the fund were called) was transferred to Greenwich in 1802. In 1592 a hospital for decayed marines, shipwrights, and their widows was founded by Sir John Hawkins.—This hospital has been rebuilt during the present century, on a commodious and extensive scale. The town was very inconsiderable till after the peace with Holland, in 1678. It increased greatly in population after the declaration of war against France in 1793, and in 1821 contained a population of 14,754, independent of Gillingham, which forms the boundary of the fortification on the east, containing a further population of 6,363, and the city of Rochester on the west, with a further number of 9,300, to which it is immediately contiguous. Chatham is 30 m. E. S. E. of London bridge, on the road from London to Dover. It has a weekly market on Saturdays, and two or three public breweries. See *Gillingham*, *Rochester*, and *Sheerness*.

Chatham, an interior county of North Carolina, intersected by Cape Fear River. Pop. 15,499.—Pittsburgh, is the chief town.

Chatham, a maritime county of Georgia, bounded on the N. W. by the Savannah River, which divides it from South Carolina. Pop. 14,230.

Chatham, t. Strafford Co. N. H. on the E. side of the White Mountains. Pop. 419.

Chatham, p.t. Barnstable Co. Mass. on Cape Cod. Pop. 2,134.

Chatham, p.t. Columbia county, New-York, on the east bank of the Hudson River. Pop. 3,536; 26 m. S. E. of Albany.

Chatham, p.t. Middlesex Co. Conn. opposite Middletown. Pop. 3,646. Also towns in N. J., Pa. and S. C.

Chatillon, a town of Piedmont, 10 m. S. E. of

Aoust. There are several towns in France called *Chatillon*, which implies a town, and as such is generally a prefix, as Chatillon-sur Seine, sur Loire, &c. &c. implying Chatillon, or the town, on the Seine, Loire, &c. There are none that merit any particular notice.

Châttonnay, a town of France, in the department of Isere, 12 m. east of Vienne and 22 S. E. of Lyons.

Chatre, La, a town of France, in the department of Indre, with a woolen manufacture, seated on the Indre, 22 m. S. S. E. of Chateauroux. Pop. about 4,000.

Chatsworth, a village in the peak of Derbyshire, Eng. near the river Derwent, 6 m. west of Chesterfield. Here is a magnificent seat of the dukes of Devonshire; which, for its fine situation, park, gardens, fountains, &c. is justly deemed one of the wonders of the peak. In its first age it was the prison of Mary, queen of Scots, for 17 years, and afterwards of the French marshal Tallard, taken prisoner at the battle of Blenheim.

Chatteris, a town of Cambridgeshire, England, with a population of 3,283, in 1821. It is 75 m. N. by E. of London, and 11 W. of the city of Ely.

Chatterponr, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Allahabad, capital of the circar of Bundeelund. It is 130 m. W. S. W. of Allahabad. Long 79.56. E. lat 25. 0. N.

Chauders, a river of Lower Canada, which falls into the St. Lawrence about six miles below Quebec; it rises on the frontier of the state of Maine; it might perhaps easily be united with the Kennebeck, and thereby open a communication between the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Ocean.

Chaumont, a town of France, capital of the department of upper Marne. Here is a manufacture of woolen cloth, and a trade in deer and goat skins. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Marne, 55 m. E. by S. of Troyes. Pop. about 6,000. It is also the name of another town in the department of the Loire, about 5 m. E. by N. of St. Etienne. Pop. about 5,000. It is also the name of several other towns in different parts of France.

Chaumont, a town of Jefferson county, state of New York, beautifully seated at the head of a small bay, at the east end of Lake Ontario, 187 m. N. W. of Albany.

Chaussy, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, on the river Oise, 20 m. E. of Noyon. Pop. about 450.

Chataouque, a county at the S. W. extremity of the state of New York, bordering on the south on Pennsylvania, and west on Lake Erie. Pop. 34,687. *Mayville* is the chief town. There is a lake of the same name about 10 miles in length and two broad, in the centre of the county, which discharges its waters, by the Alleghany River, into the Ohio, although the N. W. end of the lake is within six or seven miles of that of Erie.

Chaux de Fonds, a village of Switzerland, in the principality of Neuchâtel. The inhabitants, about 3,000, make numerous watches and clocks; and the women are employed in the lace manufacture. It is seated in a fertile valley, 9 m. N. N. W. of Neuchâtel. Pop. about 3,000.

Chaves, a town of Portugal, in Trás os Montes, with two suburbs, and two forts. Between the town and the suburb Magdalena is a Roman stone bridge. It stands near the confines of Spain, on the river Tamega, 26 m. west of Braganza.

Chazy, a small river in Clinton county, state of New York, which falls into Lake Champlain. A town of the same name in Clinton Co. on the north bank of the river, is 171 m. due north of Albany. Pop. 3,097.

Cheadle, a town in Staffordshire, Eng. Here is a large tape manufactory, and in the vicinity are several copper and brass works, and rich coal mines. Four miles S. E. are the ruins of Croxden abbey. It is seated in the most fertile part of the Moorland, 12 m. N. N. E. of Stafford, and 146 N. W. of London. Pop. in 1821, 3,862.

Cheadle, a parish in Cheshire, Eng. lying on the S. W. side of *Stockport* (which see.) Pop. in 1821, 6,508.

Chedabucto Bay, Nova Scotia. See *Halifax*.

Chedabucto Bay, at the east end of Nova Scotia, opening into the Atlantic Ocean, at the entrance of the Gulf of Canso, in lat. 45. 20. N. and 61. of W. long. Salmon river, which abounds in the estimable fish of that name, falls into this Bay.

Cheddar, a village contiguous to Axminster, in Somersetshire, England. It is situate in a delightfully picturesque part of the county, on the S. W. side of the Mendip hills, and is deservedly celebrated for the excellence of its cheese. Pop. in 1821, 1,797.

Cheduba, an island in the Bay of Bengal, on the coast of Birmah, 45 m. long, and ten broad. It yields abundance of rice, and the most western point is in long. 93. 35. E. lat. 18. 56. N.

Chago Muddi, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Cutch, at the mouth of the Caggar, 23 m. S. W. of Boogebooge, near the mouth of the eastern branch of the Indus.

Chetore or *Chitore*, a town of Hindoostan, in the territory of Oudipour. It was the capital of the ranna, or chief prince, of the Rajpoots, in the days of his greatness; and was a fortress and city of great extent, situate on a mountain; but it has been in ruins since the time of Aurungzebe, in 1631. It is 43 m. N. N. E. of Oudipour, and 88 S. S. W. of Agimere. E. long. 74. 50. and 24 35. N. lat.

Chelm, a town of Poland, in Red Russia, capital of a palatinate of its name and a bishop's see. In 1794, the Poles were defeated by the Prussians near this town. It is 100 m. E. S. E. of Warsaw. Long. 23. 29. E. lat. 51. 20. N.

Chelmer, a river, in Essex, Eng. which rises near Thaxted, and flows by Dunmow and Chelmsford, to Malden, where it joins the Blackwater.

Chelmsford, the county town of Essex, Eng. Here is a stately church, a magnificent shire-house, theatre, and barracks, an excellent conduit, and a free school founded by Edward VI. It is situate at the confluence of the Can with the Chelmer, 29 m. E. N. E. of London. Pop. in 1821, 4,994.

Chelmsford, a town of Massachusetts, in Middlesex county, situate on the south side of the Merrimac, over which is a curious bridge, at Pawtucket Falls, connecting this town with Dracut. It is 28 m. N. N. W. of Boston. Middlesex canal from the Merrimac to Boston harbour, commences at Chelmsford, which contributes considerably to its importance and interest; there is an extensive quarry of very fine granite in this vicinity. Pop. 1,387.

Chelsea, a parish lying along the north bank of the Thames, to the S. W. of London, and of which it forms an integral part. This section of the metropolis is distinguished for its hospital for the support of decayed and maimed soldiers,

founded in the time of Charles II.; its chief promoter was Sir Stephen Fox, who contributed £13,000 towards the building. It was finished in the time of William and Mary; the building is a quadrangle, the wings extending towards the river, the base, which is nearly 800 feet in extent, is entered from the centre of the north front into a noble vestibule; the east side is appropriated to a chapel, and the west to a hall, in which the inmates dine; the wings, which are divided into wards, are each 360 feet in length, 80 wide, and three stories high; the infirmary, other out-buildings and gardens compose an area of nearly 50 acres. Sir Christopher Wren was the architect, and in respect to proportion and convenience, the edifice is worthy of his high reputation, and the whole produces an imposing effect; but being built mostly of brick, it is inferior in magnificence to the marine hospital at Greenwich. The number of inmates is 336, exclusive of officers and the necessary attendants; there are about 20,000 out-pensioners. In 1801 a military asylum, contiguous to the hospital, was established for the education of 1,000 children of non-commissioned officers and soldiers, towards the support of which the whole army contributes one day's pay per annum; the building which is principally of brick, cost about £150,000. Chelsea is also distinguished for its Botanic garden, formed by Sir Hans Sloane, and presented by him in 1721, to the Apothecaries' Company of London, on condition of paying a quit rent of £5 per ann. and presenting annually to the Royal Society 50 different specimens of plants grown in the garden, until the number of new specimens amounted to 2,000. This section of the metropolis, during the first 20 years of the present century exceeded most others in the increase of its population, the number in 1821 having been 26,860, and in 1801 only 11,604. It is surrounded by extensive nursery grounds, which with the usual routine of shop-keeping, constitutes the chief occupation of the inhabitants, among which are numbers of retired families on comparatively small incomes. A handsome new church, in the Gothic style, was completed in 1825. The hospital is about two miles W. S. W. of Westminster Abbey, and four miles in the same direction from the Royal Exchange.

Chelsea, p.t. Orange Co. Vt. Pop. 1,958.

Chelsea, p.t. Suffolk Co. Mass. separated from the city of Boston by the harbour, and from Charlestown by Mystic river, over which is a very long bridge. Here is a United States Marine Hospital. Pop. 770.

Chelsea Landing, a village in Norwich, Conn. 14 m. above New London, on the Thames.

Cheltenham, a town in Gloucestershire, Eng. situate in a fertile vale, near the foot of Coldswold Hills, 94 m. N. W. of London, on the road to Gloucester. Till within the present century it was an inconsiderable place, participating partially in the woolen manufactures of the neighbouring district. It acquired some distinction by the discovery of a medicinal spring in 1740, and being visited by George III. in 1789, it became somewhat celebrated; the population, however, in 1801 amounted only to 3,076, since which it has greatly increased in numbers and importance, and in 1826 it was one of the chief resorts of gaiety and fashion in the kingdom; a theatre was erected in 1803; baths, assembly rooms, libraries, public walks, and other attractions, have progressively been extended for the accommoda-

tion of an increasing population, which in 1811 amounted to 8,335, and in 1821 to 13,306. Its waters, which increase in quantity in proportion to the demand for them, and increase of visitors, operate both as aperient and restorative, being impregnated with salts, sulphur, steel, and calcareous earth. The parish church is an ancient and venerable structure; there are several sectarian places of worship; its market on Thursday, is well supplied with every necessary.

Chelum, or *Behut*, a river of Asia, the westernmost of the five eastern branches of the Indus. It rises above Cashmere, flows through the province of that name, into that of Lahore, and joins the Chunaub, 16 miles below Koochaub. This river is the Hydaspes of Alexander.

Chelva, or *Chulilla*, a town of Spain, situate on the north bank of the Guadalquivir, about 20 m. N. W. of Valencia.

Chemnitz, or *Kemnitz*, a town of upper Saxony, in Misnia, surrounded by walls and ditches. It has four suburbs, and a castle about a mile from the town. Great quantities of cottons and other fine stuffs are made here; and the bleaching business is considerable. It is situate on a river of the same name, 38 m. S. W. of Dresden, and about the same distance S. E. of Leipzig. Pop. about 10,000.

There is another town of the same name in the north part of the circle of Leutmeritz in Bohemia, about 42 m. S. E. of Dresden.

Chemung, p.t. Tioga Co. N. Y. 190 m. W. Albany. Pop. 1,462.

Chemungo, an interior county on the south side of the state of New York, it is intersected by a river of the same name, which flows from north to south into the Susquehanna; population 37,406. Norwich is the chief town; there is also a town of the same name at the entrance of the river into the Susquehanna, in the adjoining county of Broome, N. Y. near the frontier of Pennsylvania, 127 m. W. S. W. of Albany. Pop. 3,716.

Chennapatam, or *Chinnypatam*, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, near which is a handsome stone fort. It has manufactures of sugar, glass, and excellent music-wire, and a great trade in the produce of the palm-gardens in its vicinity. It is 40 m. E. N. E. of Seringapatam.

Chencour, or *Chenkon*, a town of Armenia, on the frontiers of Georgia, with a beautiful castle, grand caravanserais, and several mosques, 160 m. N. E. of Erivan.

Chen-si, or *Shen-si*, a western frontier province of China, lying between the lat. of 32. and 38. N. and 103. to 110. of E. long. It is bounded on the south by the province of Setchuen, and on the east partially by the province of Honan, but mainly by the Hoang-ho, or Great Yellow river, which divides it from Chan-si, on the north, partly by the great wall which divides it from Chinese Tartary, and on the west by the dreary country of the Monguls, containing an area of about 147,000 square miles. The Hoang-ho, in the eccentricity of its course, skirts the N. W. part of the province, running in a northerly direction; whilst on the east side it runs a course due south. Numerous streams intersect this province in all directions, some falling into the Hoang-ho on the west, and some into the same river on the east, and others into the Kiang Kien, or Great River, which intersects the province of Setchuen; a province so extensive, as may be expected, comprises much diversity of soil and features. It

abounds with drugs, rhubarb, musk, cinnaabar wax, honey, and coals; of which last it contains inexhaustible veins. It has also rich gold mines, which, for political reasons, are not allowed to be opened. It produces little rice, but plentiful crops of wheat and millet; but is occasionally subject to long droughts, when clouds of locusts, from the forests of Mongul Tartary, destroy the entire vegetation of extensive districts; the inhabitants, however, make a food of the locusts, and esteem them as a delicacy. The population is estimated at upwards of 30,000,000.

Chen-yang, *Chin-yan*, or *Mou-den*, a city of eastern Tartary, capital of a province of the same name, otherwise called *Leatong*. It is situate on the bank of a fine river, running south into the Gulf of Leatong. The walls are 10 miles in circumference; and it is ornamented with several public edifices, and provided with arsenals and storehouses. It is 350 m. E. N. E. of Pekin. Long. 123. 5. E. lat. 41. 55. N.

Chepello, an island in the Bay of Panama, about 20 m. from the city of Panama, which it supplies with provisions and fruit.

Chepstow, a town in Monmouthshire, Eng. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the Wye, near its confluence with the Severn. It was surrounded by a wall, traces of which are observable; and on a perpendicular rock are the remains of a large castle. Here was also a priory, part of which is converted into a church, and comparatively it was in former times of much greater consequence than at present. It is now the port of entry for all the towns on the rivers Wye and Lug, and sends a few ships annually to the Baltic and British America, for timber, deals, &c.; ships coast-way, a considerable quantity of timber, bark, &c. and has two ship-yards, where vessels of 500 to 600 tons are generally in a course of building. The spring tides rise to the height of 70 feet; the neaps are consequently attended with great inconvenience, and preclude it from materially extending its commerce. There is a fine bridge of iron over the Wye, erected at the joint expense of the counties of Monmouth and Gloucester. It is about 10 m. N. of Bristol, and 130 W. N. W. of London. Pop in 1821, 3,068.

Cher, an interior department in the centre of France, including part of the late province of Berry. It receives its name from a river which rises in Auvergne, and flows into the Loire, below Tours. Bourges, 126 m. due S. of Paris, is the capital. It contains about 3,000 sq. m. and 230,000 inhab.

Cherasco, a fortified town of Piedmont, capital of a fertile territory of the same name, with a strong citadel. It is seated on a mountain, at the confluence of the Stura with the Tanaro, 94 m. S. S. E. of Turin. Pop. about 11,000.

Cherbourg, a seaport of France, in the department of Manche, with an Augustine abbey. Here was a sea-fight between the English and French, in 1692, when the latter were beat, and upward of 20 of their men of war burnt, near Cape la Hogue. The English landed here in 1756, took the town, with the ships in the basin, demolished the fortifications, and ruined the works for improving the harbour. These works were resumed on a stupendous scale, by Louis XVI.; but their progress was interrupted by the revolution; resumed again under Napoleon in 1803; and the works destroyed by the fury of the elements in 1806; after which a new plan of operations was resolved upon, by excavating a basin out of the

reach of the violence of the ocean, which in 1813 was so far accomplished, as to hold 50 sail of the line, having 50 feet depth of water. Other works of corresponding magnitude have since been carried on, and it now appears destined to become the chief naval station of France, and to rival in extent and magnificence every establishment of the kind in the world. Its situation is very advantageous, either for dispatching a fleet to any part of the world, west or south; or for commanding the channel between France and England. It is about 70 m. due south of the south side of the Isle of Wight, and 190 W. N. W. of Paris, in N. lat. 49. 39. and 1. 37. W. long.

Cheribon, a seaport on the north coast of the Island of Java, about 150 m. N. of Batavia; it exports large quantities of coffee.

Cherokees, an Indian tribe occupying an extensive tract of country, between the Chatahoochee and Tennessee rivers, at the S. extremity of the Appalachian chain. The Cherokees were among the bravest and noblest of the American race. This nation has been long distinguished, for being in advance of the other Indian tribes in the arts of civilization. Some of their chieftains have been really great men, fully sensible of the disadvantages of their condition, and sagacious in devising means to remedy them. Among these chieftains, the late Charles Hicks, and John Ross, now at the head of the nation, were pre-eminent. Under their directing counsels, and aided by the policy of the general government, they have outstripped all the other tribes in the march of improvement.

Advantageously situated in the northwest of Georgia, and extending themselves into Alabama and Tennessee, they occupy a well watered and healthy country, conveniently divided into hill and dale. The northern part is quite mountainous; but the southern and western parts are composed of extensive and fertile plains, covered with the finest timber, and furnishing excellent pasturage. The winters are mild, and the climate healthy. Large herds of cattle and horses are owned by the natives, and they are used for cultivating the earth. Numerous flocks of goats, sheep, and swine, cover the hills. The valleys and plains furnish the best soil, and produce Indian corn, cotton, tobacco, wheat, oats, and potatoes. The natives carry on considerable trade with the adjoining states, and some of them carry their cotton down the Tennessee, and even down the Mississippi, to New Orleans. Apple and peach orchards are very common, and much attention is paid to gardens in the nation. There are many public roads in the nation, and houses of entertainment kept by the natives.

Numerous and flourishing villages are to be seen in every section of the country. Cotton and woollen cloths, and blankets, are manufactured here. Almost every family raises cotton for its own consumption. Industry and commercial enterprise are extending themselves through the nation. Different mechanical trades are pursued. The population is rapidly increasing, and the female character is much respected. The religion of the nation is Christian—that religion which, wherever it reigns, whether in Europe, Asia, Africa, or America, elevates its professors above those of other religions.

Another proof is given by this people of their capacity of self improvement, in the alphabet invented by one of their native chieftains, called *Guess*. Like Cadmus, he has given to his people

the alphabet of their language. It is composed of eighty-six characters, so well adapted to the peculiar sounds of the Indian tongue, that Cherokees, who had despaired of acquiring the requisite knowledge by means of the schools, are soon enabled to read, and correspond with each other. This invention is one of the great triumphs of the aboriginal intellect. Like the Greeks and the Latins, the Indians have now found a means of perpetuating the productions of mind. They have erected a barrier against the inroads of oblivion. Henceforth their peculiar forms of expression, their combinations of thought, and the suggestions of their imaginations, will be preserved. An empire of intellect is founded on a stable foundation; and when did such an empire experience a decline, till it had first attained the climax of human grandeur? A printing press established in the nation issues a newspaper, periodically imparting information, both of domestic and foreign origin, throughout the tribe.

Their political constitution affords another proof of their capacity of self government. Republican in its character, its provisions are better calculated, as expressed in the preamble, "to establish justice, insure tranquillity, promote the common welfare, and secure to ourselves and posterity the blessings of liberty," than many of the more elaborate contrivances of their European brethren. The government is representative in its form, and is divided into executive, legislative, and judicial departments. The trial by jury is established; and the particular provisions of the constitution, while they are calculated to accustom the Cherokees to the principles of our system of jurisprudence, are peculiarly well adapted to the anomalous condition, in which the nation is placed. The whole is well suited to secure to the tribe the improvements already made, and to stimulate them to further advances in civilization.

The sympathies of the public have within a short time been strongly excited in their behalf in consequence of a determination manifested by the government of Georgia to expel them from their territory. The Cherokees refuse to depart. They avow themselves to be independent of the state of Georgia and under the protection of the United States.

Their numbers amount to about 14,000. Their capital is New Echota, on the Coosa river, within the limits of the territory claimed by Georgia.

Cheroniso, a town of European Turkey, on the N. E. coast of the island of Negropont, 25 m. E. of Negropont.

Cheroy, a town of France, in the department of Yonne, 10 m. W. of Sens.

Cherryfield, t. Washington Co. Me. Pop. 563.

Cherryton, t. Northampton Co. Va. on the eastern shore.

Cherryvalley, p.t. a flourishing town of New York, in Otsego County, at the head of a creek of its name, 18 m. S. of Canajoharie, and 55 W. by N. of Albany. Pop. 4,098.

Cherryville, villages in Pa., and Louisiana.

Cherso, an island in the Gulf of Venice, between the coasts of Istria and Croatia. On the south it is separated from Osero by a very narrow channel, and the two islands are united by a bridge. The soil is stony; but it abounds in cattle, wine, oil, and honey. It has a town of the same name, with a good harbour. Long. 14. 45. E. lat. 45. 10. N. The two islands contain together a population of about 10,000, and were ceded to Austria by the treaty of Campo Formio,

in 1796, after having for nearly eight centuries formed a part of the Venetian republic.

Cherson, the capital of New Russia, in the government of Catharineslaf, founded by Catharine II. on the north bank of the Dniester, 10 miles below the influx of the Ingulec. The church and many of the houses are built of stone. Here is a dock from which several men of war and merchant ships have been launched; but owing to some sand banks in the river, the naval establishment has been transferred hence to Nicolayef, and its commerce to Odessa; the population, which at one time amounted to about 50,000, has progressively decreased to below 10,000. In 1787, the empress made a triumphant journey to this capital, and here met emperor Joseph II. At this place, in 1790, the philanthropic Howard fell a victim to his indefatigable humanity; and a monument was erected to his memory by the Russian admiral. Cherson is 50 m. E. of Oczakow. Long. 32. 56. E. lat. 46. 38. N.

Chertsey, a town in Surrey, Eng. Here was formerly an abbey, of which only a part of the walls now remain; it was the first burial place of Henry VI. who was afterward removed to Windsor. It is seated near the Thames, over which is a handsome bridge, 20 m. W. by S. of London. Pop. in 1821, 4,270.

Chesapeake, the largest and safest bay in the United States. Its entrance is between Cape Charles in Maryland, and Cape Henry in Virginia, 12 m. wide. It extends 270 m. to the north; is from 10 to 40 miles broad, and generally nine fathoms deep; containing several islands and many commodious harbours. It receives the Susquehannah, Potomac, Rappahannock, York, and James rivers, which are all large and navigable.

Chesapeake, a village in Cecil Co. Maryland.

Chesapeake and Delaware canal, unites the two bays of that name. It begins at Delaware city on the Delaware, and proceeds nearly west through Delaware and Maryland to Back Creek, a branch of Elk river. It is 14 miles long, 60 feet wide, and navigable for vessels drawing 10 feet. At every half mile are recesses where the canal is widened for the passage of vessels. Four miles of the canal pass through a hill in some places 90 feet high, being the deepest cut upon any canal in the world. Here a bridge of a single arch is thrown across it. This canal was finished in 1829, and cost 150,000 dollars per mile. It has a great navigation.

Chesham, a town in Buckinghamshire, Eng. with manufactures of lace and wooden ware, such as malt-shovels, butchers' trays, &c. It stands in a vale, 27 m. N. W. of London. Pop. in 1821, 6,032.

Cheshire, a county palatine of England, bounded on the north by the river Mersey, which divides it from Lancashire, N. E. by Yorkshire, E. by Derbyshire, S. E. by Staffordshire, S. by Shropshire, W. by the river Dee, which divides it from Denbighshire and Flintshire, and N. W. by the Irish Sea, into which projects a peninsula, 13 m. long and six broad, formed by the mouths of the Mersey and the Dee. This county extends 33 miles from north to south, and 42 from east to west, without including the peninsula just mentioned on the west, and narrow tract of land, which stretches between Lancashire and Derbyshire, to Yorkshire on the N. E. Antecedent to the invasion of Britain by the Romans, this part of the country was occupied by a tribe called the *Cornacii*; and Cheshire was constituted a coun-

ty palatine by William the Norman, who conferred it upon his nephew, Hugh Lupus; but the succeeding palatines, exercising an authority incompatible with justice to other parts of the country, such as affording sanctuary, &c., Henry VIII. who, whatever faults he might possess, is entitled to the gratitude of the present age for having been instrumental in breaking up the strong holds of priest-craft, and numerous other kinds of local tyranny, abrogated most of the privileges of this palatinate, the forms of which, however, it still retains. Its principal towns besides the city of Chester, are Stockport, Macclesfield, Congleton, and Nantwich: Stockport, at the N. E. extremity of the county, and the surrounding country, participates largely in the cotton manufacture; Macclesfield and Congleton are extensively engaged in the silk manufacture; and Nantwich is celebrated for its salt springs; and ship-building is extensively carried on at the city of Chester.

In addition to the rivers Mersey and Dee, the county of Cheshire is intersected by the rivers Weaver and Bollin, and contains several small lakes well stored with fish; it is also intersected by several canals, affording it a facility of communication with all parts of the kingdom. The river Dee is united by a canal of one entire level, about 14 miles in length, from the city of Chester to the Mersey, about 12 miles above Liverpool; other canals diverge from the city of Chester to Northwich, and into Wales. The Trent and Mersey Canal (*see Runcorn and Preston*) intersect the heart of the county, whilst the Duke of Bridgewater's is carried nearly parallel with the Mersey to Manchester, and the Peak Forest Canal intersects the N. E. end of the county. The E. and N. E. parts of the county supply abundance of coal and various minerals; but the distinguishing characteristics of the county are its salt and cheese; the supply of the first is inexhaustible, and celebrated for its purity; whilst the cheese stands unrivalled for the excellence of its quality. The salt is produced both in a rock or solid state, and by evaporation of the water from the numerous springs. The quantity consumed in Great Britain since 1779 has averaged about 55,000 tons per annum, produced chiefly by evaporation; and the quantity exported since that time has averaged about 250,000 tons per annum, in the proportion of about 35,000 tons of rock, and the remainder produced by evaporation, constituting in the aggregate an exchangeable money value of about £300,000 per annum, exclusive of the tax of £30 per ton levied on that consumed in Great Britain during the period 1806-1822, (in which latter year the tax was repealed,) yielding in the aggregate about £1,500,000 per annum. The £300,000 produce of the salt is principally distributed, in the first instance, for labour, and for reparation of machinery, buildings, and pans, used in the process of evaporation and stoving. The total exchangeable money value of the cheese annually produced in this county may be estimated at about £750,000 per annum, and the aggregate exchangeable money value of all its other agricultural productions, may be estimated at from double to treble that amount, out of which a land-rent tax of about £700,000 per annum is exacted. For the relative proportion of this amount to that exacted in other counties, as well as for territorial extent, population, &c. &c. see *England*. The south and west part of the county it is, that is the most productive in cheese, and in which the salt springs abound. This part of the county is rather level

than hilly, and subdivided by hedge rows, well stocked with timber, into comparatively very small enclosures, intersected by numerous paved roads, which imply either a Roman origin; or perhaps found necessary on account of the sandy prevalence of the surface. On the north and east side of the county about 100,000 persons are employed in the silk and cotton manufacture. See *Congleton*, *Macclesfield*, and *Stockport*. The 250,000 tons of salt per annum exported, are conveyed by the river Weaver, into the Mersey, about 20 m. above Liverpool, at which port it is principally shipped.

Cheshire, a county of New Hampshire, bounded on the west by the Connecticut River, which separates it from Vermont; it is about 20 miles in mean breadth, and is, upon the whole, a tolerably fertile district; the south-end borders on Massachusetts. Pop. 27,016. Keene, in the interior of the county, 60 m. S. W. by W. of Concord, is the chief town.

Cheshire, is also the name of a town in Berkshire County, Massachusetts. Pop. 1,049. And of another in New Haven County, Connecticut. Pop. 1,764.

Cheshunt, a parish in Hertfordshire, England. Pop. in 1821, 4,376. Waltham Cross, at the entrance of the parish from London, is 11 m. from Shoreditch church, on the line of the great north road.

Chester, a city of England, an ecclesiastical see, and capital of the county of Cheshire, is situate on the banks of the river Dee, at the western extremity of the county, 183 miles N. N. W. of London, and 24 due south of Liverpool. Chester is one of the most ancient and interesting cities of England; it is surrounded by a wall, nearly two miles in circumference, still kept in a good state of repair, the top affording, in its entire circuit, a delightful promenade. It has four gates, in the position of the four cardinal points, two of them very ornamental, and the whole interesting for their antiquity. Within the present century, the city has undergone vast improvements. Formerly, the houses in the principal streets projected over the foot-path, forming a covered way five or six feet wide; which although agreeable enough in wet weather, rendered the shops and rooms on the ground floor dark and disagreeable, and gave an uncouth feature to the city. This defect is now wholly, or nearly so, removed, whilst several public edifices, unequalled in the British dominions for their architectural taste and grandeur, ornament different parts of the city; the most distinguished of these, are the county gaol, on the site of the old castle, and the county hall contiguous thereto; the porticoes of these two edifices, in their appropriateness of design, exactness of proportion, and grandeur of effect, have no parallel in Britain, and cannot be surpassed in any part of the world. Here are a public library, an exchange, &c. The cathedral is a venerable structure of reddish sand stone, built in the 8th century; there are eight other churches, and several dissenting places of worship, a county infirmary, and several schools. Two annual fairs, in July and October, each of which continues several days, are very numerous attended, giving rise to great traffic in linens from Ireland, and woolen cloths and stuffs from Yorkshire, and for the accommodation of which, a commodious hall was erected in 1809, and another in 1815. Chester, in 1825, had nine public breweries, seven establishments for the cutting of

corks, five iron founderies, two paper and four extensive flour mills, six manufactories of pipes, and nine of tobacco, and several other manufactories of minor importance. The river Dee is navigable up to the city for vessels of considerable burthen; and ships of 300 to 400 tons are always in a course of building, and occasionally eight or ten at a time; on the whole, however, Chester has more the character of a provincial, than of a seaport town. The contiguity of Liverpool having superseded it in its latter character. Its local jurisdiction is vested in a mayor and 24 aldermen; it returns two members to Parliament by about 1,400 electors. The population, which in 1801 was 15,052, in 1821 amounted to 19,949, exclusive of about 1,500 in two adjoining out parishes.

Chester, a county at the S. E. extremity of the state of Pennsylvania in the E. District, bounded on the N. E. by the Schuylkill River, and intersected by the Brandywine. The county is about 35 miles from north to south, and 15 in mean breadth. Pop. 50,908. West Chester, on the east border of the county, 18 miles from Philadelphia, on the great western road to Pittsburgh, is the chief town.

Chester District, a county or district in the north part of the state of South Carolina, bounded on the east by the Catawba River, and west by Broad River, distant from each other about 25 miles. The district is about 20 north to south. Pop. 19,182.

Chester, p.t. Rockingham Co. N. H. 43 m. from Boston; 30 from Portsmouth. Pop. 2,039. The town is about 12 miles in extent, and the village consists of a single street a mile long. Most of the trade of the county centres here. Plumbago of a good quality is found in this town. Here are two remarkable caves, one of which exhibits columns of stalactites.

Chester, p.t. Windsor Co. Vt. Pop. 2,320.

Chester, p.t. Hampden Co. Mass. Pop. 1,406.

Chester, p.t. Orange Co. N. Y. There are 13 other towns and villages called Chester in the U. States.

Chesterfield, a town in Derbyshire, England. It has three establishments for the manufacture of baskets or skips, much used in the conveyance of cotton yarn from the mills to the dealers, five tanneries, two iron founderies, nine potteries chiefly coarse ware, some trifling manufactures of hosiery, &c. and next to Derby it is the most important trading town in the county. It has mines of coal, lead, and iron in its vicinity, and a canal, communicating with the Trent below Gainsborough; a prison for debtors, a market-house, town-hall and sessions-room are all combined under one roof. In 1821 the town contained 5,077 inhabitants, and the parish, which includes eight contiguous townships and hamlets, 4,113 inhabitants more. It is 155 miles N. by W. of London, on the direct road from thence through Nottingham to Sheffield, from which it is distant 13 miles, and 26 from Nottingham.

Chesterfield, a county of Virginia bounded on the east and north by James River, and south by the Appomattox River. Pop. 18,637. The court house of the county is 15 miles S. by W. of Richmond. The county contains about 300 square miles.

Chesterfield District, a frontier district of South Carolina, bordering on North Carolina, bounded on the east by the Great Pedee River, and west by Lynche's Creek; it contains 450 square miles,

and a population of 8,472. The chief town is of the same name.

Chesterfield, p.t. Cheshire Co. N. H. 100 m. from Portsmouth; 90 m. from Boston.

Chesterfield, p.t. Hampshire Co. Mass. Pop. 1,417.

Chesterfield, Essex Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,671. Also a town in Burlington Co. N. J.

Chesterfield Inlet, an inlet extending about 200 miles westward from the north end of Hudson's Bay: the entrance to the inlet is in lat. 63. 30. N. long. 90. 40. W.; its mean breadth is about 15 miles.

Chester-le-Street, a parish in the county of Durham. Eng. containing 18 townships. The total population of which in 1821 was 13,936; the parish abounds in coal, and is intersected by the river Wear; the township of Chester-le-Street is situate on the west bank of the Wear, six miles north of Duram, and 18 south of Newcastle, and in 1821 contained 1,892 of the population.

Chestertown, port of entry and capital of Kent Co. Maryland, on Chester river, flowing into the upper part of Chesapeake Bay from the East. An academy which was originally incorporated as a college, is established here and receives an annuity from the state.

Chesterville, Kennebec Co. Me. Pop. 923.

Chesterville, p. v. Kent Co. Maryland.

Chestnut Hill, a township in Northampton Co. Pa.

Cheviot Hills, a ridge of mountains in England, which run from north to south through Northumberland and Cumberland, famous for its free chase, formerly much used by the English and Scotch gentry. These hills are now chiefly wild and open sheep-walks; goats also are fed among them, and some of the finest cattle in the kingdom, in parts of the Scotch border. Near these many an obstinate battle has been fought between the English and Scotch, before the two kingdoms were united; among which may be numbered the encounter between the earls Percy and Douglas, celebrated in the ancient ballad called Chevy Chase. The altitude of the peak called Cheviot Hill, which is about 20 m. W. by N. of Alnwick, is 2,658 feet above the level of the sea, other peaks of the range rise 300 to 400 feet higher.

Chiapa, a province of America, uniting the two grand divisions of the western hemisphere. This province extends from the lat. of 14. 50. to 17. 30. of north lat. and lies between the long. of 90. 20. and 92. 50. W. being about 180 miles in extreme length but the mean breadth not exceeding more than about 100 miles, its area may be stated at 18,000 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the province of Tabasco, which encloses it on the side of the Atlantic Ocean, and on the south by part of the province of Guatemala, which encloses it on the side of the Pacific Ocean; on the east by Vera Paz; and west by Guaxaca, the extreme southern province of Mexico. The Andes run into this province in broken ridges at its S. E. extremity; but towards its more western boundary, the grand mountain chain may be said to be completely divided. The Tabasco River rises at the foot of the termination of the mountain chain, runs first in a W. N. W. direction, and afterwards takes a northerly course through the province of Tabasco, into the Bay of Campeachy, thereby affording an advantageous opening with the Atlantic Ocean. Four or five other streams of inferior importance intersect the central and eastern side of the province, all uni-

ting into one, near its northern frontier; afterwards running through the province of Tabasco, also into the Bay of Campeachy, there being no river of any note running out of Chiapa into the Pacific Ocean. With the exception of the S. E. part, Chiapa may be considered a level rather than a mountainous country, and exceedingly fertile; and having hitherto been uncursed with the discovery of any gold or silver mine, the native inhabitants are proportionably more numerous, more social, and exhibit more primitive characteristics than in any other part of the western hemisphere. Nearly all the animated creatures and vegetable productions common to the tropical section of this division of the globe, are common in Chiapa. The most prominent of the animal race is the horse, the breed of which, first introduced from Europe, is deservedly celebrated, and cherished with great care by the inhabitants, with whom the horse constitutes their most important branch of traffic, great numbers being constantly sent into Mexico. When, instead of chicane and oppressive exactions, integrity and mutual reciprocity shall constitute the basis of commercial intercourse, no part of the world will afford a fairer field for enterprise than the province of Chiapa. Its forests will supply abundance of cypress, cedar, pine, walnut, and other timber, whilst the cultivated parts will yield abundance of cotton, cocoa, coffee, sugar, and cochineal, with a boundless variety of aromatic resins, gums, and dyes, to constitute fit and ample equivalents to exchange for the varied useful productions of European art. Most of the domestic animals and fowls common to Europe, as well as the horse, have become naturalized in Chiapa, and in greater plenty and excellence than in almost any other part of America south of the United States; and its climate, in reference to its geographical position, being of a genial and moderate, rather than of an extreme temperature, it affords as favourable a domicile for a portion of the population of the denser inhabited parts of Europe as any part of the world. This territory is comprised within the republic of Guatemala, or Central America, as it is sometimes called.

Chiapa, the chief town of the preceding province, is situate on the west side of the river Tabasco, near the N. W. extremity of the province, in the lat. of 17. 5. N. and 92. 40. of W. long. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 20,000, chiefly Indians, hence it is called *Chiapa de los Indios*, in contradistinction to another town about 20 miles west, called *Chiapa de los Espanoles*, in consequence of being inhabited chiefly by persons of Spanish descent: the latter is sometimes called *Ciudad Real*, and in the see of a bishop, having a stately cathedral, and several monastic establishments; its population is, however, inconsiderable, not exceeding more than 2,000.

Chiarenza, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea, on the river Sittus, situate near the sea, opposite the east end of the island of Cefalonia. Long. 21. 23. lat. 37. 46. N.

Chiari, a town of Italy, in Bresciano, where the Austrians defeated the French in 1701. It is situate between two rivers which fall into the Oglio, on the east side, 14 m. N. N. E. of Crema. Pop. about 7,000.

Chiaromonte, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto, seated on a mountain 25 miles west of Syracuse; it gave the surname to the family of the virtuous and amiable pope Pius VII.

Chiavari, a town of the territory of Genoa, situate at the mouth of a river falling into the gulf, about 20 m. S. E. of Genoa. It has several manufactures. Pop. about 8,000.

Chisvanna, a town of Switzerland, capital of a country of its name, subject to the Grisons. It is a trading place, especially in wine and delicate fruits, being the principal communication between the Milanese and Germany. The governor's palace and the churches are magnificent; and the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. Here are the ruins of a once celebrated fortress, on the summit of a rock; and close to the town is a rock of asbestos. It is seated on the banks of the river Maira, which falls into the north end of the Lake of Como. Pop. about 3,000. The district, which is mountainous, contains a population of about 18,000.

Chicago, a town with a military post called Fort Dearborn, at the southern extremity of Lake Michigan in the state of Illinois. A river of the same name here flows into the lake.

Chickasaw, a nation of American Indians, settled on the head branches of the Tombecbe and Yazoo rivers, in the N. E. corner of the state of Mississippi; the N. W. extremity of their territory jets upon the river of that name; they have seven towns, the central one of which is in long. 89. 43. W. lat. 34. 23. N. Their numbers have lately been on the increase and they are now about 4,000. They have many mills and work-shops, and pay considerable attention to agriculture.

Chichacotta, a fortified town of Bootan, on the south frontier, frequently taken and relinquished by the British India troops, in the war with the Booteas in 1772. It is 48 m. S. by E. of Tasasudon. Long. 89. 35. E. lat. 26. 35. N.

Chichester, a city, the capital of Sussex, Eng. and a county of itself. It is a bishop's see, and has seven churches, beside the cathedral, a spacious edifice, 410 ft. in length, with a tower, surmounted by a spire rising to the height of 297 feet. The city is walled round, and had formerly four gates. It exports corn, malt, &c. has some foreign commerce, and a manufacture of needles. The haven affords fine lobsters. It is seated in a plain, on the river Levant, near its entrance into an arm of the English Channel, 12 m. E. N. E. of Portsmouth, and 61 S. W. of London. Pop. in 1821, 7,362.

Chichester, p.t. Merrimack Co. N. H. 45 m. N. W. Portsmouth. Pop. 1,064.

Chilefa, a town of Independent Greece, in the Morea, near the Gulf of Coron, 14 m. W. of Colocythia.

Chiem-See, a lake of Bavaria 35 miles in circumference. In the midst of it are two islands; on one of them is a convent of Benedictine nuns, and on the other an Augustine monastery. It lies 23 m. W. N. W. of Salzburg, and discharges its waters by the river Alza, in a northerly direction into the Inn.

Chieri, a town of Piedmont, surrounded by an ancient wall, in which are six gates. It has four grand squares, many churches and religious houses, and considerable manufactures of cloth and silk. It is 7 miles east of Turin. Pop. about 11,000.

Chieti. See *Civita di Chieti*.

Chigwell, a village in Essex, Eng. 10 m. N. E. of London. It is noted for a free-school, founded by archbishop Harnett, who had been vicar of this place, and lies buried in the church. Pop. in 1891, 1,666.

Chihuahua, a city in the province of Durango, situate in the lat. of 28. 50. N. on the high road from the city of Mexico to Santa Fe, about 700 m. N. N. W. of Mexico. **Chihuahua** is a considerable place, having several public buildings, and about 11,000 inhabitants. The principal church is a beautiful edifice; the surrounding country is productive in silver.

Chilca, a small seaport of Peru, about 30 m. S. of Lima.

Chile, a territory of the southern division of the western hemisphere, extending from the lat. of 24. 20. to 43. 50. S. and from 68. 50. to 74. 20. W. long. bounded on the west by the Pacific Ocean, and on the east by the Andes, which divides it from the United Provinces of Buenos Ayres, being about 1,350 miles in length, from north to south, and 130 in mean breadth, in a position from the south, of N. N. E. Antecedent to the irruption of the Spaniards into this part of the world, Chile was divided into several independent states, of whom the earliest information hitherto obtained respecting them, is, that in 1450 Upanqui, the then Inca of Peru, made inroads upon the Chilian territory, and subdued the four northern provinces, at the southern boundary of which their progress was stayed by the bravery of a tribe called the Promancians. The Peruvians, however remained masters of the four provinces, up to the period of 1535, when it was first visited by the Spaniards, who invaded it from Peru with a force of 170 Europeans and 15,000 Peruvians, under the command of Almagro, the companion of Pizarro. Two-thirds of the number of this expedition perished with fatigue on the march, the remainder, however, succeeded in reaching the northern province of Chile, and the Spaniards were received by the inhabitants with cordiality and respect; but the perfidy and baseness of Almagro indulged in the wanton massacre of some of the chief men of the country, and thereby raised the indignation of the whole population against him: and having in a general engagement with the Promancians, sustained a complete defeat, and dissatisfaction prevailing among his troops, he returned to Peru in 1538. In 1540 however, Pizarro dispatched another expedition, under the command of Valdivia, who, after much resistance, succeeded in extending his arms as far as Mapocho, and from that period the Spaniards maintained possession of the country, though not without repeated conflicts with the natives, and occasional reverse of fortune. Such has been the bravery of the Araucans, a tribe of Indians, occupying the southern part of the territory, from the lat. of 37. to 42. S. that up to the present time they have never been subdued. The last conflict in which they were engaged with the Spaniards was in 1773, in which great slaughter ensued, without a decided triumph to either party. From that period, however, tranquillity has generally prevailed, the Araucans having since then had a resident at Santiago, more in the character of representative of an independent nation, than a conquered or dependent province.

In 1742, Don Josef Manto, the then Spanish governor, under whose administration peace and order generally prevailed, founded several new towns, and divided the country into the 29 following provinces, commencing at the north, viz

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|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Copiapo | 4. Cuscos |
| 2. Huasco | 5. Pectora |
| 3. Coquimbo | 6. Quillota |

- | | |
|---------------|----------------------|
| 7. Melipilla | 15. Concepcion |
| 8. Rancagua | 16. Aconcagua |
| 9. Colchagua | 21. Santa Rosa |
| 10. Curico | 18. Mapocho |
| 11. Maule | 19. Isla de Maule |
| 12. Canquenes | 20. Chillan |
| 13. Itata | 21. Rere |
| 14. Puchacay | 22. Isla de la Laja. |

Of these, the first five divisions extend from the Pacific Ocean to the Andes; Nos. 6 to 15 are bounded on the east by the seven remaining provinces, which with Concepcion, are bounded on the south by the Biobo River, in the lat. of 36. 50. S.; the more southern portion of the territory to the lat. of 42. S., being occupied by the Araucans, and the island of Chiloe projecting into the Pacific Ocean forms the southern extremity of the territory, which is separated from Peru on the north, by the dreary Desert of Atacama. The Andes, which flank the whole eastern boundary, rises to an average altitude of 12,000 to 14,000 feet above the level of the sea, having in the course of this range 14 volcanoes in a state of constant eruption, and several others which emit occasionally. All of them are, however, too remote from the inhabited parts of the territory, either to occasion inconvenience, or inspire terror, by the violence of their eruption. The several provinces are mostly divided from each other by ranges of hills, each intervening valley being intersected by one or more streams of water, contributing alike to the beauty and fertility of the country, which, as a whole, for diversity, beauty, and grandeur of feature, is unequalled in the world. Although the soil and climate of Chile are alike favourable to the culture and breed of all the fruits, grain, and animals conducive to the well-being, comfort, and enjoyment of society, its more distinguishing feature is the abundance of its mineral productions, in gold, silver, copper, tin, and iron. Such, however, for nearly three centuries, was the subduing and perverse policy of the Spaniards, that with means to command every comfort, the inhabitants of this fine and fertile territory were kept in a state of barbarism, and on the verge of want. The ties of Spanish bondage, however, now appear broken, never to be united. The first movement of resistance to Spanish authority, which took place in 1809, for some time, appeared likely to succeed without interruption; but in 1814, a Spanish force from Peru subdued nearly the whole country, and held it again in subjection until 1817, when a force, in the cause of independence, under the command of general San Martin, entered Chile from Buenos Ayres, and turned again the tide of victory against Spanish domination. On the 12th of February, 1819, the Chilians formally renounced all obligation to Spanish authority, and declared themselves independent; which the battle of Maypu, in the following April, not only confirmed to them, but enabled them to extend their arms, in pursuit of their oppressors, into Peru. The new government is, however, for the present, too unstable to justify any positive conclusion as to the future destiny of the country. The population, according to a census taken in 1812, amounted to about 1,230,000, exclusive of some scattered tribes of Indians. Santiago, or St. Jago de Chile, (as it is sometimes written) in the province of Mapocho, in the lat. of 33. 20. is the chief city, to which Valparaiso, distant 100 miles west, is the seaport. The other seaports are Copiapo, Coquimbo, Concepcion, and Valdivia.

The Chilians are gay and hospitable, and are highly fond of bull fights, music, and dancing. They sleep from noon till sunset, after which the shops and streets are lighted up, and all the public places are thronged till midnight.



A traveller in Chile in 1820, has furnished us with the following remarks:

The merchants and other principal inhabitants reside in the houses built along the base of the cliffs in Valparaiso, and along the streets of the Almendral. But the poorer people live chiefly in the Quebradas, or ravines. This class of society have been the least affected by the changes in the political state of the country, and retain, as we were informed, nearly the same manners and habits as before; a circumstance which gave them a higher interest to us; and induced us frequently to rove about, in the cool hours of the evening, amongst their ranchos, or cottages. We were every where received with the utmost frankness, and, as far as the simple means of the inhabitants went, with hospitality. They were chiefly brick-makers, day-labourers, and washerwomen, who were always gratified by the interest we took in their affairs, replying readily and cheerfully to our inquiries. Their first anxiety was that we should be seated, in order, to use their phrase, that we might "feel ourselves in our own house." Their next wish was that we should taste something, no matter how little; some offering us spirits, or milk and bread; others, who could afford nothing else, presenting a cup of water. Yet, however wretched the cottage, or poor the fare, the deficiency was never made more apparent by apologies: with untaught politeness, the best they had was placed before us, graced with a hearty welcome.

These ranchos, as well as the houses in the town, are built of large flat bricks dried in the sun; and thatched with broad palm leaves, the ends of which, by overhanging the walls, afford shade from the scorching sun, as well as shelter from the rain. Each cottage is divided into two rooms; one for the beds, and the other as a dining room; a portion of the mud floor in this apartment is always raised seven or eight inches above the level of the other parts, and being covered with mats, serves as a couch for the siesta sleepers after dinner.

In one cottage we found a young woman grinding corn in a very primitive mill, which consisted of two stones, one a large grooved block placed on the ground, the other polished, and about twice the size of her hand. The unground corn appeared to be baked till it could be crumbled

into powder between the finger and thumb; this coarse flour, when mixed with water, made an agreeable drink called Uipa.

In some of the Quebradas, we occasionally discovered houses of a better class, generally occupied by elderly ladies of small incomes, who had relinquished the fashionable and expensive parts of the town, for more remote, though not less comfortable dwellings. Nothing could exceed the neatness and regularity which prevailed in these houses, where we were often received by the inmates with a politeness of manners, indicating that they had known better days. These good ladies generally entertained us with the celebrated Paraguay tea, called mattee, a beverage of which the inhabitants are passionately fond. Before infusion, the Yerba, as it is called, has a yellow colour, and appears partly ground, and partly chopped; the flavour resembles that of fine tea, to which, indeed, many people prefer it. The mattee is made in an oval-shaped metal pot, about twice as large as an egg-cup, placed nearly full of water, on the hot embers of the brazier, which always stands in the middle of the parlour; when the water begins to boil, a lump of sugar burnt on the outside is added. The pot is next removed to a filagree silver stand, on which it is handed to the guest, who draws the mattee into his mouth through a silver pipe seven or eight inches in length, furnished at the lower extremity with a bulb pierced with small holes. The natives drink it almost boiling hot, and it costs the stranger many a tear before he can imitate them in this practice. There is one custom in these mattee drinkings, to which, though not easily reconcilable to our habits, a stranger must not venture to object. However numerous the company be, or however often the mattee pot be replenished, the tube is never changed; and to decline taking mattee, because the tube had been previously used, would be thought the height of rudeness. A gentleman of my acquaintance, becoming very fond of this beverage, bought a tube for himself, and carried it constantly in his pocket; but this gave so much offence, that he was eventually obliged to throw away his private bombilla, as it is called, and follow the customs of the country.

The people in general, and particularly the peasantry, and the lower orders in the outskirts of the town, appeared to us much better bred than the corresponding ranks in other countries. In their domestic circle, they were at all times remarkably polite to one another; the children being respectful and attentive, and the parents considerate and indulgent. But this was conspicuous only at home; for, when abroad, the men were very negligent of good manners; and, although actual rudeness was contrary to their nature, they were, in general, careless of the wishes of the women, and never sought opportunities of obliging them, nor seemed to take any pleasure in being useful on trivial occasions. This habitual inattention on the part of the young men, rendered the women, in some degree, distrustful of the civility with which strangers, as a matter of course, treated them; and, at first, we often observed a look of embarrassment and doubt, when we paid them the most ordinary attention.

Chili, p.t. Munroe Co. N. Y. 241 m. W. Albany. Pop. 2,010.

Chilka, a lake in the Deccan of Hindoostan, which bounds the five Circars on the north. It

lies on the coast of the Bay of Bengal, and seems the effect of the breach of the sea over a flat sandy surface, whose elevation was something above the level of the country within. It communicates with the sea by a very narrow but deep opening, and is shallow within. It is 40 miles long and 14 broad, with a narrow slip of ground between it and the sea. It contains many inhabited islands. On the N. W. it is bounded by a ridge of mountains, a continuation of that which extends from the Mahanuddy to the Godavery River and shuts up the Circars towards the continent.

Chillan, one of the seven inland provinces of Chile; it is inconsiderable, and the least important of them all. The chief town, of the same name, is about 105 miles N. W. of Concepcion. A river of the same name intersects the province from east to west, falling into the Itata in the maritime province of Puchacay.

Chillicothe, the chief town of Ross County, Ohio, and second in rank in the state; seated on a point of land formed by Paint Creek, and the west bank of the Scioto-River, 70 miles by the water-course, above its entrance into the Ohio, it has several mills and manufactures in its vicinity. It is 45 miles south of Columbus, the capital of the state, and 90 E. by N. of Cincinnati. Pop. 2,846.

Chillon, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne, at the end of the lake of Geneva or Lemman. On a rock in the lake is an ancient castle, which has lately been used as a state prison, and is immortalized in the verse of Byron. It is 5 m. E. S. E. of Vevay.

Chiloe, Island and Archipelago of; the Island of Chiloe forms the southern extremity of the territory of Chile, separated from the province of Araucan on the north by a channel four to five miles wide. It is 140 miles in length and about 50 in mean breadth, separated on the east from the main land by a gulf about 60 miles wide, containing 46 small islands, 15 uninhabited, forming the Archipelago of Chiloe. The total population is about 30,000. Castro, seated at the head of a bay, opening into the Archipelago, is the chief town.

Chilpanzingo, a considerable town, 2,500 feet above the level of the sea, 65 m. N. by E. of Acaapulco, on the road to Mexico.

Chilques y Masques, a district of the province of Cuzco, Peru, lying east of the Apurimac River, having a ridge of the Andes for its east boundary. It is a fertile district, containing about 16,000 inhab. Parino, in the lat. of 12. 45. S. and 71. 35. of W. long. is the chief town.

Chiltern, a chain of chalky hills in England, passing from east to west, out of Hertfordshire, through the middle of Buckinghamshire, to the Thames at Henley. This district formerly belonged to the crown, which, for time immemorial has had the nominal office of steward of the Chiltern Hundreds, by the acceptance of which a commoner vacates his seat in parliament.

Chilvers Coton, a village in Warwickshire, England, contiguous to Nuneaton, (*which see*). Pop. in 1821, 2,169.

Chimay, a town of the Netherlands, in the forest of Thierarche. Near it are mines of iron, with foundries and forges. It is seated near the French frontier, 12 m. N. W. of Rocroy.

Chimborazo, commonly esteemed the highest peak of the Andes, is in the province of Quito, Colombia; lat. 1. 50. S. On the 23d of June, 1797, this mountain was ascended, by the Prussian trav-

eller, Humboldt, to the height of 19,300 feet above the level of the sea, when a chasm several hundred feet wide prevented the summit being attained; the extreme altitude of which is 21,440 feet. At the height attained, the cold was intense, and respiration rendered difficult by the extreme tenuity of the air. The peak is about 100 m. N. N. E. of Guayaquil, and presents a most magnificent spectacle for many leagues out at sea in the Pacific Ocean.

Chimera, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, with a fort, seated on a rock, at the entrance of the Adriatic, 24 miles S. of Avlona.

China, an empire of Asia, extending from the lat. of 21. 30. to 41. N. and from 98. to 122. of E. long. giving an extreme length of about 1,400 miles, and about the same number in an extreme breadth; but its boundaries being somewhat irregular if resolved into a square, it would comprise about 15 1-2 degrees of lat. between 22. 30. and 38. N. and 18 degrees of long. between 102. and 120. E. thereby giving a superficial area of about 1,200,000 square miles, or more than 20 times the extent of England and Wales, exclusive of the eastern provinces of Leaotong and the Corea, and the vast territory of Tartary on the north, (each of which see, under their respective heads). The above limits, comprise what may be considered as constituting *China Proper*, which has about 1,700 miles of sea coast, on the S. S. E. and E. from the long. of 108. E. in the lat. of 21. 30. N. to the long. of 120. E. in the lat. of 40. N. or from the Gulf of Tonquin to the Gulf of Leaotong. The N. and N. E. part of China Proper is bounded by a wall, which divides it from Mongul Tartary, and the west by Kokonor and Sifan, provinces of Thibet, at present but little known; and the S. W. province of Yun nen, borders on the Briman Empire, and the territory of Tonquin or Tonkin. Every part of this extensive territory appears to be intersected by streams of water, falling into two grand rivers, both rising in Thibet, and falling into the sea, one in the lat. of 31. 30. and the other in lat. 34. N. the most northerly of these is called the Hoang-ho or Great Yellow River, and the other the Kiang-keou, or the Great River, (each of which see, under their respective heads). There are also several lakes in the interior; two, south of the Kiang-keou, called Tong-tong and Poyang; each contains about 300 square miles of surface, and in the latter are several islands. The coast also, from the Gulf of Tonkin to the mouth of the Great River, is flanked by a chain of small islands; and, as forming an integral part of China Proper, are the islands of Hainan Formosa; the former at the south extremity of the empire, intersected by the lines of 19. N. lat. and 113. of E. long., and the other, intersected by the line of the Tropic of Cancer, and the 121st of E. long.; and the dependent islands, are the Loo Cheo Group, the principal of which is about 150 miles in length, from north to south, and 30 to 40 in breadth, in the long. of 139. E. and the lat. of 26. N. Between these and Formosa is another group 30 or 40 in number, nearly all of which are inhabited. Mountain ridges, run in various directions over nearly every part of China Proper: but there are none remarkable for their altitude; and, in and aggregate sense, it may be considered a level, rather than a mountainous country.

Of all the communities at present existing, that of China is unquestionably the most ancient, and, from a very early period it had obviously

made great progress in the arts of social life, but of the origin of the community, nothing satisfactory is at present known; for although their records appear to have been preserved with great care, the peculiarity, and formerly supposed difficulty of acquiring a knowledge of the written characters of their language (being symbolic) together with the peculiarly jealous character of the people, had anteceded to the close of the 18th century, precluded Europeans from obtaining any correct knowledge either of the past or present extent and condition of the people. In the absence of all authentic, and correct data on the subject, numerous, vague, and exaggerated statements, relating alike to their antiquity and extent of numbers, obtained current belief in Europe; but since the commencement of the 19th century, the supposed difficulty of acquiring a knowledge of their language has proved erroneous, and the details of the several local divisions and institutions of the county are becoming every year more extensively and accurately known.

Of their origin, the most rational supposition, is, that about 4,000 years before the Christian era, the Chinese were among the first portion of the wandering tribes spread over the northern hemisphere, dispersed from some of the populous districts of that time, who formed themselves into a social community; whilst an examination of the localities and natural advantages of the territory of China Proper, as well with reference to the natural fertility of its soil, as the variety and adaptation to the wants of a social community, of its indigenous productions, will sufficiently account for the numerical extent and peculiarity of manners of its population. By the writings of Confucius (the only Chinese that appears to have obtained immortality among them) who flourished 520 years before our era, China had then attained nearly, if not quite as high a degree of sociality and refinement as prevails there at the present time. In the 15th century, China Proper may be considered as having been subjected to the arms of the Mongul Tartar chief Genghis Khan, who subverted the ruling power, and established a Tartar dynasty in the government of China; but notwithstanding this change in the government instead of the territory of China yielding itself up as a dependent province of Tartary, the superior fertility of China brought Tartary into its subservience; thereby reversing the usual result of conquest, and the conquerors became the dependents. The dynasty of Genghis gradually declined in influence, until it became entirely supplanted again by one of Chinese origin, which ruled undisturbed until the commencement of the 17th century, when a host of Manchoo Tartars from the N. E. part of Asia poured down their arms and the ruling power in China was again subverted, but with the same result to the country as in the former instance, the revolution having only extended itself to the central government, and the substitution of a Tartarian, for a Chinese sovereign. Manchoo like Mongul became a dependent province on China; and amid the various changes which have taken place in the ruling power, no material alteration appears to have been effected in the character, habits, or manners of the people.

According to an account furnished by an intelligent native of China to the agents of the English East-India Company, in Canton, in 1823, the territory of China Proper was then divided into 19 civil

and military jurisdictions. Notwithstanding all the magnified impressions which have heretofore prevailed, in reference to the supposed populousness of China, relatively to the extent of territory in the two countries, its population is but little more than half that of England and Wales; and, although the numerical military force of China is represented as exceeding 1,200,000 men, the state revenues will be seen relatively not to amount to 100th part of those of England. Yet, notwithstanding the abject and servile condition to which centuries of severe rules have subjected them, the Chinese are, in general, a cheerful people; indeed, every thing relating to and connected with China, in comparison with the communities and institutions of Europe, seems anomalous. With a soil of more than ordinary fertility, in which all the fruits and vegetable productions common to Europe flourish, and which abounds in a variety inestimably valuable peculiar to itself, and a people proverbially and really industrious, famine frequently prevails extensively. To unfold, however, these mysteries belongs more to the philosopher than to the geographer.

In some of the provinces of China, part of the exactions for the support of the government are levied in kind, in grain and rice. This fact, whilst it serves to show somewhat the nature of the soil in the respective provinces, leads to the consideration of a feature in the policy of China peculiar at this time to itself but which appears in past times to have been acted upon in Egypt and in Rome; viz. that of storing up grain to meet the exigencies of occasional dearth. The average stock maintained in China for this purpose is about 30,000,000 of *Sai*, equal to about 2,000,000 of English tons, in the proportion of one-sixth rice, and the remainder in grain, chiefly maize and wheat; and although this quantity is not more than equal to two month's subsistence for the aggregate population, yet, when it is considered that China Proper extends through 20 degrees of latitude, partly within the tropic of Cancer, and 25 degrees of longitude, in which extensive range it is not likely that a scarcity would at most pervade more than one-fifth part, if so much, at one time, it is probable that the quantity in question has proved, by the experience of centuries, adequate to its proposed object; and it is unquestionably a measure, if duly regulated, worthy the adoption of every social community.

As there is scarcely a town or even a village in China which has not the advantage either of an arm of the sea or a canal, navigation is so common that almost as many people live on the water as on land. The great canal runs from north to south, from the city of Canton to the extremity of the empire; and by it all kinds of foreign merchandize entered at that city are conveyed directly to Peking, a distance of 825 miles. This canal is about 50 feet wide, passes through or near 41 large cities, and has 75 large sluices to keep up the water, besides several thousand bridges. China owes a great part of her riches to these numerous canals, which are cut through any kind of private property, not even excepting the gardens of the emperor.

Among the birds may be mentioned the cormorant, which the Chinese train up for the purpose of fishing. They tie a leather thong round the lower part of their necks that they may not swallow the fish they catch, and then throw the cormorants into the river. The birds dive under water and pursue the fish, and when they have

caught them, rise to the top and swallow their prey as far as possible. After each bird has, in



this manner swallowed five or six fish, the keepers call them and oblige them to vomit up all they have taken.

Among the fruits peculiar to China, and in addition to the orange, lemon, lime, citron, pomegranate, and the vine in great variety, are the *tee-tse*, a kind of fig; the *li-tchi*, of the size of a date, its stone covered with a soft juicy pulp, of an exquisite taste, but dangerous when eaten to excess; the long yen, or dragonseye, its pulp white, tart, and juicy, not so agreeable to the taste, but more wholesome than the *li-tchi*. Of esculent plants they have an infinity unknown to Europe. They cultivate also the bottom of their waters; the beds of their lakes, ponds, and rivulets, producing crops unknown to us, particularly of the *pitsi*, or water chestnut, the fruit of which (found in a cover formed by its root) is exceedingly wholesome, and of a very delicate taste.—Among the trees peculiar to China are the tallow-tree, the fruit of which is white, of the size of a small walnut, and the pulp has the properties of tallow; the wax-tree producing a kind of white wax, almost equal to that made by bees; the *tsichu*, or varnish tree, which produces the admirable Chinese varnish; the *tie-ly-mou*, or iron wood, the wood of which is so hard and heavy that it sinks in the water, and the anchors of the Chinese ships are made of it; the camphire-tree; the bamboo reeds, which grow to the height and size of a large tree; and, besides being used as natural pipes to convey water, are employed for numberless other purposes; the tea-plant, whose leaves and flowers are of the following shape



also cotton, betel, and tobacco; the flowering shrubs, flowers, herbs, and medicinal plants, are exceedingly numerous. The tea plant grows best in valleys and on the banks of rivers, or the

slopes of mountains facing the South. In 7 years it grows to the height of a man's head, when it is cut down and a new crop of shoots spring forth. The leaves are picked one by one. They are steamed over boiling water and then dried by the fire.

In the mountains and forests are wild animals of every species; but that valuable quadruped, the muskdeer, is peculiar to this country. Gold and silver are said to be common in several parts of the empire; but the working of the mines is interdicted, to prevent, as is pretended, the produce leading to a derangement of their general system of policy. The mountains, also, chiefly in the north and west parts of the empire, contain mines of iron, tutenag, copper, and quicksilver, as well as quarries of marble, coal, lapis lazuli, jasper, rock crystals, granite, and a kind of sonorous stones, of which musical instruments are composed; and here is potters' earth, of such various and superior kinds that the fine porcelain of China is unrivalled. The number of domestic animals appears to be very limited, and animal food, though not interdicted either from state or religious scruples, as is the case over a great part of Hindoostan, is very uncommon.

The manufactures of China embrace every possible commodity to gratify artificial wants; and their fabrics in porcelain, silk, and paper more especially, cannot be surpassed; nor is their carving in ivory, and other works of fancy, equalled in any other part of the world; but in all that requires skill, combined with superior physical power, they are inferior to the least settled parts of Europe. Ignorant of the laws of geometry, as well as of the laws of nature, their fortifications for defence, their habitations, public edifices, and monuments, in which a display of taste has been aimed at, are ridiculously fantastic; and when solidity has been the object, exceedingly clumsy; hence the water communication between the northern and southern parts of the empire, which Gazetteers have adorned with the designation of *Grand*, and as surpassing any thing of the kind in the world, is a mere connection of natural streams displaying no evidence of genius or skill beyond that of finding the nearest level whereby to effect the union. The only work of art connected with China having the least claim to admiration is the Great Wall, which separates the N. and the N. W. parts of China Proper from Mongul Tartary, which was probably not the work of the Chinese, but of the Tartars themselves, soon after the conquest of Genghis Khan; but the accounts hitherto obtained of the period of its erection are too imperfect to justify any positive conclusion on the subject.

The most singular characteristic in the civil policy of China is the total absence of all state religion and priest-craft, which are supposed to have been subverted for the two-fold purpose of preventing a priesthood from sharing in the influence of the government, and the people from congregating in too large numbers; and the latter notion seems also to have precluded the toleration of public theatres. Both religious worship and dramatic representations are, however, universal throughout the empire; of the former, every house has its own altar and collection of gods; the form and number of which are generally in proportion to the taste of the head of the family to select, and of his ability to purchase; hence their religious worship may be said to resolve itself into one of their most extensive branches of

manufacture. In like manner, the dramatic representations are all of a family nature. The performers consisting of strolling companies, who engage themselves for an evening to any one who can afford to pay them. Connected with the question of religion, (according to the notions of the English) the civil policy of China tolerates polygamy. It appears, however not to be so extensively indulged in, as in other parts of Asia and Africa. Burials are not permitted in cities or towns, and their sepulchres are commonly on barren hills and mountains. They pretend to have a great veneration for their ancestors; and some keep images of them in their houses, to which they pay a sort of adoration. They have laws which regulate the civilities and ceremonious salutations they pay to each other, for which reason they always appear to be extremely good-natured, whilst low cunning and deceit are their ruling passions; and yet, while infanticide is not unfrequent among them, they are not destitute of social affections in their families.

In person, the complexion of the Chinese is a sort of tawny; they have large foreheads, small eyes, short noses, large ears, long beards, and black hair; and those are thought to be the most handsome who are the most bulky. The women affect a great deal of modesty, and are remarkable for their little feet. The men endeavour to make a pompous appearance when they go abroad; and yet their houses are mean and low, consisting only of a ground floor. For a more ample elucidation of the nature and character of the general government, language, literature, &c. of China, see *Pekin*; for further particulars respecting the Great Wall, see *Petcheli*; of the Grand Canal, see *Hoang-ho*; of the public monuments, and internal traffic of China, see *Nankin*; of the nature and extent of its external commerce, see *Canton* and *Kiackta*. In conclusion here, it may be said, in point of aggregate efficiency, or in affording general examples of social policy worthy of imitation, China is inferior to the least important state of Europe; whilst the extent and grandeur of its natural features, the diversity, beauty, and interest of its productions, both natural and artificial, and the superlative excellence of many of its fabrics, both of utility and ornament, render research and development in the details of all these characteristics, an object in the highest degree desirable, which it is sincerely hoped will now very soon be attained.

China, p.t. Kennebec Co. Me. Pop. 2,234. Also a p.t. Genesee Co. N. Y. Pop. 2,387.

Chinabaker, a town of Pegu, situate in the marshes of the Irrawaddy, south of Rangoon.

Chinapalabram, a town of the Mysore, 55 m. N. of Bangalore.

Chinapatam, or *Chinypatam*, another town of the Mysore, about 40 m. E. S. E. of Seringapatam.

Chinchilla, a town of Spain, in Murcia. 37 m. west of Almanza, and 67 N. N. W. of Murcia. Pop. about 5,000.

Chin-chi. See *Quin-nong*.

Chingleput, a town of the Carnatic, near the sea-coast, about 40 m. S. of Madras.

Chinachin, or *Cheenchin*, the chief town of the district of Jenilah, in the N. W. part of Nepal, at the foot of the Himalah Mountains.

China India, a general name comprising that part of southern Asia situated between Hindoostan and China. It contains the Birman Empire, Tonquin, Cochin China, Cambodia, Laos, Siam and the peninsula of Malacca. It is often called

the Peninsula beyond the Ganges. The name of Chin India was first applied to this region by Malte Brun. See the several divisions under the head above named.

Chinon, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, with a strong castle, in which Henry II. of England expired. Chinon is the birth-place of Rabelais and of Quillet. It is seated on the Vienne, 10 m. N. of Richelieu, and 150 S. W. of Paris. It has some manufactures, and contains about 5,500 inhabitants.

Chinsura, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, with a fortress, seated on the Hoogly, 17 m. N. of Calcutta. It was formerly the principal settlement of the Dutch in Bengal.

Chiny, a town of the Netherlands, in Luxembourg, on the river Semoy, 40 m. W. by N. of Luxembourg.

Chioslic, a town of European Turkey, in Rumania, the see of a Greek bishop, seated on a river of the same name, 47 m. W. N. W. of Constantinople.

Chiozza, a town and island of Italy, in the Gulf of Venice. Much salt is made here. The town is built on piles, and has a harbour, defended by a fort, 18 m. S. of Venice. This island contains about 20,000 inhabitants.

Chipiona, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, situated on a rock, near the sea, 5 m. W. S. W. of St. Lucar de Barrameda.

Chippenharn, a borough in Wiltshire, Eng. It has three establishments for the manufacture of fine woolen cloth. It is seated on the Lower Avon, over which is a bridge, 21 m. E. of Bristol, and 93 W. of London. Pop. in 1821, 3,200.

Chippewa, townships in Beaver Co. Pa. and Mayne Co. Ohio.

Chippeway, a river falling into the Mississippi, from the N. E. about 70 m. below the falls of St. Anthony. It has its source near one of the rivers falling into the west end of Lake Superior. Also a creek of Upper Canada falling into Niagara river above the cataract. A village of the same name stands at the mouth of the creek, and here was fought a battle between the Americans and British, July 5, 1814.

Chipping, a Saxon word, signifying market or fair, precedes, in all formal proceeding, the name of several towns in England, such as those of Barnet, Norton, Ongar, &c. &c.; but the prefix is now fallen into disuse, in common parlance, except in the case of *Chipping Norton*, which is a neat town in Oxfordshire. The church is an elegant structure of gothic architecture. It is 73 m. W. N. W. of London, on the road to Worcester.

Chirequi, a town of Veragua, on a river of the same name, 12 miles north of its mouth, in the Pacific Ocean. Long. 83. 28. W. lat. 8. 30. N.

Chirk, a village of Wales, in Denbighshire, on the top of a hill, near Wrexham. It had formerly two castles, one of which seems to have been a magnificent structure. In the vicinity, the Ellesmere Canal is carried over the vale and river Ceiriog by a magnificent aqueduct. Pop. in 1821, 1,458.

Chirme, a seaport of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on the strait that parts the continent from the Isle of Scio. It was anciently called Cysus, was celebrated for the great victory which the Romans gained here over the fleet of Antiochus, in 191 B. C., and has been distinguished by the destruc-

tion of the Turkish fleet by the Russians in 1770. It exports large quantities of raisins, and is 40 m. W. of Smyrna. Long. 26. 16. E. lat. 38. 24. N.

Chiswick, a village in Middlesex, Eng. on the Thames; 7 m. W. by S. of St. Paul's, London. Here is a celebrated villa of the duke of Devonshire; and in the church-yard is a monument of Hogarth. Pop. in 1821, 4,236.

Chitore, the chief town of a district of the same name, in the province of Ajimere, about 100 m. S. by W. of the city of Ajimere.

Chitpoor, a considerable town of Guzerat, about 30 m. N. E. Mangalore, on the shore of the Arabian sea. It has extensive manufactures of chintzes.

Chitro, or **Kitro**, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, on the west shore, near the head of the Bay of Salonichi. Here the mother, wife, and son of Alexander were murdered by Cassander. It is 36 m. S. S. E. of Edessa.

Chittagong, a province of Asia, lying between the Bay of Bengal and Arracan. It was conquered from Arracan by Aurungzebe, in 1666, and now belongs to the English East India Company. Islamabad is the chief town, *which see*.

Chitteldroog, or **Chaltrakal**, a strong fort and town of Hindoostan, capital of the N. E. district of Mysore. The plain of Chitteldroog is 10 miles long and four broad, surrounded by rocky hills, on one of which stands the fort. The town formerly occupied a great portion of the plain, and is still a considerable place but now confined entirely within the walls, which are near the foot of the rock. Hyder, who obtained possession of this place by treachery, strengthened the walls; and other works have been since added, so as to render it totally impregnable against any neighbouring power. Since the final defeat of Tippoo, in 1799, it belongs to the rajah of the Mysore; and the English keep a garrison here. It is 48 m. N. W. of Sera, and 117 N. by W. of Seringapatam.

Chittenden, a county of Vermont, bounded on the W. for about 38 m. by Lake Champlain, between the lat. of 44. and 45. N. It is about 18 m. in mean breadth, and is divided into 24 townships. Pop. 21,775. Burlington, is the chief town.

Chittenden, t. Rutland Co. Vt. Pop. 610.

Chittenharn, t. Montgomery Co. Pa.

Chittenango Creek, a stream in Onondaga County, New York, having in the course of about 10 miles, a fall of 80 feet, into Oneida Lake.

Chittle, or **Chitterdroog**, a fortress, and considerable town of the Mysore, about 120 m. N. by W. of Seringapatam.

Chittore, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, 28 m. N. W. of Arcot, and 70 west of Madras.

Chivas, or **Chivasse**, a fortified town of Piedmont, on the river Po, 12 m. N. N. E. of Turin. Pop. about 5,500.

Chiusa, a strong town of Italy, in the Veronese, on the east bank of the Adige, in a narrow pass, 14 m. N. N. W. of Verona. Also of another town in Piedmont, about 10 m. S. E. of Coni. Pop. about 6,000.

Chiusi, a town of Tuscany, in the Siennese, on the river Chiano, 35 m. S. E. of Sienna.

Chintaja, or **Kutajah**, a town of Asiatic Turkey, capital of Natolia Proper. Here are several mosques, and three Armenian churches; and in the vicinity are some warm baths. It stands at the foot of a mountain, near the river Pursak, 75 m. S. E. of Bursa. Long. 30. 47. E. lat. 39. 16. N.

Chmielmik, a town of Poland, in Podolia, on an

island formed by the river Bog, 80 m. N. E. of Kaminiack. Long. 27. 50. E. lat. 49. 44. N.

Choco, a bay of Colombia, in the Pacific Ocean. There is a town named Buenaventura, at the mouth of a river, falling into this bay, in the lat. of 3. 50. N.

Choco, is also the name of a district in Colombia, lying between the two first western ridges of the Andes, between the 6th and 8th degrees of N. lat. The river Atrato intersects this district from south to north, falling into the Gulf of Darien; the head waters of this river were united in 1788 by the Canal de Rispadura, with the river St. Juan, falling into the Pacific Ocean about 20 m. N. W. of Buenaventura.

Chocout, t. Susquehanna, Co. Pa.

Chocatus, or *Flat Heads*, a tribe of Indians in the State of Mississippi and Alabama. They are about 20,000 in number, and possess a fertile soil producing cotton which they manufacture into cloth for their own use. Within a few years their condition has been much improved, and the state of agriculture among them is quite respectable. They have missionary stations in their territory at Elliot, Emmaus, Goshen, Hebron, May-hew and other places.

Chocim, a town and fortress of Moldavia, situate on the south bank of the Dneister, 110 m. N. N. W. of Jassy, and 15 S. W. of Kamienic, in Podolia. Chocim was the scene of repeated conflicts between the Turks and Poles, during the integrity of Poland, and since its dissolution between the Turks and Russians, till it was finally ceded to the latter power in 1812 and it is now included in the government of Podolia.

Choisul, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, 12 m. N. E. of Langres.

Chollet, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire, with a castle, 27 m. S. S. W. of Angers. Pop. about 4,800.

Cholm, or *Kolm*, a town of Russia, in the government of Pskov, on the river Lovat, 180 m. S. of Petersburg.

Cholmogor, or *Kolmogor*, a town in the government of Archangel, situate on an island in the river Dwina, 30 m. S. of the city of Archangel.

Cholula, a city of Mexico, in the intendancy of Puebla, and about seven miles west of the city of Puebla. Previous to the irruption of the Spaniards into Mexico, Cholula was the seat of government of an independent state, which, in conjunction with three other adjoining republics, had resisted the authority of the Mexicans for several centuries. Cortes halted at Cholula, on his way to the city of Mexico, in 1519, at which time it contained about 200,000 inhabitants, who carried on extensive manufactures of cotton cloths, jewelry, and earthenware. It was also the chief place of religious resort in all Mexico, having a temple in the shape of a pyramid, of great extent and magnificence; it had also, at that time, not less than 400 other places of worship. Cholula is now, comparatively, an inconsiderable place, having only about 15,000 inhabitants, being eclipsed in splendour and importance by Puebla.

Chonad, or *Csonad*, an episcopal town of Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the south bank of the north branch of the Marosch River, 25 miles above its entrance into the Theiss, at Zegedin.

Cheptank, a river of Delaware and Maryland, flowing into the Chesapeake Bay.

Chorassan, or *Khorassan*, a province of Persia,

extending from the lat. of 32. to 39. N. and from 54. 30. to 93. of E. long. containing an area of about 147,000 square miles. It is bounded on the west by the Great Salt Desert, Mazenderan, and the Caspian Sea; north by the Bay of Balkan, and the Desert of Karakum; N. E. by the main branch of the Gihon Amu, or Oxus River, which divides it from Great Bucharia, east by the territory of Balk; S. E. by the Lake Zeresh, or Dura, which divides it from Segistan, and the extreme south, projects upon the Desert of Kerman. A ridge of the Gaur Mountains intersects the east side of the province, from south to north; and east of this ridge is the Magrab River, which falls into the Oxus at Amol. Another river, with several tributary streams, rises near Herat, in the S. E. corner of the province, and runs in a N. W. direction into the Bay of Balkan. Meshid, in the latitude of 37. 35. N. and 57. 15. E. long. is the capital of the province; the other chief towns are Herat, Badkis, Zenzan, Abiverd, &c.

Chorley, a town in Lancashire, Eng. It is seated on the line of the Liverpool, Lancaster, and Leeds canal, 22 m. N. W. of Manchester, on the road to Preston, from which it is distant 9 miles. Chorley participates largely in that great business for which Lancashire is so celebrated, viz. the cotton manufacture. In 1825, there were four large establishments for spinning, upwards of twenty for weaving (chiefly muslins,) six for printing of calicoes, with a proportionate number for dyeing, bleaching, reed-making, &c. In the neighbourhood are quarries of ashlar, flag, and millstone; and mines of coal, lead, and alum, and also carbonate of barytes. It holds four fairs annually. The population in 1801, 4,516; and in 1821, 7,315.

There are six villages in different parts of England named *Chorlton*, all inconsiderable.

Choule, a town of Hindoostan, on the coast of Concan, with a harbour for small vessels, which is fortified. It is 24 m. S. of Bombay.

Chowan, a county of North Carolina, containing about 100 square miles, bounded on the east by the Chowan River, at its influx into Albemarle Sound. Pop. 6,688. Edenton is the chief town.

Christburg, a town of West Prussia, with a castle on a hill, situate on the Sorge, 15 m. S. E. of Marienburg.

Christchurch, a borough in Hampshire, Eng. with considerable trade in knit silk stockings and watch-strings. It returns two members to parliament. Here are the remains of a castle and a priory; and the church is a large and interesting structure. It is seated on the Little Avon, opposite the influx of the Stour, about half a mile above the entrance of the united stream into the British Channel, 25 m. S. of Salisbury, and 100 S. W. of London. Pop. in 1821, 4,644.

Christian, a western county of Kentucky, the south end of which borders on Tennessee. It is watered by several streams, which, after being united into one, run west into Cumberland River. Pop. 12,694. Hopkinsville, in the centre of the county, is the chief town.

Christian, a township of Lawrence Co. Arkansas.

Christiana, a town of Delaware, in Newcastle county. It stands on a navigable creek of its name, 4 m. S. W. of Newcastle.

Christiansburg, a town of Virginia, chief of Montgomery county, situate on the west side of the Alleghany Mountains, near a branch of the Kanahwa, 170 m. W. S. W. of Richmond. Long. 80. 50. W. lat. 37. 5. N.

Christianburg, a fort of Guinea, on the Gold Coast, subject to the Danes. Long. 1. 55. E. lat. 4. 10. N.

Christiansville, p.t. Mecklenburg Co. Va.

Christianfeld, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, built by a society of Moravians, under the protection of Christian VII. All articles manufactured here are of excellent quality. It is 8 m. N. of Hadersleben.

Christiania, the capital of Norway, and an episcopal see, in the government of Aggerhuys, situate at the extremity of a fertile valley, forming a semicircular bend along the shore of the Bay of Biorning, which forms the north extremity of the Gulf of Christiania. It is divided into the city, the suburbs of Waterlandt, Peterwigen, and Fierdingen, the fortress of Aggerhuys, and the old town of Opaloe. The city was rebuilt in its present situation by Christian IV. after a plan designed by himself. The streets are carried at right angles to each other, and uniformly 40 feet broad. It covers a considerable extent of ground, but has not more than 10,000 inhabitants. The castle of Aggerhuys is built on a rocky eminence on the west side of the bay, at a small distance from the city. Opaloe was the site of the old city, burnt in 1624; it contains the episcopal palace. Christiania has an excellent harbour, and its principal exports are tar, soap, iron, copper, deals and alum. It is 30 miles from the open sea, and 290 N. by W. of Copenhagen. Long. 10. 50. E. lat. 59. 50. N.

Christianopol, a strong seaport of Sweden, in Blekingen, seated on the Baltic, 13 m. N. E. of Carlsrona. Long. 15. 47. E. lat. 56. 26. N.

Christiansand, a seaport of Norway, capital of a province of the same name, which is famous for iron mines. It is seated at the mouth of the Torrisdals, on the north shore of the Scagerack opposite the isle of Fleckeren, 110 m. E. S. E. of Stavanger, and 120 S. S. W. of Christiania. Long. 8. 40. E. lat. 58. 25. N.

Christianstadt, a fortified town of Sweden, in Blekingen, built by Christian IV. of Denmark, when the country was in the power of that crown. The chief trade is in alum, pitch, and tar; and it has manufactures of cloth and silken stuffs. The town is seated in a marshy plain, on the river Helge-a, which is navigable only for small craft, 57 m. W. by S. of Carlsrona. Long. 14. 10. E. lat. 56. 25. N.

Christianstadt, a seaport of Russian Finland, at the mouth of a river, on the Gulf of Bothnia, 155 m. N. by W. of Abo. Long. 21. 28. E. lat. 62. 40. N.

Christiansund, a town of Norway, in the island of Fossen, with a commodious harbour and wharf. The chief trade is in timber. It is 36 m. W. S. W. of Drontheim.

Christinahem, a town of Sweden, in Wermland, at the east end of the lake Wenner, 30 m. S. E. of Carlstadt.

Christini, St. the principal of the islands called Marquesas. See *Marquesas*.

Christmas Island, an island in the Pacific Ocean, so named by Cook, who first landed here on Christmas day, 1777. It is 45 miles in circumference, uninhabited, and destitute of fresh water; but has abundance of fine turtle. Long. 157. 30. W. lat. 1. 50. N.

Christmas Sound, a bay on the south coast of Terra del Fuego, so named by Cook, who passed here the 26th December, 1774. The country is barren, and the refreshments to be got here are

chiefly wild fowl. Long. 70. 3. W. lat. 55. 22. S.

Christophe de Laguna, St. the capital of the isl and of Teneriffe. Here the courts of justice are held, and the governor has a palace; but he commonly resides at St. Cruz. It stands on an eminence, in an extensive fertile plain, and has several fountains supplied with water from the neighbouring heights by an aqueduct. The lake, from which it has been supposed to take its name, is now a very inconsiderable piece of water. Long. 16. 11. W. lat. 29. 29. N.

Christopher, St. or St. Kitts, one of the Leeward Islands, in the West Indies, 60 m. W. of Antigua, the N. W. end being divided by a narrow strait from the small island of Nevis. It was formerly inhabited by the French and English; but, in 1713, it was ceded to the latter; taken by the French in 1782, but restored to the English again in the following year. It is 15 miles long and 4 broad, with high mountains in the middle, whence rivulets flow. Between the mountains are dreadful rocks, horrid precipices, and thick woods; and in the S. W. parts, hot sulphurous springs at the foot of them. Basseterre is the capital.

Christorf, a town of Bohemia, in the north part of the circle of Bunslau, 6 m. S. S. E. from Krottan.

Chroberg, a town of Austrian Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz, 52 m. W. of Sandomirz.

Chrudim, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name, which is remarkable for a great number of fish ponds, and an excellent breed of horses. It stands on the river Chrudinka, 10 miles above its entrance into the Elbe, 46 m. E. S. E. of Prague.

Chucuito, a town of Peru, in the diocese of Paz, on the west side of Lake Titicaca, called also the Lake of Chucuito, 130 m. N. W. of Paz. Long. 70. 26. W. lat. 16. 20. S.

Chudleigh, a town in Devonshire, Eng. The neighbourhood is famous for its cider, and for a stupendous rock of bluish limestone, called Chudleigh marble, in which is a large cavern. This town was almost destroyed by fire in 1807. It is seated near the Teign, 9 m. S. W. of Exeter, and 185 W. by S. of London. Pop. in 1821, 2,069.

Chuganessiri, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Cabul, on a river of the same name, 80 m. E. of Cabul. Long. 70. 8. E. lat. 34. 55. N.

Chukotskija, or *Tchouktschi*, a province of Siberia, and the most easterly of the dominions of Russia. It extends from 156. to 197. E. long. and from 63. to 73. N. lat. and is separated from America by Behring's Straits.

Chudmleigh, a town in Devonshire, Eng. on the river Taw, flowing into the Bristol channel, 21 m. N. W. of Exeter, and 194 W. by S. of London. Pop. in 1821, 1,506.

Chumbul, a considerable river of Hindoostan, rising near Ougein, in Malwa, and after a winding course of about 400 miles, falls into the Jumnah, about 90 m. below Agra.

Chunar, a fortress of Hindoostan in Allahabad, built on a rock, fortified all around by a wall and towers. It was unsuccessfully attempted by the English in 1764; but in 1772, it was ceded to them by the Nabob of Oude. It is seated on the south bank of the Ganges, 15 m. S. of Benars, and 140 W. by S. of Patna.

Chunab, a river of Asia, the chief of the five eastern branches of the Indus. It rises in the Thibetian Mountains, runs through Cashmere and joins the Indus 20 miles below Moultan. This river is the Acesines of Alexander

Chung-king, a city of China of the first rank, in the province of Setchuen; it is beautifully situated on a mountain, in the fork of a river which runs from north to south, into the Kiang-kou.

Chun-ning, another city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Yun-nen. Chun-ning may be considered the frontier city of China on the side of the Birman empire; it is seated on a stream, which falls into the Kiou-long, or Great River of Cambodia, and is only a few miles distant from another stream, which falls into the Maygue, or Great River of Siam. It is in lat. 34. 47. N. and 100. 15. of E. long.

Chun-te, a city of China, in Pe-tcheli, with nine cities of the third rank under its jurisdiction. It is 210 m. S. S. W. of Pekin.

Chuprah, a large town of Hindoostan, in Bahar, on the north bank of the Ganges, 23 m. N. W. of Patna.

Chupisaca. See *Plata*.

Churbar, a seaport of Persia, on the coast of Mekran; it is seated on the east shore, near the entrance of a bay, of the same name in the lat. of 25. 16. N. and 60. 24. of E. long.

Church, there are 30 towns and villages in different parts of England, the names of which are preceded by Church, but none that claim any particular notice; the most considerable are Church Staunton, in Devonshire, and Stretton, in Shropshire.

Church Hill, villages in Queen Anne's, Co. Maryland and Abbeville Dis. S. C.

Churchtown, p.v. Lancaster Co. Pa.

Churchville, p.v. Middlesex Co. Va.

Chusan, an island on the east coast of China, with a town called Ting-hai, and a much frequented harbour. Long. 122. 30. E. 30. 0. N.

Chusistan. See *Cusistan*.

Chiampa, or *Tsiampa*, a small kingdom of Asia, bounded on the north by Cochinchina, S. E. by the China Sea, W. and N. W. by Cambodia. It is more elevated than Cambodia, but not so fertile; having tracts of sand intersected with rocks. The productions are cotton, indigo, and silk. The inhabitants are much employed in fishing. Cape St. James, at the S. E. extremity of the territory is in lat. 10. 18. N. and 107. 10. E. long.; from this point the coast lies in a direction E. N. E. for about 200 miles. There are two or three small harbours along the coast, of which Ceir Bay, about 140 m. E. N. E. of Cape St. James, is the most considerable.

Ciacole, a town of Hindoostan, capital of one of the northern Circars. It is 150 miles N. E. of Rajamundry, and 308 E. N. E. of Hydrabad. Long. 84. 8. E. lat. 18. 16. N.

Cicero, p.t. Onondaga Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,808.

Ciclut, a frontier town of Dalmatia, on a rocky hill, on the west bank of the Narenta. It was taken from the Turks, by the Venetians, in 1694, and is 6 m. S. W. of Narenta. Long. 18. 22. E. lat. 43. 29. N.

Cilley, a town of Germany, in Stiria, capital of a circle of the same name. It has a considerable trade in merchandize going to and from Vienna and Trieste; and is seated on the Saan, where it receives the Koding, and becomes navigable, 58 m. S. by W. of Gratz. Long. 15. 19. E. lat. 46. 21. N.

Cimbrisham, a seaport of Sweden, in Schonen. 24 m. S. of Christianstadt. Long. 14. 21. E. lat. 55. 33. N.

Cinaloa, or *Silonia*, a province and town of Mexico, in the intendancy of Sonora, on the gulf of

California. The Aborigines in this province are robust and warlike, and were with difficulty brought to submit to the Spaniards, about the year 1771. This province produces abundance of maize, legumes, fruits, and cotton, and abounds in the richest gold mines. The town is seated on a river of the same name, and contains about 9,500 inhabitants. Long. 109. 35. W. lat. 26. 15. N.

Cincinnati, the largest town of the state of Ohio, and the capital of Hamilton County. It is seated on the north bank of the Ohio river, about two miles below the entrance of the Licking, from the state of Kentucky, and 20 above the entrance of the Great Miami, and about 600 above the entrance of the Ohio into the Mississippi, in the lat. of 39. 7. N. and 7. 30. W. long. of Washington city. Cincinnati has increased in population and importance more rapidly than any other town in the Union. The population which in 1805 did not exceed 500, in 1830 amounted to 26,515 with indications of still greater increase. It has extensive flour and saw-mills, worked by steam, and various manufactures. It carries on a very extensive traffic with New Orleans, in exchanging the agricultural productions of the state of Ohio for tropical and other foreign articles; and is the most important city of all the territory of America west of the Alleghany Mountains. It is regularly built in squares and many of the structures are handsome. It has a college and a medical institution.

Cineff, a town of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, in the neighbourhood of which excellent manna is collected. It is 20 m. west of Palermo.

Cineya, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, 17 m. S. E. of Namur, and 37 S. W. of Liege.

Cinque Ports, certain ports on the south coast of England, opposite France, so called on account of their being five in number, when their first charter was granted by William I. in 1077. These were Dover, Hastings, Hythe, Romney and Sandwich; to which were afterwards added Winchelsea, Seaford, and Rye. The king appointed a constable of Dover castle (who is now called Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports) and invested him with the command of these ports, whose inhabitants had considerable privileges and immunities, for which they were to supply the government with 57 ships, at 40 days notice and to pay their crews during 15 days. At that period, the opulent traders of London were styled barons; a privilege that was enjoyed likewise by the merchants of these ports; each of which at present returns two members to parliament, the representatives being styled barons of the Cinque Ports. Their other privileges are now become nominal. See each place under its respective head.

Cinque Villas, a town of Portugal, in Beria, 6 m. N. E. of Almeida.

Cintegabelle, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, on the frontier of Arriege, 17 miles south of Toulouse. Pop. about 3,000.

Cintra, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, situated between the mountains of Cintra, on the north side of the entrance of the Tagus. Here was a palace built by the Moors, which was destroyed by an earthquake, in 1655, and rebuilt by king Joseph. It is 12 m. N. W. of Lisbon, by the inhabitants of which place it is much frequented as an occasional retreat; and is distinguished for the convention concluded at it, on the 22nd August, 1808, between the English general Dalrymple and the French general Junot.

Ciotat La, a seaport of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone, defended by a strong fort. It is famous for muscadine wine, and seated on the Bay of Laquee, 14 m. S. E. of Marseilles.

Circars, five provinces of the Deccan of Hindoostan, on the Bay of Bengal. They were originally denominated Northern, from their position in respect to the Carnatic.—Under the Mogul dynasty the government of these provinces was vested in the nizams of the Deccan, and were assigned to the French in 1753, for arrears of pay claimed by them for auxiliary troops, with which they had supplied the nizams. In 1759 they were conquered from the French by the English; and in 1765 were formally ceded by the Great Mogul, Shah Alum, to the English East India Company, during the governorship of lord Clive. Four of these provinces, viz. Guntoor, Codapilly, Ellore, and Rajamundry, comprise about 7,000 square miles of territory, between the Mouths of the Krishna and Godavery rivers, and the line of 16. to 17. of north latitude, and the fifth, Ciscole, extends in a N.E. direction along the shore of the Bay of Bengal, from the Godavery River, in the latitude of 17. N. for about 280 miles, to the lake Chilka, and is about 60 miles in mean breadth. This is the district from whence 500,000 to 600,000 pieces of cotton manufactured goods were formerly imported into England, under the name of long cloths, Sallampores, and calicoes; and handkerchiefs under the name of Mazulipatams, &c.; it is also fertile in maize. Ciscole is now divided into two districts, viz. Ganjam and Vizigipatam, and the other four circars resolved into three districts, viz. Rajamundry, Mazulipatam, and Guntoor.

Circassia, a country of Asia, lying between the 44th and 45th degrees of north lat. and longitudinally between the Black Sea, the Sea of Azof and the Caspian; its precise boundaries are very undefined; the Caucasian Mountains dividing it from the territories of the Abkhaz, may be considered as forming its boundary on the south; but the habits of the people being completely predatory, they acknowledge no boundary but that prescribed by the force of arms. It was formerly governed by several princes; but is now almost wholly subject to Russia, and included in the government of Caucasus. It contains the districts of Great Cabarda, Little Cabarda, Beslen, Temirgoi, Abasech, Beeduch, Hatukai, and Bahani. From the peculiarly advantageous local circumstances of this country, and the extraordinary courage, and military genius of its inhabitants, it might become independent and very formidable were they united under one chief; but they are entirely a predatory people, divided into many different and hostile tribes; and want that spirit of unity necessary to make their power effectual. The Cabardians are the most powerful race, and their superiority has introduced a general imitation of their manners among their neighbours, so that from a description of these, an idea may be formed of all the rest. They are divided into three classes, the princes, the usdens, or nobles and the vassals, or people. The people are divided into certain portions, who are each governed by a princely family; the eldest of whom is considered as chief, and the judge, protector, and father of the vassals. His person is sacred; but he cannot be a landholder. His property is nothing more than his arms, horses, slaves, and what tribute he can occasionally exact from foreign powers.

They are with difficulty distin-

guished from their subjects, their dress and food being the same, and their houses little better. The usdens are chosen by the princes from among the people; and are their officers, the executors of the law, the ministers of the legislature. Both the usdens and the people are proprietors of land. There does not appear to be any written law: the people are governed by a kind of common law, founded on a collection of ancient usages. They have a few manufactures; and their tillage produces scarcely sufficient for their own subsistence. The principal articles of commerce are sheep and horses, particularly the latter, which sell at a high price, being much esteemed. The balance of trade would, however, be considerably against them, were it not for the slaves they make in their predatory excursions. They have no money, and all their commerce is carried on by exchange. They almost universally subsist by robbery, being trained to it from their very cradle. This disposition naturally produces a bold adventurous spirit: they are expert horsemen, and able warriors, being in general stout and well made.



Their women are famed for their beauty; and chiefly supply the seraglios of Persia and Turkey. Those that are thus sold are, however, chiefly slaves, or their descendants. They sell from 200. to 1000. according to their beauty. The women participate in the general character of the nation, taking pride in the courage of their husbands, and loading them with reproaches when defeated. They are kept extremely close; and the greatest reserve subsists between the married pairs. Their habitations are usually two huts, one for the husband, and the reception of strangers; and the other for the wife and family. The Circassians were formerly Christians; but, for want of instruction and written laws, they content themselves with a bare profession of being Christians or Mahometans. They have no letters of their own; and those who wish to write their language are obliged to make use of Arabian characters.

Circleville, p.t. Pickaway Co. Ohio on the Scioto. An ancient Indian fortress of a circular shape at this spot gave name to the town. Pop. 1,136.

Cirencester, commonly called *Ceister*, a borough in Gloucestershire, Eng. The ruins of the walls are yet visible; it had also a castle and an abbey, and here three Roman roads, the *Foss*, *Irmia*, and *Icknild*, crossed each other. It is one of the greatest marts in the country for wool; and has a manufacture of carriers knives, highly valued, and two public breweries; the church is a very stately edifice. It is seated on the banks of the little river Churn, 18 m. S. E. of Gloucester, and 59 W. of

London. It communicates both with the Severn and the Thames, by a canal. Pop. in 1821, 4,987.

Cirie, a town of Piedmont, seated on the Doria, near the foot of the Alps, 8 m. N. N. W. of Turin. Pop. 3,500.

Cirknitz. See *Czirnitz*.

Cismar, a town of Lower Saxony, in Holstein, seated near the Baltic, 17 m. north of Travemünde.

Citadella, or *Ciudella*, a seaport and the capital of Minorca, surrounded by walls and bastions, with a good harbour at the N. W. point of the island. Long. 3. 11. E. lat. 39. 58. N.

Citadella, an inland town of the Venetian territory, 25 m. N. W. of Venice. Pop. about 6,000.

Citta di Castello, a city of Italy, with a castle, capital of a district of the same name, west of the Apennines, seated on the Tiber, 27 m. S. W. of Urbino.

Citta Nuova, a town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, on the Gulf of Venice, 10 m. S. of Loreto.

Citta Nuova, a seaport of Istria, and a bishop's see, seated on an isthmus, at the mouth of the Queto, which forms a good harbour, 26 m. S. S. W. of Capo d'Istria. Long. 13. 47. E. lat. 45. 32. N.

Citta Vecchia, a fortified city of Malta, formerly the capital of the island, and still the seat of the bishopric. The most remarkable edifices are the palace of the grand master, and the cathedral. Here are extensive catacombs, about 15 feet below the surface of the rock in which they are cut; they contain streets formed with such regularity, that the title of Subterranean City has been given to this place. Near the city is the Grotto of St. Paul, divided into three parts by iron grates; in the furthest part is an altar, and a statue of the saint, in white marble. This old city was considerably larger than at present; for the new city, Valetta, being more conveniently seated, has drawn away the greater number of its inhabitants. It stands on a hill, in the interior of the island, 6 m. W. by S. of Valetta.

City Point, p.v. Prince George Co. Va. on James River at the mouth of the Appomattox.

Ciudad Real, a town of Spain, capital of Mancha. The inhabitants are noted for dressing leather for gloves. It is two miles from the Guadiana, and 98 S. of Madrid.

Ciudad Real, a city of Chiapa. See *Chiapa dos Españoles*.

Ciudad Rodrigo, a town of Spain in Leon, and a bishop's see, seated on the river Aguada, on the frontier of Portugal. It was taken by the French in 1810, and retaken by the English in 1811; 50 m. S. W. of Salamanca.

Civita Castellana, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, seated on a high rock, at the foot of which is a river that flows into the Tiber, 25 m. N. of Rome.

Civita Chieti, a city of Naples, capital of Abruzzo Citeriore, and an archbishop's see. It contains four churches and nine convents, and is situate on a mountain, near the river Pescara, a few miles above its entrance into the Adriatic, 28 m. E. of Aquila, and 96 N. of Naples.

Civita di Friuli a town of Italy, in Friuli, seated on the Natissina, 10 m. E. of Udina.

Civita di Penna, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ulteriore, near the river Salino, 25 m. N. E. of Aquila.

Civita Ducale, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo

Ulteriore, on the River Velino, 10 m. W. of Aquila.

Civita Mandonia, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, near which are the ruins of the famous city of Sybaris. It is seated on the Gulf of Taranto, at the influx of the Crati, 3 m. N. by E. of Cosenza.

Civita Vecchia, a strong seaport of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with an arsenal. The chief exports are puzzolana, and a superior kind of alum, prepared at Tolfa. Here the pope's galleys are stationed, and it is a free port. It was taken by the French in 1798, and retaken by the Austrians and Russians in 1799. It is 35 m. N. W. of Rome. Long. 11. 46. E. lat. 42. 5. N.

Civitaella, a town of Naples, in Otranto, 5 m. N. of Taranto.

Civray. See *Sivray*.

Clackmannanshire, a county of Scotland, bounded on the S. and S. W. by the Forth, and on all other sides by Perthshire. It is nine miles long and six broad; produces good corn and pasture, and plenty of coal and salt. It has also veins of lead, cobalt, and antimony. Alloa is the principal town. It has a population of 12,000, one third of whom are engaged in trade and manufactures.

Clackmannan, a parish and town of the above county. The parish comprises nearly four-fifths of the county, and contains about 800 acres of woodland. The town is seated on an eminence, and has a harbour formed by the Devon, at its influx with the Forth. On the top of a hill, 190 feet above the level of the Forth, is a square tower, which derives its name from the illustrious Robert Bruce, whose great sword and casque are here preserved. It is 27 m. W. N. W. of Edinburgh. In 1821 the parish contained 4,056 inhabitants, about a fourth of which inhabited the town.

Clagenfurt, a town of the Austrian empire, capital of Lower Carinthia. It has a strong wall, and contains six churches and three convents. Here is a manufacture of cloth, and a considerable one of white lead. This town was taken by the French in 1797, and again in 1809, when they demolished the fortifications. It stands on the river Glan, which falls into the Drave, 148 m. S. W. of Vienna. Pop. about 10,000.

Clair, St. a lake of North America, between the lakes Huron and Erie, 90 miles in circumference. It receives the waters of the lakes Superior, Michigan, and Huron, and also of the River Thames, from Upper Canada, in the lat. of 42. 32. N. and discharges them, through the strait called Detroit, into the lake Erie.

Clair, St. a county in the state of Illinois, the west side of which borders on the Mississippi River in the lat. of 38. 30. N. Pop. 7,092. Belleville is the chief town. St. Clair is also the name of a township in Alleghany County, and of another in Bedford County, both in Pennsylvania.

Clairec, or *Cleurec*, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne. Corn and tobacco are cultivated, and a great deal of wine and brandy made here. It is seated in a valley, on the river Dort, 13 m. N. W. of Agen. Pop. about 6,000.

Clatsop, a county of the state of Mississippi, bounded on the south by the Big Black, and north by the Yazoo Rivers, and on the west for about 25 miles by the Mississippi River, between the lat. of 32. and 33. north. It is about 8 miles only in mean breadth. Pop. 9,818. Port Gibson is 78 m. N. W. by W. of Monticello, is the chief town.

Claborna, is also the name of another county, on the north frontier of East Tennessee, intersected in a N. E. direction by Clinch, a ridge of the Alleghany Mountains; it is bounded on the south by Clinch River, and intersected on the N. W. by Powell's River, whose united streams, with the Holston, form the Tennessee River. Pop. 8,470. Tazewell, north of the Mountain Ridge, and 222 m. E. N. E. of Murfreesborough, is the chief town.

Clamecy, a town of France, in the department of Nievre. Before the late revolution, the chapel of an hospital in the suburb was the provision for the bishop of Bethlehem, who was fixed here in 1180, after the Christians had been driven from the Holy Land. Clamecy is seated at the confluence of the Beuvron with the Yonne, 35 m. N. E. of Nevers. Pop. about 5,300.

Clapham, a village in Surrey, an appendage to the British metropolis, 4 m. S. of London Bridge. It is composed of a number of very neat houses, built round an extensive common, presenting a very rural, picturesque, and interesting scene. The houses are occupied chiefly as the private residences of the upper class of shopkeepers, incumbents of public offices, and merchants of the metropolis. In proof of the agreeableness of its situation, the population, which in 1801 was 3,864, in 1821 was 7,151.

Clapton, *Upper and Lower*. See *Hackney*.

Clara, *St.* a small island of Pera, in the Bay of Guayaquil, 70 m. S. W. of Guayaquil. Long. 82. 20. W. lat. 2. 20. S.

Clare, a town in Suffolk, Eng. It is famous for the great men who have borne the title of earl and duke of it. Lionel, third son of Edward III. becoming possessed of the honour of Clare, by marriage, was created duke of Clarence; and that title has ever since belonged to a branch of the royal family. Here are the ruins of a castle; also of a priory, the house of which is now occupied by a farmer, and the chapel is a barn. Clare has a manufacture of baize, and is seated near the Stour, 15 m. S. of Bury St. Edmund, and 56 N. E. of London. Pop. in 1821, 1,487.

Clare, a maritime county in the province of Munster, on the west coast of Ireland, bounded on the north by Galway Bay, and south by the Shannon. It contains a good deal of mountainous surface; the valleys however are very fertile; and it breeds more horses than any other county in Ireland, beside a great number of cattle and sheep. Ennis, 113 m. W. by S. of Dublin, is the capital. Although it has 70 m. of sea-coast, it has no frequented harbour, its principal outport being Limerick. For subdivision, population, &c. see *Ireland*.

Clare, a parish and town on the north bank of the Shannon, in the preceding county. The parish in 1821 contained 3,019 inhabitants. The town, at the head of a bay, in the Shannon, 3 m. S. of Ennis, contained 505 of the above inhabitants. There is also another parish of the same name in the county of Galway, intersected by the river Clare, which falls into Lake Corrib, about 5 miles north of the town of Galway. Population of this parish 3,146.

Claremont, p.t. Sullivan Co. N. H. 97 m. from Portsmouth; 100 from Boston. The principal village is situated on Sugar River, a branch of the Connecticut. It is a flourishing town, with manufactures of woolen and paper. Pop. 2,526.

Claredon, a village in Wiltshire, Eng. near Salisbury. Here was once a royal palace, in

which the parliament was several times convened; the first time by Henry II. in 1164, who enacted the laws called the constitutions of Clarendon, by which the power of the clergy was restrained.

Claritza, a town of European Turkey, in Janna, at the mouth of the Fenco, in the Gulf of Salonica, 26 m. E. of Larissa.

Clark, or **Clarke**, the name of seven counties in different parts of the United States, as follows, viz. with the number of inhabitants in each, and the chief town:—

In Georgia	10,176	Watkinsville
Alabama	7,584	Clarkeville
Kentucky	13,052	Winchester
Ohio	13,074	Springfield
Indiana	10,719	Charlestown
Illinois	3,940	Clark
Arkansas	1,369	Clarke

Clarkeville, or **Clarksville**, the name of 9 towns in N. Y., Pa., Va., Geo., Alab., Missouri, Ten., Ohio and Indiana.

Clarkeborough, p.t. Jackson Co. Geo.

Clarksburg, p.t. Berkshire Co. Mass. Pop. 315. Also towns in Maryland, Va., Geo., Ken.; and Ohio.

Clarkson, p.t. Monroe Co. N. Y. Pop. 3,251.

Clarkstown, p.t. Rockland Co. N. Y. Pop. 2,298.

Clatsops Fort, at the mouth of the Oregon River, in the Pacific Ocean, named after a tribe of Indians inhabiting the banks of that river.

Claude, *St.* a town of France, in the department of Jura. It owes its origin to a celebrated abbey, which was secularized in 1742. The cathedral is extremely elegant; and here are many public fountains with large basins. It is seated between three high mountains, on the river Lison, 35 m. N. W. of Geneva. Pop. about 3,700. There is another town of the same name in the department of Charente; it is inconsiderable.

Claverack, a town of New York, in Columbia county, seated in a large plain, near a creek of its name, 2 m. E. of Hudson. Pop. 3,038.

Clavo, a town of the island of Corsica, 8 m. E. S. E. of Ajaccio.

Clausen, a town of Germany, in Tyrol, with a castle. The adjacent country produces a fine red wine. It stands on the river Eisack, 8 m. S. W. of Brixen.

Clausen, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, 5 m. S. of Wittlich.

Clausenburg, or **Colosnear**, a town of Transylvania, where the states of the province generally assemble. On one of the gates is an inscription in honour of Trajan. It suffered greatly by fire in 1798, at which period it contained about 13,000 inhabitants. It is seated on the Samos, 60 m. N. N. W. of Hermanstadt, and 225 E. S. E. of Vienna. Long. 23. 20. E. lat. 46. 55. N.

Clausthal, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Grubenhagen, and immediately contiguous to Zellerfeld. Here is a mint for coining money; and near it are some rich silver mines. It stands in the Hartz Mountains, 14 m. S. S. W. of Goslar, and 48 S. E. of Hanover. Pop. about 8,000.

Clausz, a town of Germany, in the Traun quarter of Upper Austria, 17 m. S. W. of Steyn.

Clay, or **Clay**, a village in Norfolk, Eng. seated on an arm of the sea, four miles N. N. W. of Holt. It has some large salt-works, and is frequented for sea-bathing. Pop. in 1821, 742.

Clay, an interior county in the S. E. part of

Kentucky, containing about 1,000 square miles of surface, thinly inhabited. Pop. 3,549. The south fork of the Kentucky River has its source in this county. Manchester is the chief town.

Claydon, there are five villages of this name in different parts of England, all inconsiderable.

Clayton, there are eight townships and villages of this name in different parts of England, all inconsiderable.

Clayton, there are eight townships and villages of this name in different parts of England, the most important of which is a township, containing 3,609 inhabitants, in the parish of Bradford, Yorkshire, *which see*. The others are unimportant.

Claysville, p.v. Washington Co. Pa. and Harrison Co. Ken.

Clayton, t. Perry Co. Ohio.

Claytonville, p.v. Rodin Co. Geo.

* * * There are eight other villages in different parts of England beginning with *Clay*.

Clear, Cape, the south point of a small island off the south extremity of Ireland, in the lat. of 51. 20. N. and 9. 37. W. long. It generally forms the point of departure, or commencement of the reckoning of vessels sailing out of St. George's Channel to the westward.

Clearfield, an interior county, in the west part of Pennsylvania, in which the western bank of the Susquehanna and several creeks have their source. Pop. 4,803. The chief town of the same name is about 200 m. N. N. W. of Philadelphia.

Clearfield, t. Butler Co. Pa.

Clear Stream, r. N. H. a branch of the Androscoggin.

Claguerec, a town of France, near the north frontier of the department of Morbihan, 11 m. N. W. of Pontivi. Pop. about 4,000.

Cleobury, a town in Shropshire, Eng. seated on the river Rea, 28 m. S. S. E. of Shrewsbury, and 137 N. W. of London. Pop. in 1821, 1,602.

Clerkenwell, one of the out-parishes, forming an integral part of the British metropolis, lying on the north side. The inhabitants, in 1801, amounted to 23,396, and in 1821, to 32,105, about 5,000 of whom were employed as lapidaries, working jewellers, and in all the various branches of the manufacture of clocks, watches, and time-keepers, which are here made in greater perfection than in any other part of the world. In this district are two or three extensive distilleries, several iron foundries, and various other manufactures, as also the works of the New River Company, which supply a great portion of the metropolis with water, conveyed by pipes into the several houses. Clerkenwell contains also a very elegant and spacious edifice, in which the sessions for the county of Middlesex are held; two extensive prisons, one appropriated as a house of correction for juvenile offenders, and the other, which has recently been much enlarged, to general purposes. It has a theatre for pantomime and aquatic exhibitions, called Sadler's Wells, and was formerly distinguished for an extensive establishment of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. This was destroyed by the rebels under Wat Tyler, in 1381, except the principal gate tower, which still remains entire, and forms one of the most interesting features of antiquity connected with the metropolis. It has two churches, but neither of them remarkable for their architecture; nor is the general aspect of this division of the metropolis in any

way imposing to the eye; but in the extent and value of its productions, it is entitled to rank among the most important.

Clerke, or *Sinde Isles*, two islands near the entrance of Behring's Strait, between the coasts of Kamtschatka and North America. They were seen by Cook in 1778, and so named in honour of captain Clerke, his second in command. They were both inhabited, and not unknown to the Russians. Long. 169. 30. W., lat. 63. 15. N.

Clermont, a city of France, capital of the department of Puy de Dome, and a bishop's see. It is seated on an eminence, and sometimes called Clermont Ferrand, since the town Montfer rand, about a mile distant to the N. E., was united under the name of a suburb; the cathedral, public squares, and walks, are very fine, but the streets are narrow, and the houses built of stone of a gloomy hue. In the neighbourhood are some mineral springs: and that of the suburb St. Allyre, has formed a natural bridge over the brook into which it falls, so that carriages can pass over. Clermont is the birthplace of the celebrated Pascal, and has manufactures of ratteens, druggets, serges, and leather. It is 215 m. S. by E. of Paris, and 10 W. of Lyons. Pop. about 16,000.

Clermont, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, on an eminence by the river Ayr, 12 m. W. by S. of Verdun.

Clermont, a town of France, in the department of Oise, on an eminence near the Bresche, 37 m. N. of Paris. *Clermont* is also the name of several other inconsiderable towns in different parts of France.

Clermont, a county in the state of Ohio, the south end of which is bounded by the Ohio River. It is about 30 miles from north to south, and from east to west. Pop. 20,466. Batavia is the chief town.

Clermont, p.t. Columbia Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,203.

Clermont de Lodeve, a town of France, in the department of Herault, with manufactures of cloth and hats; seated on an eminence near the Loquere, 80 m. S. S. E. of Lodeve, and 24 W. of Montpellier. Pop. about 5,500.

Clery, a town of France, in the department of Loiret, once famous for the pilgrimages to our lady of Clery. Here is the tomb of Louis XI., who appears in white marble as the saint and the patriot king. It is 9 m. S. S. W. of Orleans.

Cleveland, p.t. Cuyahoga Co. Ohio, on Lake Erie, at the junction of the Ohio canal with the waters of the lake. Pop. 1,076.

Cleves, a duchy of Westphalia, bordering on the S. E. part of Holland, divided into two parts by the Rhine. It is a fine country, variegated with hills, woods, fields, towns, and villages, and the chief rivers are the Rhine, Lippe, and Roer. The capital is Wesel.

Cleves, a city of Germany, and the capital of the duchy of Cleves. It is seated on the eastern side of three hills, two miles west of the Rhine; and has a castle, built in the time of Julius Cæsar. It is 70 m. N. N. W. of Cologne, and about the same distance E. by S. of Rotterdam. Pop. about 5,000.

Cleves, p.v. Hamilton Co. Ohio.

Cliff, a Saxon word implying a rock or high ground. There are six villages in different parts of England so named, probably from their situation (in a relative sense) on high ground. There

are three others named *Clifford*, in reference to their contiguity to a fordable stream; and 22 named *Clifton*, implying towns on a cliff, or high ground. None of these demand any particular notice, except *Clifton* contiguous to Bristol, to which city it forms a beautiful and interesting appendage; as its name implies, it is built on an eminence, at the foot of which, on the north bank of the Lower Avon, is a hot well, that contributes greatly to its advantage, by the numerous visitors who seek to avail themselves of the benefits of its restorative properties. The buildings of Clifton are in general elegant and commodious, and from their elevated site command extensive and beautiful prospects. The population, which in 1801 was only 4,457, in 1821 amounted to 8,811. See *Bristol*.

Clifford, t. Susquehanna Co. Pa.

Clinch, a river of Tennessee, flowing into the Tennessee river.

Clinton, a county at the N. E. extremity of the state of New York. It is bounded on the east for about 35 m. by Lake Champlain, which divides it from Vermont, and on the north, for about 32 miles, by the conventional line that separates the United States from Lower Canada. Pop. 19,344. Plattsburg is the chief town.

Clinton, an interior county in the S. W. part of the state of Ohio, in which one of the branches of the Little Miami River has its source. Pop. 11,292. Wilmington, in the centre of the county, is the chief town.

Clinton, p.t. Kennebec Co. Me. Pop. 2,125.

Clinton, a village in Oneida Co. N. Y. 9 m. S. W. of Utica. Hamilton College at this place was founded in 1812. It has 7 instructors and 77 students. The libraries have 6,000 volumes. There are 3 vacations in January, May and August of 13 weeks. Commencement is in August. *Clinton*, is also the name of 7 other towns in N. C., Geo., Ten., Ohio and Indiana.

Clithero, a borough town in Lancashire, Eng. seated on the east bank of the river Ribble, at the foot of Pendle Hill, on the confines of Yorkshire. It is a place of some antiquity, having the ruins of a castle built by the Lacys, in 1178; but was comparatively insignificant, until the early part of the present century, at which period the cotton manufacture was introduced. The population which in 1801 was only 1,368, and in 1811, 1,767, in 1821 had increased to 3,213. At the latter period it had two extensive works for spinning of cotton yarn, three for manufacturing of ditto, and one for printing of ditto. At the same period a neat edifice was erected for a town-hall; the church is also a neat edifice and it has a free grammar school. It communicates by a collateral cut with the Leeds and Liverpool canal, which facilitates the conveyance of large quantities of lime, dug in the vicinity of the town. It has a spring of water impregnated with sulphur. It holds a market on Saturday, and four fairs annually, and returns two members to parliament. It is 30 miles due north of Manchester, and 20 E. N. E. of Preston.

Clogher, a parish in the county of Tyrone, Ireland, which in 1821 contained 15,856 inhabitants, including a decayed city of the same name with 524 of the number. The city, which is the see of a bishop, is 20 m. W. by N. of Armagh, and 76 N. N. W. of Dublin.

Clon, there are about 100 parishes and towns in Ireland, beginning with *Clon*, among which the following are the most important, viz. :—

Clonahilly, a town of the county of Cork, Ireland, seated at the head of a bay on St. George's Channel. The principal part of the town is formed of a spacious square. Pop. in 1821, 4,033. It is 20 m. W. S. W. of Cork.

Clones, a town of Ireland, in the county of Monaghan, 61 m. N. by W. of Dublin. Pop. in 1821, 2,240. The parish of Clones extends into Fermanagh county, and contains an aggregate population of 15,362, including two other towns, viz. Royslea and Smithsborough, containing about 250 persons each.

Clonfert, a bishop's see, on the eastern confines of the county of Galway, Ireland. It is a miserable place, containing only 31 houses, 36 miles east of Galway, and 70 west of Dublin. There is a parish of the same name, in the county of Cork, containing 12,324 inhab.

Clonmell, a town partly in the county of Tipperary and partly in that of Waterford, Ireland. It is seated on the banks of the river Suir, over which is a bridge of 20 arches, 22 m. W. N. W. of the city of Waterford and 82 S. W. of Dublin. It is the assize town for the county of Tipperary, and returns one member to the parliament of the United Kingdom; and has considerable manufactures of woollens, a lunatic and orphan asylum, several schools, and other public buildings. It was the birth place of Sterne. Pop. in 1821, 15,890.

Clonmines, a small village at the head of Bannow Bay, 16 m. W. N. W. of Wexford.

Clontarf, a town on the north shore of Dublin Bay, two miles east of the city of Dublin. It has several neat residences in its vicinity, and is memorable in Irish history, for the last battle fought between the native Irish and the Danes, in 1015, which led to the expulsion of the latter from Ireland. Pop. 1,439.

Cloppenburg, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, 32 m. N. E. of Lingen.

Closter Neuburg, a town of Austria, with an Augustine convent of regular canons. It has a yard for ship-building, and is seated on the Danube, 7 m. N. N. W. of Vienna.

Closter Seem, or *Kloster Zeven*, a town of the duchy of Bremen, memorable for a convention entered into between the duke of Cumberland, and the duke of Richelieu, commander of the French armies, in 1758, by which 38,000 Hanoverians laid down their arms and were dispersed. It is 19 m. S. of Stade.

Cloud, St. a town of France, in the vicinity of Paris celebrated for its palace, which was the favourite residence of Napoleon.

Cloallty, a village in Devonshire, Eng. three m. E. N. E. of Hartland. It is built on the side of a steep rock, to which the houses seem fixed like pigeon-huts; and it has a good pier on the west shore of Barnstable Bay. Pop. 941.

Cloye, or *Clois*, town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire, 5 m. S. W. of Chateaudun.

Cloyen, a town of Ireland, on the east shore of Cork harbour, in the County of Cork, and a bishop's see, 16 m. E. of Cork. Pop. in 1821, 1,847.

Clundert, a town and fortress of South Holland, near an arm of the sea, called Hollands Diep. In 1793, it was taken by the French, who were obliged to evacuate it soon after; but it surrendered to them in 1795. It is 9 m. S. E. of Williamstadt.

Cluny, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, with a late famous Benedictine

abbey, seated on the Croasne, 13 m. N. W. of Macon.

Cluses, a town of Savoy, in Faucigny, seated on the Arve, 22 m. S. E. of Geneva.

Clywd, a river of Wales, which rises in the middle of Denbighshire, runs N. through a fertile valley of the same name, and having entered Flintshire flows into the Irish Sea, 6 miles below St. Asaph.

Clyde, a river of Scotland, which rises in the south part of Lanarkshire, passes by Lanark, Hamilton, Glasgow, Renfrew, Dunbarton, and Port Glasgow to Greenock, where it enters an arm of the sea, called the Frith of Clyde. This river runs, for several miles, between high rocks, and in its course forms several cataracts: is deservedly celebrated for its romantic and diversified scenery, and has several extensive cotton, and other works on its banks. At Glasgow it becomes navigable; and 6 miles below that city it is joined by the Great Canal from the Forth.

Clyde, Frith of, an inlet of the sea, between the coast of Ayrshire, and the Isle of Arran, which opens into the north channel, between the N. E. end of Ireland and Scotland.

Clythness, a cape of Scotland, on the S. E. coast of the county of Caithness. Long. 0. 33. E. lat. 58. 16. N.

Congo, a tributary stream of the great river Congo, in South Africa. It rises in Matamba, and runs a course nearly due north, falling into the Congo, about 100 m. above the Cataracts. It is supposed by some to be the main branch of the Congo.

Coanzo, a river of Africa, which rises in the interior parts, crosses the kingdoms of Matamba and Angola, and enters the Atlantic in lat. 9.20.S.

Coast Castle, Cape, the principal settlement of the English on the coast of Guinea, with a strong citadel. The Portuguese first formed an establishment here in 1610; but were soon after dislodged by the Dutch, who, in their turn, surrendered it to the English, in 1661. At the present period it appears increasing in commercial importance. It is in the lat. of 57. N. and 152. of W. long.

Cobbe, the capital of the territory of Darfur, in Zahara, North Africa, situate on the borders of Nubia, 150 m. W. S. W. of Sennar, and 500 S. E. of Mathan. Long. 28. 8. E. lat. 14. 11. N.

Cobbessacote, r. a branch of the Kennebec, which runs into that river at Gardiner, Me.

Cobham, a village in Surrey, Eng. on the river Mole, 7 m. S. W. of Kingston. It has several handsome villas, two medicinal springs, and a manufacture of iron and copper. Pop. in 1821, 1,340.

Cobi, called by the Chinese *Shamo*, a vast desert of Asia, extending from the 76th to the 110th degree of E. long. and lying between the 35th and 36th of N. lat. The western part of this vast district borders on Bochara, and the S. W. on Thibet. The Chinese province of *Kan-suh* (which see) projects into this desert, and the N. E. part stretches toward the frontiers of Asiatic Russia; but its limits are on every side too imperfectly defined to admit of any precise description. See, however, as well as *Kan-suh*, *Kara-Kum* and *Shing-King*.

Cobija, a town of Peru, on the coast of the desert of Atacama with a good harbour for vessels carrying the metals from the neighbouring mines. It is 250 miles south of Arica. Long. 34. 44. W. lat. 22. 30. S.

Coblentz, a strong city of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, situate at the conflux of the Rhine and the Moselle; with a bridge of boats over the former, and a stone-bridge over the latter. In the time of the Romans it was the station of the first legion by whom it was called *Confluentes*; and after them, the residence of the successors of Charlemagne; and at a later period, it was the capital of the grand duchy of Treves. It contains three large churches two of which are collegiate, a college, eight convents, &c. It is memorable for having been the chief rendezvous of the French emigrant princes at the commencement of the revolution. It was taken by the French in 1794, who retained it until the peace of 1814, when it was assigned to Prussia. It transmits large quantities of excellent wine, timber, and iron, by the Rhine, into Holland. It is 235 m. W. S. W. of Berlin, 420 W. N. W. of Vienna, and 260 E. S. E. of Paris. Long. 7. 32. E. lat. 50. 24. N. Pop. about 11,000.

Coblentz, a town of Switzerland, in the district of Bayden, at the conflux of the Aar and the Rhine. It is 10 m. N. N. W. of Baden.

Cobleskill, p.t. Schoharie Co. N. Y. Pop. 2,988.

Cobre, El, a town of the island of Cuba, 10 m. W. of St. Jago.

Coburg, Saxe, a principality, at the S. W. extremity of the circle of Upper Saxony, projecting into the circle of Franconia. It is one of the petty states of the Germanic confederacy. Its area is about 400 square miles; the population in 1824 was 80,012; its quota of soldiery for support of the confederacy being 800 men, and its total revenue equal to about £50,000. It emerged somewhat from obscurity in 1816, by the alliance of its prince, to the Princess Charlotte of England. It is a tolerably fertile district, intersected by the river Itsch, which runs from north to south into the Mayne, and contains, besides several villages, the towns of Hilburghausen, Einfeld, Sonneberg, Schalkaw, Neustadt, Heldburg, Umerstadt, and Coburg; and Konigsberg, with several villages insulated in the bishopric of Wurzburg.

Coburg, the capital of the preceding principality, is seated on the banks of the Itsch, 95 m. S. S. W. of Leipzig, and has a college, a fort, and a castle. Here are manufactures of porcelain, and of petrified wood, with which the country abounds, and it carries on some trade in wool. The government offices and town house form part of the sides of a spacious square. Pop. about 7,000.

Coca, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a strong castle for state prisoners; seated among mountains, on the river Eresma, 22 m. N. W. of Segovia.

Cochabamba, a district of South America, lying between the 62nd and 68th degrees of W. long. and the 16th and 19th of S. lat. and forming a part of the Republic of Bolivia. It is watered by several streams, all running from south to north, uniting on the northern frontier, to form the river Mainore, running through the government of Moxos and Brazil, where after the union of the Guapare, it is called the Madeira, falling into the Amazon. Cochabamba is an exceedingly fertile district; and the inhabitants, about 70,000 in number, seem to perfer the pursuits of agriculture, rather than of mining. The chief town of the same name is situate on the western confines of the province, in the lat. of 18. S. and about 200 miles east of Arica.

Cochece, r. N. H. a branch of the Salmon Fall river.

Cochelm, a town of Germany, seated on the Moselle, 25 m. S. W. of Coblenz.

Cochecton, t. Sullivan Co. N. Y. Pop. 438.

Cocherel, a town of France, in the department of the Eure; noted for a victory gained by Guesclin over the king of Navarre, in 1564. It is 7 m. E. of Evreux.

Cochin, a province of Hindoostan, on the coast of Malabar, towards the southern extremity of the Peninsula; a chain of islands flanks the whole extent of the coast. It is a very fertile district, and yields abundance of rice, pepper, and cocoa nuts, and excellent timber for ship-building. It was the first part of India where the Portuguese, after passing the Cape of Good Hope, formed a settlement; but their intrigues and extortions soon caused them to be repulsed from the main land; but they were allowed, in 1503, to erect a fortification on one of the islands, in the lat. of 9. 57. N. The fort surrendered to the Dutch in 1663, who, by their toleration of all religious pretensions, occasioned it to increase greatly in population. The natives of the province successfully resisted the Mahometan arms up to the period of 1776, when Hyder Ali, rendered them tributary; and the exaction being enforced with increased vigour under Tippee Saib, in 1791, the rajah sought the protection of the English; to whom the Dutch fort surrendered in 1795 and thereby the whole territory became subservient to the English. The fort is 120 m. S. by E. of Calicut.

Cochin China, a maritime kingdom of Asia, extending from Cape Varela-falsa, in the lat. of 12. 55. N. to Sinboo Bay, in the lat. of 16. N.; it is bounded on the west by a high mountain ridge, running parallel with the coast its whole extent, at the distance of 60 to 70 miles; this mountain ridge divides Cochin China from a vast desert, lying between the mountains and the great river Cambodia. The aborigines of Cochin China are called Moys, and reside chiefly on the western declivities of the mountains. To these strong holds they were driven, about the beginning of the 15th century, by the present possessors of the country. The aborigines are a savage people, and in features resemble the Caffres. The present inhabitants bear evident marks of being derived from the same stock as the Chinese; their religion is also the same, and most of their manners and customs. They are a courteous, affable, inoffensive race, rather inclined to indolence. The women are by far the most active sex, and merchants often employ them as their factors and brokers. The cities and towns have gates at the end of each street, which are shut every night. The houses are mostly of bamboo, covered with rushes or the straw of rice, and stand in groves of oranges, limes, plantains, and cocoa trees. Here is plenty of sugar, pepper, rice, yams, sweet potatoes, pumpkins, and melons; also ivory, musk, honey, and silk, and the edible birds'-nests. The climate is healthy, the summer heat being tempered by regular breezes from the sea. In September, October, and November is the rainy season, when the low lands are suddenly overflowed by torrents of water from the mountains; the inundations happen generally once a fortnight, and continue three or four days. In the three following months there are frequent rains, brought by cold northerly winds, which distinguish this country with a winter different from any other in the east. The inundations render the land fruitful, many parts producing three crops of grain in the year. Gold is taken almost pure from the

mines, and there are rich silver mines. The country is intersected by rivers, which are well calculated for promoting inland commerce, yet not large enough to admit vessels of great burden; but there are commodious harbours on the coast, particularly that of Turon, in the lat. of 16. 5. N. The vanity of the Chinese induces them to consider Cochin as a tributary province of their empire; but if any acknowledgment is made, it is merely nominal. The Cochin Chinese are the most brave and efficient of the eastern nations; they have hitherto held very little intercourse with Europeans, but carry on an extensive traffic with China and various parts of the eastern seas.

Cochranville, p.v. Chester Co. Pa.

Cocke, a county of E. Tennessee, bounded on the S. E. by a ridge of the Appalachian Mountains, called the Smoky Mountains, which divide it from North Carolina. It is intersected by the Big Pigeon and French Broad Rivers, which unite their streams towards the N. W. boundary of the county. Pop. 6,048. Newport is the chief town.

Cocker, a river which rises in the south of Cumberland, Eng. flows through the lakes of Buttermere, Cromack-water, and Lowes-water, and joins the Derwent, below Cockermouth.

Cockermouth, a borough in Cumberland, Eng. It stands on the Cocker, at its conflux with the Derwent, and between two hills, on one of which is a handsome church, and on the other the remains of a stately castle. It has manufactures of shalloons, coarse linen and woolen cloths, leather, and hats. It returns two members to parliament, and is 38 m. S. W. of Carlisle, and 305 N. N. W. of London. Pop. in 1821, 3,770.

Cocconato, a town of Piedmont, the birth place of Columbus, as some affirm, 20 m. east of Turin.

Cod, *Cape*, is the northern extremity of a peninsula, more than 120 miles in extent, and 10 to 15 in mean breadth, forming part of the state of Massachusetts. Cape Cod and the main land form a very spacious bay, about 50 miles each way; and Cape Cod and Cape Ann are the south and west points which form the open bay called Massachusetts Bay, leading to the harbour of Boston: the outer side of the peninsula forming Cape Cod is flanked by shoals, which render the navigation thereabouts dangerous. A light-house, on the Cape Point, is in lat. 42. 3. N. and 70. 6. W. long.

Codogno, a town of Italy, in the Lodessan, duchy of Milan, near the confluence of the Adda with the Po, 12 m. S. S. E. of Lodi.

Codomudi, a town of Hindoostan, in Coimbatore, seated near the Caverry, a little above the influx of the Noyelar, 23 m. S. E. of Bhawanikudal.

Codorus, a township in York Co. Pa.

Coesfeld, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, near the source of the Burkel, 18 m. west of Munster.

Coevorden, a fortified town of Holland, on the confines of Drenthe, Westphalia, and Overijssel, and one of the strongest places in the whole country. It stands in a morass, on the river Aa, 33 m. S. by E. of Groningen. It is the capital of Drenthe.

Cocymans, a town in Albany County, New York, on the west bank of the Hudson River, 14 m. S of Albany. Pop. 2,723.

Coffeesville, p.v. Clark Co. Alab.

Coggeshall, a town in Essex, Eng. with a manufactory of baize; seated on the north bank of the river Blackwater, seven miles west of Colchester, and 44 E. N. E. of London. Pop. in 1821, 2,896;

and a village of the same name, on the opposite side of the river, contains 362 inhabitants more.

Cognac, a town of France, in the department of Charente, with a castle, where Francis I. was born. It is celebrated for excellent brandy, and seated on the Charente, 17 m. west of Angoulême, and 40 east by south of Rochefort.

Cogne, a town of Piedmont, in a valley, and on a river of the same name. The mountains which surround it are rich in mines of iron and copper. It is six miles south of Aosta.

Cagni, or *Konick*, a city of Turkey, capital of Caramania, and the see of a Greek archbishop. The walls have 108 square towers at 40 paces distance from each other; and it has two large suburbs, into one of which the caravans and strangers retire. It has upwards of 100 mosques, and though much declined of late years, it is still a place of great trade, and seated on the east side of a ridge of lofty mountains, in a country abounding in corn, fruit, pulse, and cattle, 380 m. S. E. of Constantinople, and about the same distance due east of Smyrna.

Cohasset, a town on the south coast of Massachusetts Bay, just without the entrance to Boston harbour, 26 m. S. W. of Boston. Cohasset has a tolerably good harbour; but a ledge of rocks at its entrance renders its approach dangerous. Pop. 1,227.

Cokeos Falls, a village eight miles due north of Albany, in New York; it is seated on the banks of the Mohawk River, over which is a bridge, about a mile and a half above its entrance into the Hudson; about three-quarters of a mile higher up, the Mohawk, being about 350 yards wide, pours down its waters over a precipice in an unbroken sheet, a height of 70 feet perpendicular and next to Niagara, forms the grandest cascade in the state of New York.

Cotimbatoré, a province of the peninsula of Hindoostan, lying south of Mysore, to which it was lately subject, but ceded to the English on the final defeat of Tippoo in 1799. It is 110 miles long and 70 broad; and is divided by the river Noyelur into two districts, North and South, of which Bhawanikudal and Daraporam are the chief towns.

Cotimbatoré, a town of Hindoostan, the ancient capital of the province of the same name. It was taken by general Meadows in 1790, and retaken in 1791 by Tippoo, who soon after destroyed the fort. It contains 2,000 houses, an extensive mud palace, and a tolerable mosque, built by Tippoo, who sometimes resided here; but it has no large temple. The palace now serves as a barrack for a regiment of British cavalry. The chief manufactures are muslins, and cotton cloths; and these, with cotton wool and thread, tobacco, sugar, and betel leaf are the principal articles of trade. It is 100 m. S. by E. of Seringapatam. Long. 77. 6. E. lat. 11. 0. N.

Coimbra, a city of Portugal, capital of Beira, and a bishop's see, with a celebrated university, the only one in Portugal, transferred hither from Lisbon in 1306, where it was originally founded in 1290. The cathedral is magnificent, beside which there are nine churches, and eight convents. It stands on a mountain, on the river Mondego, over which is an elegant bridge about 25 miles above its entrance into the sea, 100 m. N. E. of Lisbon. It suffered considerably by the great earthquake in 1755. Pop. about 12,000.

Coire, or *Chur*, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of the Grisons, and a bishop's see

It is surrounded by ancient brick walls, with square and round towers, and divided into two parts, the least of which is of the catholic religion and the greatest of the protestant. The French surprised and defeated the Austrian army at this place in 1799. It is seated between two mountains, on the river Plessur, near the Rhine, 65 m. S. by W. of Constance, and contributes to render Coire a place of considerable traffic. It was the birthplace of Angelica Kauffman, the female painter.

Coitsville, a township in Trumbull Co. Ohio.

Coiking, a city of China, of the first rank, in the N. W. part of the province Yu-nan, 1,160 m. S. S. W. of Peking.

Colalico, t. Lancaster Co. Pa.

Colapoor, a small independent state of Hindoostan on the coast of the Concan, bounded on the south by the Portuguese territory of Goa. The rajah of this district pretends to be descended from the founder of the Mahratta empire. The natives were formerly celebrated for their piracies; Vingoria, the principal town, is in lat. 16. N.

Colar, or *Coloras*, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with a large mud fort, and the remains of a hill-fort. It is the birth-place of Hyder Aly, who erected here a handsome mausoleum for his father; and near it is a mosque, and a college of of Musulman priests. The chief manufactures are cotton cloths and muslins. It is 40. m. E. N. E. of Bangalore, and 140 W. of Madras. Long. 78. 9. E. lat. 13. 9. N.

Colbese, a town of Tripoli, on the S. W. part of the Gulf of Sidra, 90 m. S. S. E. of Messurata.

Colberg, a fortified seaport of Further Pomerania. It has a collegiate church, good linen manufactures, and considerable saltworks. The Russians laid siege to this town in 1758 and 1769, without success; but it surrendered to them after a long siege in 1761, and was restored at the subsequent peace. It is seated at the mouth of the Persant on the Baltic, 60 m. N. E. of Stettin. Long. 15. 36. E. lat. 54. 9. N.

Colchagua, the ninth in order of the provinces of Chile extending from the Pacific Ocean to the Andes, in the lat. of 34. 30. S. It is intersected by two or three rivers, falling into the Pacific; but it has no port or harbour of note. Pop. about 15,000. San Fernando, about 50 miles from the sea, and 100 south of St. Jago, is the chief town.

Colchester, a borough and market town in the county of Essex, Eng. pleasantly situate on a gentle eminence, on the west bank of the river Colne, about eight miles above its entrance into the English Channel. It is a place of antiquity, supposed to have been a Roman station; and was formerly surrounded by a wall, some vestiges of which still remain, and contained a castle of great strength, supposed to have been built by a son of Alfred the Great, the remains of which now serve for a house of correction for petty offenders. Prior to the civil war, in the time of Oliver Cromwell, the wall, castle, and fortifications were entire, and held out with great obstinacy against the parliamentary forces, until after Charles I. was beheaded in 1648, in which year it surrendered. The town sustained great damage during the siege. It is now by far the largest and most important town in the county, and has undergone great improvement within the present century; a spacious quay has been constructed, and the river made navigable up to the town for vessels of 90 to 100 tons burthen. It is a port of entry for vessels from foreign parts, and

has a custom house a little below the town; but its external commerce is very inconsiderable. Its chief traffic in export is in oysters and grain, which it sends to the London market in great quantities, and receives in return every description of shop goods for the supply of the town, and distribution over the surrounding country. It had formerly extensive manufactures of woolen stuffs, but the manufacture at Colchester is now trifling, no small share of its present importance is derived from the extensive intercourse of which it is a centre point between London, Harwich, Ipswich, Yarmouth and Norwich. It is divided into 16 parishes, and has as many churches; but four of them are not used, and only three are entitled to notice for their architecture. It has three bridges over the Colne, a spacious market place, town hall, corn exchange and a theatre. It has also an hospital, free grammar schools, water works, two public libraries, a botanical and philosophical institution, and several dissenting meeting houses. The town is governed by a mayor, recorder, town clerk, 12 aldermen, 18 assistants, and 18 common-councilmen; and returns two members to parliament, the right of election being vested in the corporation and free burgesses not receiving alms. Its markets are on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Pop. in 1821, 14,016. It is 51 m. E. N. E. from London, 21 W. by S. of Harwich, and the same distance S. S. W. of Ipswich.

Colchester, a town of Vermont, in Chittenden County, on a Bay of Lake Champlain, at the influx of the Onion, 6 m. N. by E. of Burlington. Pop. 1,489.

Colchester, a town of Connecticut, in New London County, 20 m. N. W. of New London. Pop. 2,083.

Colchester, a township in Delaware County, New York, 91 m. S. of Albany. Pop. 1,424.

Colchester, a town of Virginia, in Fairfax County, on Occoquan Creek, three miles from its conflux with the Potomac, and 16 S. W. of Alexandria.

Colding, or **Kolding**, a town of Denmark, in Jutland, formerly the residence of many Danish kings, who adorned it with several edifices. The harbour is choked up, and its commerce nearly annihilated. It is seated on the Thuetha, near its entrance into a bay of the Little Belt, 30 m. E. N. E. of Ripen.

Coldingham, a town of Scotland, in the county of Berwick, anciently noted for a nunnery, rebuilt by Edgar, king of Scotland, in 1098, Ebba, one of the abbesses, renowned in tradition for her charity, gave name to the neighbouring promontory called St. Abb's Head. It is 9 m. N. N. W. of Berwick. Pop. about 1,000.

Cold River, r. N. H. joins the Connecticut at Walpole.

Colditz, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with manufactures of linen and stuffs, seated on the Mulda, 23 m. S. E. of Leipzig.

Coldstream, a town of Scotland, in the county of Berwick. Here general Monk first raised the Coldstream regiment of guards, with which he marched into England to restore Charles II. It is seated on the Tweed, over which is a handsome bridge, 13 m. S. W. of Berwick.

Colagars, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Coimbatore. It has two large temples, and is a considerable mart for the traders between Seringapatam and the country below the eastern Ghauts. It is 34 m. S. E. of Seringapatam.

Colebrook, p.t. Coos Co. N. H. on the Connecticut. Pop. 542.

Colebrook Dale, a village in Shropshire, Eng. on the banks of the Severn, 2 m. N. by E. of Broseley, *which see*.

Colebrookdale, a township of Berks Co. Pa.

Coleraine, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, seated on the banks of the river Bann, about four miles above its entrance into the Atlantic Ocean. In 1821 the town and suburbs of Coleraine contained a population of 4,851, and the remainder of the parish 1,630 more. It participates largely in the linen manufactures, and its fabrics and bleach are in the highest esteem. The fall of the river Bann precludes it from affording much commercial advantage to Coleraine; but this defect is in some measure compensated for by its salmon fishery, which is the most valuable in Ireland. Coleraine sends one member to the parliament of the United Kingdom; and is 25. E. by N. of Londonderry, and 108. N. by W. of Dublin.

Coleraine, p.t. Franklin Co. Mass. Pop. 1,877.

Colerain, a town of the state of Georgia, in Camden County. A treaty was concluded here, in 1796, between the United States and the Creek Indians. It is seated on St. Mary River, 35 miles W. by N. of the port of St. Mary, and 14 S. by E. of Louisville.

Coleraine is also the name of a town in Hamilton County, Ohio, on the east bank of the Miami River, about 15 miles above its entrance into the Ohio, and 10 north of Cincinnati.

There are 6 other towns of this name in the United States; namely in Pa., N. C. and Ohio.

Coleshill, a town in Warwickshire, Eng. seated on a hill, by the river Cole, 10 m. E. of Birmingham, and 105 N. W. of London, on the mail line of road to Liverpool. The church is an elegant structure. Pop. in 1821, 1,760.

Colesville, p.t. Broome Co. N. Y. Pop. 2,387. Also towns in Maryland and Va.

Calford, a town of Gloucestershire, Eng. five miles E. S. E. of Monmouth, and 124 W. by N. of London. It has several iron forges in its vicinity.

Colin. See **Kolin**.

Colima, a town of Mexico, in the intendencia of Guadalupe, on the frontiers of Valladolid; it is seated at the foot of a volcanic mountain, about 300 miles due west of the city of Mexico, under the banks of a small river, about 30 miles above its entrance into the Pacific Ocean, in the lat. of 18. 40. N. The intervening country between the town and the sea is very fertile. Pop. of the town about 2,500.

Coll, an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, to the W. N. W. of Mull, 13 miles long and three broad. The greatest part is covered with heath, and abounds with rabbits; and many black cattle are fed here. The castle of Coll is a strong square-built structure, and still in tolerable repair. Total pop. in 1821, 1,264.

Collahuas, a district of Peru, lying between Lake Titicaca, and the Pacific Ocean. It is a very mountainous district; the Andes here diverging into several ridges, among which the Apurimac and other streams, forming the head waters of the noble river Amazon, have their source. Cailloma, in the lat. of 15. 40. S. is the capital.

Colle, a town of Tuscany, on a hill near the river Elza, 10 m. N. N. W. of Sienna. There are five other towns of the same name in different parts of Italy all inconsiderable.

Collado, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, on the Unstrut, 19 m. N. by W. of Weimar.

Colleton, a maritime district of South Carolina, south of Charleston; it is intersected by the Edisto River, and is fertile in rice and cotton. Pop. 27,256.

Collinsville, a town of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees, with a castle. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1793, but retaken the next year. It has a small port on the Mediterranean, 16 m. S. S. E. of Perpignan.

Collinsville, p.v. Huntingdon Co. Pa.

Collon, a well-built town of Ireland, in Louth County, with a stocking manufactory, and an extensive bleach field, 23 m. from Dublin. Pop. in 1821, 1,347.

Collumpton, a town in Devonshire, Eng. with a considerable trade in woolen cloth. It is seated on the river Culm, 12 m. N. N. E. of Exeter, and 160 W. of London. Pop. in 1821, 3,410.

Colmar, a town of France, capital of the department of Upper Rhine. It is surrounded by a wall, flanked with towers, near the river Ill; and has various manufactures, 42 m. S. by W. of Strasburg. Pop. about 15,000.

Colmar, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein, 5 m. S. E. of Gluckstadt.

Colmars, a town of France, in the department of Lower Alps, 20 m. E. N. E. of Digne.

Colmitz, a town of Austria, 4 m. S. S. W. of Drossendorf.

Coln, a river of England which rises near Clare, in Suffolk, passes by Halstead and Colchester in Essex, and after a course of about 40 miles enters the German Ocean, at the east end of Mersey Island. In the inlets and pools at the mouth of this river are bred the famous Colchester oysters. There are several small rivers of the same name in England.

Colnbrook, a town in Buckinghamshire, Eng. seated on the river Coln, which falls into the Thames, 17 m. W. of London, on the road to Bath. Pop. in 1821, 2,817.

Colne, a town in Lancashire, Eng. It is a place of great antiquity, having been selected for a Roman station, by Agricola. It is situate near the border of Yorkshire, within about a mile of the Liverpool and Leeds Canal. It formerly participated in the woolen manufacture, which, within the present century has given way to the more profitable pursuit of the cotton manufacture, in which branch, in 1821, there were seven large establishments for spinning and weaving, and twelve others for weaving only. The vicinity abounds in coals and slate. The population, which in 1800 was only 3,636, in 1821 had increased to 7,274. It is 21 miles N. by E. of Manchester.

Colocythia, a town of Independent Greece, in the Morea, on the west side of a bay to which it gives name, 36 miles S. of Mistra. Long. 22. 24. E., lat. 36. 38. N.

Colocza, or **Kalotsha**, a town of Hungary, on the east bank of the Danube, and an arch-bishop's see, 57 m. S. of Buda.

Cologna, a town of Italy, in the Paduan, 26 m. W. by S. of Padua. Pop. about 6,000.

Cologne, a late archbishopric and electorate of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine; bounded on the north by the duchy of Cleves and Gelderland; on the south by the archbishopric of Treves, and from the south, in a N. N. W. direction, for about 90 miles, by the Rhine, which divides it on the east from the duchy of Berg

and on the west it is divided by a very irregular boundary from the duchy of Juliers. It is not more than about 15 miles in mean breadth, and contains a good deal of forest, some mines of coal and iron, and parts of it are fertile in corn, wine, and flax. Pop. about 220,000: it held a distinguished rank in the Germanic confederacy as early as the fourth century, and at the general partition in 1814, it was transferred to Prussia. Besides the city of Cologne, the other principal towns are Kemper, Lunne, Nuys, Brul, Meckenheim, Bonn, &c.

Cologne, the chief town of the preceding territory, and one of the most ancient and celebrated cities of Europe, is seated on the west bank of the Rhine, in the lat. of 50. 55. N. and 6. 55. of W. long. 295 miles W. S. W. of Berlin, and 105 E. of Brussels. Antecedent to the ascendancy of the Romans over western Europe, the site of Cologne is supposed to have been the capital of a tribe called the Ubii; and at a subsequent period, to have given birth to Agrippina, the mother of Nero; in reference to whom the Romans named it *Colonia Agrippina*. It joined the Hanseatic League at an early period of its formation; and in the 13th century ranked high as a commercial city. After that period its commercial activity yielded to the influence of priestcraft and in dolence—persecution followed; in 1485 the Jews, and in 1618 the Protestants, were expelled the city; so that in 1794, when the French took possession of it, the ecclesiastics amounted to about 2,000; and besides the university, founded in 1388, nine collegiate churches, two abbeys, and an archiepiscopal seminary, it contained no less than 126 other monastic and religious establishments. The walls of the city are about seven miles in circumference; but a considerable portion of the area is now converted into gardens and vineyards; and although the perspective of the city on all sides is very imposing, on inspection it proves to be low and ill built. The town-hall, cathedral, and some of the churches are, however, stately and fine edifices. Cologne is connected with Duytz, on the opposite bank of the river, by a bridge of boats; and contains within itself almost every branch of manufacture for domestic use; it still carries on some traffic up and down the Rhine, from the waters of which it is liable to inundation. The city was transferred with the territory of Cologne, to Prussia in 1814. Pop. about 40,000. It was the birth-place of Rubens.

Colombe, *St.*, the name of about 20 towns in different parts of France, all inconsiderable.

Colombey aux Belles Femmes, a town of France, in the department of the Meurthe, and chief place of a canton in the district of Veselize, 15 m. S. W. of Nancy.

Colombia, *Republic of*, an extensive territory, forming the whole northern part of the southern division of the western hemisphere commonly called South America, and includes what, previous to 1811, constituted the vice-royalty of *New Granada*, and the captain-generalship of *Caracas* or *Venezuela*. In its extreme length from N. to S. Colombia extends from the shores of the Caribbean Sea, in the lat. of 12. 30. N. to the Tunguragua, the main western branch of the great river Amazon, in the lat. of 5. S. and longitudinally from 59. to 83. W. From the 59th to the 68th of W. long. however, it extends only to 3. of N. lat. and its mean long. on the western side, or side of the Pacific Ocean, will not exceed the line of 79. W.; these limits will give an aggregate extent of sur

face of about 1,200,000 square miles, or an area 14 times the extent of Great Britain; but over this wide domain the human inhabitants are supposed not to exceed 3,000,000. In its north-western extremity, it includes the Isthmus of Panama, with several spacious and commodious harbours. On its eastern extremity it is bounded by the Essequibo River, which divides it from French Guyana and the English and Dutch settlements of Demerara, Berbice, and Surinam; from the 59th to the 65th deg. of W. long., it is bounded on the south by a mountain ridge, which divides it from Portuguese Guyana, the most northern part of Brazil; whilst the Tunguragua, or, as it is afterwards called, the Marañon River, divides it from Peru; the whole of its western boundaries being washed by the Pacific Ocean, and its northern by the Caribbean Sea, and the N. E. by the Atlantic Ocean. The earlier history of this territory will be found more particularly adverted to under the heads of New Granada and Venezuela. A futile attempt was made by General Miranda to revolutionize Venezuela in 1806; but it was not till 1811 that the people generally exerted themselves in favour of independence: from which period up to 1819, various sanguinary conflicts ensued between the European Spaniards and the natives, with alternate success. It was on the 17th of Dec. 1819, that the two territories of New Granada and Venezuela became united under the title of the Republic of Colombia, and a popular representative government divided into legislative, executive, and judicial. On the 6th of May, 1821, in conformity with the fundamental law, the installation of the general congress took place in the city of Rosario de Cucuta, but the seat of government has since been established at Bogotá. It was at Carabobo, on the 24th of June of the same year, that the last battle was fought which decided the downfall of Spanish domination, and independence of the Colombian Republic. The territory was at first divided into four parts; viz. Quito, Cundinamarca, Venezuela and Spanish Guyana; but it was afterwards divided into twelve provinces. The local circumstances of each province will be found under their respective heads.

The aggregate features of the Colombian territory are, in the highest degree, grand and imposing. The Andes, in a parallel ridge of about 200 miles in extent, between which is a valley twenty or thirty miles wide, at an elevation of about 9,000 feet above the level of the sea, enter at the S. W. extremity, in which direction the peaks of Chimborazo, Cotopaxi, and Antisana, rear their majestic heads, all south of the equator; and in the lat. of 2° N. the chain diverges into three ridges, the most easterly of which takes an E. N. E. direction towards the shore of the Caribbean Sea, with which it runs parallel through seven deg. of long. to near the Delta of the Orinoco, opposite to the island of Trinidad. It is on the eastern declivity of this ridge, which is called the Venezuelan chain, at an altitude of 1,000 feet above the level of the sea, in the lat. of 4° 45' N. that Bogotá is situate. Between this and the central ridge, which is called the Chain of Santa Martha, runs for a course of 650 m. the fine River Magdalena; and between the Chain of Santa Martha and the main ridge, runs the River Cauca, which unites with the Magdalena at the foot of the Santa Martha Chain, about 150 miles above the entrance of the Magdalena into the Caribbean Sea. From the lat. of 6° N. the main ridge of the Andes takes a N. by W. direc-

tion into the isthmus that unites the two grand divisions of the western hemisphere, whilst another collateral ridge runs nearly due north towards Carthagena. Between these two ridges runs the river Atrato N. into the Gulf of Darien, the head waters of which river are contiguous to those of the St. Juan, which runs S. into the Bay of Choco in the Pacific Ocean, which rivers seem to form the most favourable means for effecting a water communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. East of the Andes, the country is intersected by innumerable streams, those in the south part running into the Marañon, or Amazon, and those in the north part into the Orinoco. From the extreme north the country is indented by a spacious bay called the Gulf of Maracaibo, which leads by a narrow strait into a spacious lake of the same name. This lake, which is about 180 miles in length and 70 in width, is bounded on the E. by the Venezuelan chain of the Andes, and on the W. by a ridge which diverges from it in the lat. of 8° N.; and with the lake forms a very distinguishing feature of the country. Numerous islands flank the coast of the Caribbean Sea, from the long. of 61. to the Gulf of Maracaibo in the long. of 70.: the most easterly and important of these is Trinidad, in possession of the English, and near the entrance of the Gulf of Maracaibo is Curacao in possession of the Dutch. The rest may be considered as forming part of the Colombian territory, the most important being Margarita. The principal sea-ports on the side of the Atlantic and coast of the Caribbean Sea, are Cumana, Laguaira (the out-port of Leon de Caracas), Maracaibo, Carthagena, and Portobello; and on the side of the Pacific Ocean, Panama, Bay of Choco, and Guayaquil. The most important towns in the interior, besides Bogotá, are Lojan, Juan de Bracamoros, Cuenca, Riobamba, Quito, Popayan, Merida, and Angostura.

Colombia is not remarkable for any peculiar productions either animal or vegetable. Its capabilities for supplying all that can contribute to the comfort and enjoyment of man, are however of the first order; while the elevated plains on the western side of the territory, afford the most agreeable temperature of climate. The S. W. section of the territory is rich in minerals, including both gold and silver; but the most distinguishing feature of surplus production, hitherto, has been horses, mules, and horned cattle, which have been exported in large quantities to Jamaica, and all the other West India islands; these, with an inconsiderable supply of cotton, wool, cocoa, (the best in the world), coffee, tobacco, and indigo, and some dye-woods, with silver to the amount of about 2 to 3,000,000 of dollars, making an aggregate return of about 6,000,000 dollars, constituted the aggregate extent of its external commerce, at the period of 1826. It affords, however, under social institutions, an unbounded field for human exertion and enterprise; but although the integrity and independence of the Colombian Republic have been recognized by the United States of America, and provisionally by England and other European States, its continued integrity is at present too equivocal, many of its measures too speculative, and some of its institutions, too incompatible with social welfare, to justify any very sanguine expectations, as to its future prosperity.

Colombier, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône, and chief place of a canton

in the district of Vesoul, 4 m. N. E. of Vesoul, and 10 west of Lure.

Colomiers, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, 18 m. S. E. of Meaux, and 40 E. of Paris.

Colonna, Cape, the S. E. point of Livadia, 30 m. S. E. of Athens. The name also of another cape on the east coast of Calabria, near the entrance to the Gulf of Tarento, in lat. 39. 6. N.

Colonsa, a fertile island off the west coast of Scotland, to the west of Jura. It is separated on the south from that of Oronsa, by a narrow channel, which being dry at low water, they may be considered as one island, about 12 miles long and 2 broad. Pop. in 1821, 904.

Coloor, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Guntoor, near which is a diamond mine. It is situate on the south side of the Kistnah, 13 m. N. W. of Condavir.

Colorado, a river of Mexico, which falls into the Gulf of California, at its head, in the lat. of 33. N. The main branch, which is called the St. Rafael, has its source in the lat. of about 40. N. not far distant from those of the del Norte, the Arkansas and the Platte, all of which flow, south and west, into the Gulf of Mexico. There are six other branches, all of which have their source north of the 36th deg. of N. lat. which fall into the St. Rafael, whose united stream may be considered the main branch of the Colorado; about 50 miles above its entrance into the Gulf of California it is united by another stream, from the eastward called the Gila. These rivers are said to afford several hundred miles of navigation for vessels of considerable burthen.

Colorado, or *Red River*, is also the name of another river, rising east of the Andes in the lat. of 32. S. running in a S. S. E. direction, through the red loamy plains of Pampas and Buenos Ayres into the S. Atlantic Ocean, in the lat. of 40. S.

Coloseri, an island of Greece, formerly called *Salamis*, near the coast of Livadia, seven miles long and two broad. The principal town is of the same name, on the south side, with an excellent harbour, 17 m. W. by S. of Athens. It was in the strait between this island and the main land that Themistocles defeated the Persian fleet.

Colossar. See *Claussenburg*.

Colsterworth, a village in Lincolnshire, Eng. on the Witham, 8 m. S. of Grantham, celebrated for being the birth-place of the famous Sir Isaac Newton.

Columb, St. a town in Cornwall, Eng. seated on a hill 26 m. N. W. of Penryn, and 249 W. S. W. of London. Pop. in 1821, 2,493.

Columbia, District, a territory ten miles square upon both sides of the Potomac between Virginia and Maryland. It is under the immediate jurisdiction of the United States, and contains the seat of the Federal Government. It comprises the cities of Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown. It is divided into 2 countries, Washington and Alexandria, and contains a population of 39,858.

Columbia, a county of the state of New York, on the east side of the Hudson River, bounded on the east by Berkshire County, Massachusetts. It is about 35 m. from N. to S. and 20 from W. to E. Pop. 39,952. It is divided into 14 townships. It yields some iron at Ancram in the S. E. part of the county. The city of Hudson (which see) on the east bank of the noble river of that name, is the chief place in the county.

Columbia, a town of the district of Maine, in

Washington County, situate on Pleasant River, near the Atlantic, 15 m. W. S. W. of Machias. Pop. 663.

Columbia, p.t. Coos Co. N. H. on the Connecticut. Pop. 442.

Columbia, a county in the state of Georgia, bounded on the E. by the Savannah River, which divides it from Edgefield County, South Carolina. It is nearly a square of about 25 m. each way; being on the verge of the upland district. It is a healthy, agreeable, and fruitful county. Pop. 12,606.

Columbia, a city of South Carolina, capital of Kershaw County, and the seat of government of the state; is situate on the Congaree, just below the conflux of the Saluda and Broad rivers, 110 m. N. N. W. of Charleston, 170 S. W. of Raleigh, and 507 S. W. by S. of Washington. Long. 81. 10. W., lat. 33. 58. N. The College of South Carolina at this place was founded in 1801. It has 9 instructors and 111 students, with a library of 7,000 vols. It has one vacation in July, August, and September.

Columbia, a town of Pennsylvania, in Lancaster County, situate on the Susquehannah, at Wright's Ferry, 12 m. W. of Lancaster, and 70 W. by N. of Philadelphia.

Columbia, is also the name of a township in Herkimer County, New York, and of a town in St. Lawrence County, in the same state, 227 m. N. W. of Albany. Pop. 2,181.

* * There are 7 other towns called Columbia in the U. S.

Columbia River. See *Oregon*.

Columbiana, a county of the State of Ohio. It is a square of about 35 m. each way; the S. E. corner jets upon the Ohio River at the point where it divides the state of Ohio from that of Virginia, the east side being bounded by Beaver County, in the state of Pennsylvania. It is intersected from the N. W. by Little Beaver River, which falls into the Ohio at the point of union with Beaver County. The fertility and local advantages of this county may be inferred from the increase of population since 1810, when it was 10,870, and in 1830, 35,508. There is a town of the same name in the north part of the county; but the chief town is New Lisbon, on the north bank of Little Beaver River, in the centre of the county, 185 m. E. N. E. of Columbus.

Columbianville, a village of Columbia Co. N. Y. on the Kinderhook Creek on the East bank of the Hudson just above the city of Hudson. Here are 11 manufactures, producing yearly 16,240,000 yards of calico, besides carpeting and flannels.

Columbo, the maritime capital of Ceylon. In 1805, its site was the residence of a powerful native chief, on whose territory the Portuguese first settled in 1517, and founded the present town in 1638; the Portuguese in 1658, were expelled by the Dutch, and they surrendered it to the English in 1796. The fort, upwards of a mile in circumference, stands on the extremity of a peninsula, and is strong both by nature and art. The town is built more in the European style than any other garrison in India, and nearly divided into four equal quarters by two principal streets, to which smaller ones run parallel, with connecting lanes between them. The natives, who are very numerous, live in the old town, without the walls of the new, as in most of the maritime cities of the east. Its inhabitants comprise some of all nations, and the aggregate population is very considerable. Here is a school for the propagation of the Chris-

tian religion, and a botanical garden. Columbo is the chief place for the staple trade of the island. The articles exported are cinnamon, pepper, arrack, and coya rope, or cordage; also cocoa-nuts and oil, wax, honey, cardamoms, coral, ivory, fruit, &c. Columbo is situate in a rich district on the west coast, towards the south part of the island. Long. 79. 49. E. lat. 7. 4. N.

Columbus, p.t. Chenango Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,744.

Columbus, a small county in the S. E. part of North Carolina, in the swampy district, through which runs the line dividing North from South Carolina. Pop. 4,141. Whitesville is the capital.

Columbus, the chief town of Franklin County, Ohio, and seat of government of the state. It is pleasantly situate on a gentle eminence, on the E. bank of the Scioto River, just below the junction of the Whetstone, 45 miles above, or N. of Chillicothe, and 418 W. by N. of Washington. A lateral canal extends from this place to the grand canal of Ohio. Pop. 2,437.

* * * There are 6 other towns called Columbus in the U. S.

Columna, a town of Russia, in the government of Moscow, and an archbishop's see, situate on the S. E. frontier of the province, at the confluence of the Moskwa with the Oka River, 50 m. S. E. of Moscow.

Colyton, a town of Devonshire, Eng. seated on the Cole, at its confluence with the Ax, 17 m. E. of Exeter, and 171 W. by S. of London. Pop. in 1835, 1,945.

Com, or *Kom*, a town of Persia, in Irac Agemi, with several beautiful mosques, and some grand sepulchres, especially those of Seli I. and Abbas II. The trade is considerable; and the chief articles are fruit, both fresh and dry, the best soap in Persia, excellent sword blades, white porcelain, silks, and velvets. It is seated near the foot of a mountain, and on the banks of a river, in a fine plain, 110 m. N. N. E. of Isfahan.

Comackto, a town of Italy, in the Ferrarese, seated in a lake of the same name, lying between two mouths of the river Po, 27 miles E. S. E. of Ferrara.

Comana. See *Cumana*.

Combe Martin, a town in Devonshire, Eng. It is seated on an inlet of the Bristol Channel, surrounded by mines of iron and lead, the produce from which is shipped for Wales and Bristol. It is six miles E. of Ilfracomb, and 202 W. of London. Pop. in 1831, 1,023.

Combourg, a town of France, in the department of Ille and Vilaine, 25 m. S. S. E. of St. Malo: it was the birth place of Chateaubriand.

Combriconum, a town of Hindoostan, situate on the banks of the Cavery River, about 20 miles above its entrance into the sea. It was the capital of the most ancient of the Hindoo dynasties; it is now inconsiderable, but several ruins still remain to attest its former greatness. It is about 15 m. N. by E. of Tanjore.

Comercolly, a town of Bengal, near the south bank of the main branch of the Ganges, and about 100 m. N. by E. of Calcutta; it is one of the stations or factories of the English East India Company, for collecting of silk and cotton manufactures.

Comilla, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, and chief place of the country of Tibera. It is seated on a river that flows west into the Burampooter, 58 m. E. S. E. of Daoca, and 185 E. N. E. of Calcutta.

Commendo, or *Commami*, a kingdom of Guinea,

on the Gold coast, formerly a part of the kingdom of Fetu. The natives are of a warlike disposition, and so numerous, that the king is said to be able to raise an army of 20,000 men. The capital, where the king resides, is called Grand Commendo, or Guffo; four miles to the south of which, on the sea coast, is Little Commendo, where the English and Dutch have forts. It lies to the west of Cape Coast castle, in the lat. of 4. 54. N. and 3. 34. W. long.

Commercy, a town of France, in the department of the Meuse, with a castle seated on the Meuse, 16 m. E. of Bar le Duc. Pop. about 3,600.

Commetau, or *Chomutau*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz. Its alum pits, and the great quantities of fruit and vegetables raised here, are the principal part of its trade. It is 58 m. N. W. of Prague, on the road to Chemnitz.

Como, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, and a bishop's see. It is surrounded by a wall, backed by a conical eminence, on which are the ruins of a castle. The cathedral is a handsome edifice of white marble, hewn from the neighbouring quarries. The inhabitants have manufactures of cotton and silk, and carry on some trade with the Grisons. Pliny was born here; and, in his Letters, speaks of the delightful scenery of its environs. It stands at the S. W. end of the Lake of Como, 18 m. N. of Milan, and 80 N. E. of Turin. Pop. about 15,000.

Como, Lake of, a lake of Italy, in the Milanese, extending from the city of Como in a N. N. E. direction for about 35 miles: it varies in breadth from one to six miles, and receives from the north the river Maira, and from the east the Adda, both of which rivers fall into the lake at its N. E. end, and discharge their waters by an arm from near the centre, on the S. E. side; this arm extends for about twenty miles from one to two miles wide and is called Lake Lecco, when it again narrows, and resumes the name of the Adda, till it falls into the Po, after a further course of about 60 miles, a few miles above Cremona.

Comorin, Cape, the most southern point of Hindoostan, in the lat. of 8. 4. N. and 77. 45. of E. long.

Comorn, a strong town of Hungary, capital of a territory of the same name. It is seated on an island called Schut, formed by the confluence of the Wag with the Danube, 70 m. E. S. E. of Vienna. The castle is deemed one of the strongest in Europe; and has never surrendered to any besieging force. The town was taken by the sultan Solyman in 1543; and has since then been exposed to various conflicts and ravages; alike from war, fire, and earthquake. It contains about 9,000 inhabitants, who carry on a considerable traffic with the surrounding country.

Comoro Islands, five islands in the Indian Ocean, between the coast of Zanguebar, and the north end of the island of Madagascar. They are called Hinzeuan, Mahota, Mohilla, Angazeia, and Comora. See *Hianzas*. Grand Comoro rises to the height of nearly 8,000 feet above the level of the sea.

Compiègne, a town of France, in the department of Oise. Here is a palace, in which the kings of France often resided. The maid of Orleans was taken prisoner here by the English in 1430. It is seated near an extensive forest, on the east bank of the River Oise, over which is an elegant bridge, a little below the confluence of the Aisne, and 45 m. N. E. of Paris.

Compostella, or *St. Jago de Compostella*, a city

of Spain, capital of Galicia, and an archbishop's see, with a university. The public squares and churches are magnificent; and it has a great number of convents for both sexes. It is pretended that the body of St. James, the patron of Spain was buried here; and pilgrims visit his wooden image, which stands on the great altar of the cathedral. From this city the military order of St. Jago had its origin. It is seated in a beautiful plain between the rivers Tambre and Ulla, 35 m. S. by W. of Corunna, and 300 N. N. W. of Madrid. Pop. about 12,000.

Compostella, a town of Mexico, in Guadalajara, capital of the district of Xalisco. There are several mines of silver in its neighbourhood. It is 110 m. W. of Guadalajara, and about 50 from the shore of the Pacific Ocean, in the long. of 105. 42. W. lat. 21. 15. N.

Compton, t. Bergen Co. N. J.

Conanicut, or *Canonicut*, an island in Narraganset Bay forming part of the state of Rhode Island. It lies parallel to Rhode Island on the west, and is 8 miles long and one mile broad. It contains the town of Jamestown, and has a productive soil.

Concan, a low tract of country, on the west coast of the Deccan of Hindoostan. From this tract rises abruptly that stupendous wall of mountains, called the Ghats. It lies between the Portuguese settlement of Goa and Bombay, in the lat. of 16. and 19. N., and was formerly designated the Pirate Coast, in consequence of the frequent piracies committed upon it during the 17th and 18th centuries. The pirates were extirpated by a united British and Mahratta force in 1756, and the territory guaranteed to the Peishwa of the Mahrattas, in whose sovereignty it still continues. It is about 40 miles wide, and intersected by several small rivers; and the coast is indented by numerous bays and harbours, the principal of which are as follows, beginning at the north, viz. Choul, Bancote, or Fort Victoria, Dabul, Zigar, Gheria, and Rajpoor: off Dabul, lies the small island of Severnroog, which was the main point of rendezvous for the pirates.

Concarneau, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre, with a castle seated on a small inlet of the sea, 16 m. S. E. of Quimper.

Concepcion, Bay and town of, in Chile. The Bay of Concepcion is one of the most commodious on the whole western coast of South America. It is about ten miles each way, open to the N. W., the entrance being divided into two channels by the small island of Quiriquina. Both channels have sufficient depth of water for the largest vessels; the eastern is about two miles wide, and the western about one mile and a half. The south side of the island of Quiriquina affords very good anchorage; but the S. W. extremity of the bay is more convenient. On the shore of this part of the bay is the town of Talcahuana, nearly on the site of which the town of Concepcion was originally founded by Valdivia in 1550; and it was, for a considerable time, the capital of all Chile; but having repeatedly suffered from the attacks of the Araucanians, the seat of government was transferred to St. Jago, and having also been injured by an earthquake in 1730, and totally destroyed in 1751, the town was rebuilt on the north bank of the Biebio River, at a distance of about six miles S. E. of the site of the former town. Next to St. Jago, it is the most populous town in Chile, and in 1826 contained about 13,000 inhabitants. It is situated in the

province of Puchacay, in the lat. of 36. 48. N. and 73. 8. of W. long.

Concepcion, a sea-port of the province of Vera-gua; seated near the shore of the Caribbean sea, on the river Veragua, 95 m. W. by S. of Portobello. Long. 81. 40. W., lat. 8. 48. N.

Concepcion del Pao, an interior town of Colombia, in the province of Venezuela, situate on the border of the great plain of the Orinoco, about 140 m. S. S. W. of Cumana. The inhabitants drive considerable herds of cattle to Barcelona and Cumana, for exportation to the West Indies.

Conception, one of the large bays of the Island of Newfoundland, at the S. E. end, in the lat. of 47. 30. to 48. N., and 52. 30. of W. long.

Conchas, a river of Mexico, in the Intendency of Durango, which has its source near St. Cruz, in the lat. of 48. 40. N.; runs south for about 70 m. then in a W. N. W. direction for about the same distance, and then due north for about 180 m. into the Rio del Norte.

Concize, a town of Switzerland, on the west bank, near the south end of the Lake of Neuchatel. Pop. about 2,500.

Concobbello, a town in the interior of South Africa, in Anziko, the residence of a prince; seated on the River Zaire, and borders on Congo, 150 m. S. W. of Monsol. Long. 15. 54. E. lat. 2. 5. S.

Concord, p.t. Merrimack Co. is the seat of government of N. Hampshire. It is pleasantly situated on both sides of the Merrimack, along which spread some rich intervals. The chief village is on the west side, and forms a strait 2 miles in length. It contains a State House and State Prison, both of stone. Concord has a considerable trade and a boat navigation to Boston by the river and Middlesex canal. Distance from Boston 62 m. from Portsmouth. Pop. 3,727.

Concord, p.v. Middlesex Co. Mass. 16 m. N. W. Boston. Pop. 2,017. The first provincial congress met here in 1774, and the first opposition to the British arms in the conflict usually termed the battle of Lexington, was made at this place. See *Lexington*.

. There are 17 other towns named Concord in different parts of the United States.

Concordia, a town of Italy, in the Modenese, on the river Secchia, 5 miles west of Mirandola.

Concordia, a town of Italy, in Friuli, 26 m. S. S. W. of Udina.

Concordia, a parish of Louisiana, extending north from the entrance of Red River about 146 miles along the west bank of the Mississippi, being about 15 miles in mean breadth. Pop. 4,662. The seat of justice has the same name and is seated on the Mississippi opposite Natchez.

Condanore, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda, 24 m. E. of Adoni.

Condeapilly, a town of Hindoostan, capital of one of the five Circars. It is situate near the bay of Bengal, north of the Kistnah, 80 m. S. S. E. of Rajamundry. Long. 80. 30. E. lat. 16. 37. N.

Condapour, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda, 20 m. S. by W. of Hyderabad.

Condaty, a town on the west coast of the Island of Ceylon, off which is the principal pearl fishery. It is south of the Island of Manar, in the lat. of 8. 45. N.

Condavir, a town of Hindoostan, and the principal port of Guntoor, one of the five Circars. It is strongly situate on a mountain, 30 m. S. W. of Condeapilly, and 65 N. N. W. of Ongole.

Conde, a strong town of France, in the department of Nord, with a fortress. It surrendered to the allies, after enduring the rigours of famine in 1793; but was retaken in 1794. Conde is seated on the Scheldt, at the influx of the Haisne, 7 m. N. by E. of Valenciennes, and 26 S. E. of Lisle. Pop. about 6,000.

Conde, a town of France, in the department of Calvados, seated on the Noireau, 28 m. S. S. W. of Caen.

Condecedo, or *La Desconocida*, a cape of Yucatan, on the east shore of the Bay of Campeche, 100 m. W. of Merida. Long. 91. 27. W. lat. 20. 50. N.

Condesuyas, a town of Peru, capital of a district, in which is gathered a species of wild cochineal, that forms a great article of trade. It is 85 m. N. N. W. of Arequipa.

Condom, a town of France, in the department of Gers, seated on the Baise, 26 m. N. N. W. of Auch, and 28 S. E. of Bordeaux.

Condore, or *Pulo Condore*, a fertile island in the China Sea, near the Coast of Cambodia, 9 miles long, and two where broadest; and is surrounded by several islets. Buffaloes, hogs, vegetables and water are to be had here. The English had a settlement here in 1702; but the factors falling out with the natives, most of them were murdered, and the rest driven thence in 1795. It has a spacious bay on the east side. Long. 107. 20. E. lat. 8. 40. N.

Condrieu, a town of France, in the department of Rhone, celebrated for excellent wine, seated near the Rhone, 18 m. S. of Lyons. Pop. about 4,000.

Conemaugh, there are 3 towns of this name in Pa. There is also a creek of this name in the same state, on the banks of which, about 30 miles East of Pittsburg are saline springs from which salt is manufactured.

Conestogo, a stream falling into the Susquehanna in Lancaster Co. Pa. Also a town in the same county.

Conesago, the name of two streams running from opposite directions into the Susquehanna in Pa. Also a town in York Co. Pa.

Conesango, the name of a town and a branch of the Alleghany river in Warren Co. Pa.

Conflans, a town of Savoy, near the confluence of the Isere and Doron, 18 m. east of Chamberry.

Conflans, a town of France, in the department of Upper Saone, 12 miles north of Vesoul.

Confolens, a town of France, in the department of Charente, on the River Vienne, 30 m. N. E. of Angouleme.

Cong, a village of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, 24 miles south of Castlebar. It is seated on the north bank of Lake Corr, and was formerly the residence of the kings of Connaught. The ruins of several churches and religious houses are yet visible. Pop. in 1821, 508. The parish extends into the County of Galway; and contained in 1821, an aggregate population of 7,568.

Congaree, a river of South Carolina; it is formed of the united waters of the Broad and Saluda Rivers, which after a course of about 40 miles, unite with the Wateree, in nearly the centre of the state; the united streams then take the name of the Santee.

Conington, a town of England in the county of Cheshire. It is seated on the banks of the River Dean, 161 m. N. W. of London, on the mail-coach

road to Liverpool. In 1754 an extensive silk mill was erected here; and in 1825 the number of mills for the like purpose exceeded thirty, with four or five for spinning of cotton: the weaving, also both of cotton and silk, has been partially established in the town and neighbourhood. It has two tan-yards and various other manufactures dependent on the process of spinning. The pop. which in 1801 was 3,861, in 1821 had increased to 6,404. It is 7 m. S. S. W. of Macclesfield.

Consett, t. Crawford Co. Pa.

Congo, a country on the west coast of South Africa, between 4. and 15. deg. of S. lat. containing the kingdoms of Loango, Congo, Angola, Matamba, and Benguela. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1481; and is bounded on the north by Guinea, east by parts unknown, south by Bamba, and west by the Atlantic. It is sometimes called Lower Guinea; and the Portuguese have many settlements on the coast, as well as in the inland country. There are many desert places within land, in which are elephants, leopards, monkeys, and monstrous serpents; but near the coast the soil is more fertile, and there are fruits of many kinds, beside palm-trees, from which wine and oil are made. The greatest part of the inhabitants go almost naked; they worship the sun, moon, and stars, and animals of different kinds; but the Portuguese have made many converts. They are skilful in weaving cotton cloth, and trade in slaves, ivory, cassia, and tamarinds. Congo, properly so called, is only 150 m. broad along the coast, but is 370 inland. From March to September is called the winter season, when it rains almost every day; and the summer is from October to March, when the weather is very hot. The principal rivers are the Zaire and Coanza. The capital is St. Salvador. See *Zaire*.

Congo, a town of Persia in Laristan. It is a market for pearls, brought from Bahrin, and is seated on a river, which flows into the Persia Gulf, 90 m. W. by S. of Ormus. Long. 54. 30. E., lat. 26. 36. N. Pop. about 7,000.

Congress, t. Wayne Co. Ohio.

Coni, a fortified town of Piedmont, capital of a territory of its name, with a strong citadel. Its trade is considerable, being the repository for all the merchandize from Turin and Nice, which is intended for Lombardy, Switzerland, and Germany. It is so strong by nature and art, that though frequently besieged by the French, they never could take it. In 1796 it was delivered up to the French, after their victory at Mondovi, as a hostage for the performance of a treaty; and it surrendered to the Austrians in 1799. It fell again into the hands of the French in 1810, and was ceded to Sardinia at the general peace of 1814. It is seated on a rock, at the confluence of the Gezzo and Stura, 35 m. south of Turin. Pop. about 10,000.

Conjeeveram, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. The streets are tolerably wide; and on each side is a row of cocoa-nut trees. The inhabitants are most of them Bramins belonging to two large temples; there is also a small mosque of very neat workmanship. It is seated near the Palar, 24 m. E. of Arcot, and 44 W. S. W. of Madras.

Conil, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on a bay to which it gives name. The inhabitants are much engaged in fishing, especially for tunnies; and beautiful crystalized sulphur is found here. It is 18 m. S. S. E. of Cadiz.

Conisberg. See *Konigsberg.*

Conisbrough, a village in West Yorkshire, Eng. 5 m. S. W. of Doncaster. It was formerly a place of note, and has large remains of an ancient castle. Pop. in 1821, 1,142.

Coniston-mere, a lake in Lancashire, Eng. 6 m. long and nearly one broad. It is in some places 40 fathoms deep, and abounds in excellent char. Near the head of it, on the N. W. side, is the village of Coniston, 3 m. W. by S. of Hawks-head, and north of the village rises the peak of Coniston Fell, to the height of 2,577 feet above the level of the sea.

Connaught, one of the four provinces of Ireland, bounded on the south by Munster, east by the River Shannon, which divides it from Leinster, north by Donegal and Sligo Bays, and west by the Atlantic Ocean, which indents it with numerous bays, giving it from three to four hundred miles of sea-coast, flanked by numerous islands. It contains a good deal of mountainous territory, and several lakes. For extent of surface, divisions, population, &c. See *Ireland*.

Connecticut, one of the united states of America, bounded on the N. by Massachusetts, E. by Rhode Island, S. by Long Island Sound, and W. by New York. It lies between 41. and 42. 2. N. lat. and 71. 20. and 73. 15. W. long. It is 88 miles in length, and 53 in mean breadth, and contains 4,664 sq. miles. The surface of Connecticut is agreeably diversified by gently swelling hills and valleys, presenting to the eye of the traveller a constantly varying prospect; and in some parts he hills rise to a height to claiming the denomination of mountains. The Housatonic mountains enter the state in the N. W. part, and continue southerly along the Housatonic river to the coast; this is but a succession of eminences, spurs and branches, some of which are considerably elevated. The next, proceeding easterly, is the Greenwoods Range, which is not very high; the summits in the northern parts are covered with evergreens; the southern division is more rugged and less lofty than the northern.

The third is broken and precipitous on its western face, with gentle declivities on the eastern, this range divides into branches towards the S., which end in East Rock and West Rock, near New Haven. The fourth range extends from Hartford to New Haven, and is of the same geological character with the preceding, but is not continuous. It is of only a moderate height, but has a few bold elevations. This range is called the Middletown Mountains, though its separate parts have several distinct appellations. Passing W. of the Connecticut river, we come to the 5th, called the Lyme Range, being the height of land which separates the waters of the Connecticut from those of the Thames; this range has also two branches toward the S., but in the N. is a distinct and continuous ridge, highest in the northern part.

The chief rivers are the Connecticut, the Housatonic and the Thames. The first mentioned is the only one that affords extensive navigation. New London harbour is the best in the state, yet it is but little frequented. Hartford and New Haven are the chief trading places.

The climate of Connecticut is somewhat milder than in Massachusetts. The soil and agricultural pursuits are about the same. There are mines of iron in the state but they are little wrought. Copper and lead are also found here, and quarries of marble are wrought extensively.

Manufactures are in a flourishing state here. One of the largest manufacturing places is Middletown, where are made cotton and woolen cloths, paper, soap, combs, rifles, pistols, swords, also coffee-mills to the number of 200,000 annually, and band boxes 30,000. At Tariffville are manufactories of cotton and carpeting. At Norwich, are manufactories of flannel, cotton, leather, paper, iron, &c. At Manchester there are extensive cotton manufactories. Vast quantities of tin ware are made in various parts of the state, and sent to every town in the Union for sale. At Canton is a manufactory of axes, which have acquired a reputation above all others in the United States. Near New Haven, at the foot of East Rock, is a gun factory, for several years occupied in manufacturing muskets for the United States. It is remarkable for the excellence of its internal arrangements, and the perfection of its various mechanical processes. Wooden clocks also form a very thriving branch of manufacturing industry. In the single town of Bristol above 30,000 clocks are made annually, and whole ship loads are exported at a time. Some of the clocks are of metal, and the whole bring an average price of 8 dollars each.

There are also in different parts of the state, extensive manufactories of hats, block-tin ware, and other things; there are a multitude of small establishments in different places devoted to the making of articles of various kinds.

Most of the commerce of this state consists in the coasting trade, although New London has a considerable share in the whale fishery. The shipping enrolled and licensed in 1827, amounted to 56,703 tons. The domestic produce exported in 1823, amounted in value to 493,925 dollars. The imports for the year were estimated at 485,174 dollars. The internal trade is somewhat assisted by the Farmington Canal, *which see*.

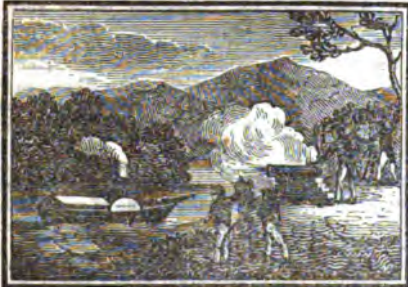
The state is divided into 8 counties, New London, Middlesex, New Haven, Fairfield, Litchfield, Hartford, Tolland and Windham. The first four border on Long Island Sound. The number of towns and cities is 120. The pop. 297,711. Hartford, and New Haven are the capitals, and the legislature meet alternately at these places. The present constitution was adopted in 1818; before this time, the state was governed according to the colonial charter. The legislature is called the General Assembly, and consists of a Senate and House of Representatives. The representatives are chosen in towns, according to numbers, and the senators by a general ticket. All elections are annual, and the qualifications for voting, amount to universal suffrage. The executive branch consists of a Governor, and Lt. Governor, chosen by the people. There is no religious test in office. The Congregationalists have 236 ministers; the Baptists 78; the Methodists 40; the Episcopalians 58. There are some Unitarians, Universalists, Catholics and Shakers.

There are colleges at New Haven and Hartford and many academies in different parts of the state. The Connecticut School fund, arising from the sale of western lands belonging to the state, amounts nearly to 2,000,000 dollars. The income of this fund is appropriated by the constitution of the state, to the support of primary schools, and is divided among the different counties, in proportion to the number of children. The population, next to that of Massachusetts, is more dense than in any other part of the United States, notwithstanding which great numbers are constantly

emigrating to Ohio and other parts of the western territory.

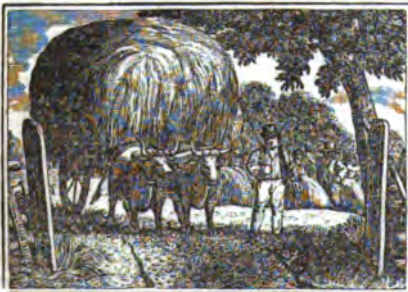
This State was settled in 1636 by emigrants from Massachusetts. See *Hartford*. The people are remarkable for thrift, ingenuity and enterprise, and display with peculiar strength many prominent traits of the New England character. See *New England*.

Connecticut, the largest river in New England, rising at the northern extremity of New Hampshire, on the boundary between that state and Canada. It runs southerly, dividing the states of New Hampshire and Vermont, after which it passes through Massachusetts and Connecticut to the sea at Long Island Sound. Its whole course is above 400 miles. It is navigated by sloops to Hartford 50 miles, by steamboats to Springfield in Vermont and by the help of im-



provements in canals, it will soon have a steamboat navigation of 200 miles.

The valley of this river is from 5 to 45 miles in width, and its surface is composed of a succession of hills, vallies and plains. The interval lands begin about 12 or 14 miles from its mouth. These lands are formed by a long and continued alluvion of the river. The tributary streams of the Connecticut run everywhere through a soft and rich soil, considerable quantities of which, particularly the lighter and finer particles, are from time to time washed into their channels, by occasional currents, springing from rains, and melted snows. Wherever the stream moves with an uniform current, these particles are carried along with it; but where the current is materially checked, they are in greater or less quantities deposited. In this manner, the interval borders of the river are formed. The form of most of them is elegant; a river, passing through them becomes almost of course, winding; the earth of which they are composed is of a uniform texture, the impressions made by the stream upon the



border are also nearly uniform; hence this border is almost universally a handsome arch, with a

margin entirely neat, and very comm only ornamented with a fringe of shrubs and trees. Nor is the surface of these grounds less pleasing; their terraced form and undulations are eminently handsome, and their universal fertility makes a cheerful impression on every eye. A great part of them is formed into meadows, which are here more profitable, and everywhere more beautiful than lands devoted to any other culture; here they are extended from 5 to 500 acres, and are everywhere covered with a verdure, peculiarly rich and vivid. The finest and most abundant crops of hay are raised upon these intervals.

There are many falls and rapids upon the Connecticut, the largest of which is a violent rapid called Bellows Falls, at a village of that name in Vermont. A canal passes round this obstruction on the western side. Most of the other rapids are also avoided by locks and canals. The scenery along the banks of the Connecticut is exceedingly varied and picturesque, and though many other streams surpass it in grandeur of features, yet for the variety, elegance and cheerfulness of the landscape which its borders everywhere exhibit, it may be regarded as one of the most beautiful rivers in the world. Its waters afford vast numbers of the finest shad, and the taking of these fish furnishes occupation to many of the inhabitants along the river.



Connecticut, lake, N. H. the source of one of the branches of that river.

Concehuk, a south frontier county of the state of Alabama, bordering on West Florida. Pop. 7,444. A river of the same name intersects the county, running south through West Florida into the Bay of Pensacola. Sparta is the chief town.

Connor, a parish in the county of Antrim, Ireland, which, in 1821, contained a population of 7,123. There is a decayed town in the parish, formerly a bishop's see, now united to Down. It is 6 m. north of Antrim. Pop. in 1820, 239.

Connorsville, p.v. Fayette Co. Ind.

Conquest, p.t. Cayuga Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,507

Conquet, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre, with a good harbour and road. It is 12 m. W. of Brest.

Conselve, a town of Italy, 12 m. S. of Padua. Pop. about 6,000.

Consigliene, a town of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, 19 m. S. of Palermo.

Constable, p.v. Franklin Co. N. Y. Pop. 693.

Constadt, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oels, 23 m. E. of Brieg.

Constance, a fortified city of Suabia, seated on the south side of the Rhine, between the upper and lower lakes of Constance, or the lakes of Constance and Zell. Though once flourishing in commerce, and celebrated in history, it now scarcely contains 4,000 inhabitants. Constance is

famous for a council in 1514, which caused John Huss and Jerome of Prague to be burnt; and likewise condemned the doctrine of Wickliffe, ordered his bones to be burnt forty years after he was dead. It was formerly the capital of a secularized bishopric, extending on both sides of the Rhine; that on the south is now included in the Swiss Canton of Thurgau; and that on the north, with the city itself, now forms part of the circle of the lake in the territory of the Grand Duke of Baden, 100 miles S. S. E. of Carlsruhe, 80 E. of Basle, and 42 N. N. E. of Zurich.

Constance, Lake of, the most considerable lake of Switzerland, which it separates from Suabia, that part excepted where the city of Constance is seated on its south side. It is divided into three parts. The upper and largest part is called Boden See; the middle part is named Bodmer See; and the lower part Unter See, Zeller See, or the lake of Zell. The upper lake, from Bregenz, at its eastern extremity to Constance, is 37 m. long, and 15 in its greatest breadth. Through this lake the Rhine flows, and enters the Zeller See, which is 16 m. long and 10 in its greatest breadth. It is in some places 350 fathoms deep, and 100 generally; and like all the lakes in Switzerland is deeper in summer than in winter; which is owing to the first melting of the snow from the adjacent mountains. It abounds with fish, and its trout are much esteemed; and besides the city of Constance, has many agreeable towns and villages on its banks.

Constantia, p.t. Oswego Co. N. Y. on Oneida Lake. Pop. 1,193.

Constantina, a town of Spain in Andalusia, with a castle on a mountain, 40 m. N. E. of Seville.

Constantina, the eastern province of the kingdom of Algiers, and the largest and richest of the four. The greatest part along the coast is mountainous. In the mountains dwell free Arabian and Moorish tribes, of whom the Cabyles are deemed the most turbulent and cruel. As these free mountaineers possessed a superfluity of oil, soap, dried figs, and timber, the government of Algiers, which stood in need of these articles were formerly obliged in many things to show indulgence to these tribes. See *Zaab*.

Constantina, a city of the kingdom Algiers, capital of the province of the same name. It is seated at the top of a steep rock, and there is no way to it but by steps cut out of the rock. The usual way of punishing criminals here is to throw them down the cliff. Here are many Roman antiquities, particularly a triumphal arch. Next to Algiers, this city is the most populous in the kingdom. It is 190 miles E. by S. of Algiers. Long. 6. 24. E., lat. 36. 24. N.

Constantinople, one of the largest cities in Europe, and the capital of the Turkish Empire. It is of a triangular form: and seated between the Black Sea and the Sea of Marmora, on a neck of land that advances toward: Nætolia from which it is separated by a strait a mile in breadth. The Sea of Marmora washes its walls on the south, and a gulf of the strait of Constantinople does the same on the N. E. It was anciently called Byzantium, but the name was changed in the year 330 by Constantine the Great, who made it the seat of the Roman empire in the east. It was taken in 1453 by the Turks, who have kept possession of it ever since. The grand signior's palace, called the seraglio, is on the sea side, surrounded by walls flanked with towers, and separated from the city by canals. It stands on the site of ancient Byzantium, the east point of the

present city, and is three miles in circumference, consisting of an assemblage of palaces and apartments placed by the side of one another, without symmetry and without order. The principal entrance of this palace is of marble, and is called Capi, that is the Porte (or gate), a name used frequently to express the court, or the empire. The castle of Seven Towers is a state prison, and stands near the Sea of Marmora, at the west point of the city from the seraglio; and at the north-west point, without the walls, is the imperial palace of Aijub, or Atmejdán, the (ancient Hippodrome) with a village of the same name. The number of houses in Constantinople is prodigious; but in general, they are mean, and all of them constructed of wood, and the roofs covered with hollow tiles. The public edifices alone are built by masonry in a very solid manner. The streets are narrow, badly paved, and dirty; and the people are infested with the plague almost every year. The inhabitants, who are variously said to amount to from 3 to 400,000, are half Turks, two thirds of the other half, Greeks or Armenians, and the rest Jews. Here are a great number of ancient monuments still remaining; particularly the superb temple of St. Sophia built in the sixth century, which is converted into a mosque, and will contain 100,000 persons conveniently. Between the two mosques of sultan Solymán and Bajazet is the old seraglio, in which are shut up the wives of the deceased sultans, and also such women as have displeased the grand seignior. The bazaars, or bezesteins, are large square buildings, covered with domes supported by arcades, and contain all sorts of goods, which are there exposed to sale. There is a market for slaves, the Jews are the principal merchants, who bring them here to be sold; great numbers of girls are brought from Hungary, Greece, Candia, Circassia, Mingrelia, and Georgia, for the service of the Turks, who generally buy them for their seraglios. The great square near the mosque of sultan Bajazet, is the place for public diversions. The gulf on the north-east of the city is the harbour, which runs up from the point of the seraglio to the village of Aijub, about four miles in length and half a mile wide where broadest. Aijub may be reckoned one of the suburbs, and has a mosque, in which is the tomb of sultan Othman, the founder of the empire. The suburbs of Galata and Pera, are on the other side of the harbour. The former extends along the entrance of the harbour, and is chiefly occupied by merchants; and adjoining it on the east, is a cannon foundry, called Tophana. Pera stands behind these on an eminence, and is the place where the foreign ambassadors reside. In this part there are several houses where European sailors, Greeks, and even Turks, go to drink and intoxicate themselves, notwithstanding the severity of the government in this respect. The circumference of this city is 14 miles, and 24 with the suburbs included; and as they are built on ground which rises gradually, there is a view of the whole town from the sea. The city is surrounded by walls of freestone, here and there mixed with bricks, and flanked with 250 towers. There are 22 gates; six on the land side, and the rest towards the harbour and sea. The palaces, mosques, bagnios, and caravanserais, are many of them magnificent. Constantinople is 780 miles in a meridional line S. E. of Vienna. Long. 28. 35. E., lat. 41. 1. N.

Constantinople, Strait of, anciently the Thracian

Bosphorus, and forming the communication between the Propontis, or sea of Marmora, and the Euxine or Black Sea. It is 20 miles long and little more than a mile wide; and forms the separation here between Europe and Asia. At its entrance on the west side is situate Constantinople, and on the other Scutari. Both its banks are lined with villages, where are seen some very handsome houses, almost entirely built of wood, and variously painted; those belonging to the Turks are in white or red; those of the Greeks, Armenians, and Jews, are of a blackish brown, for they are not allowed to employ the colours of the Mussulmen. At its termination in the Black Sea, are two forts opposite each other, to defend the passage.

Constantinaw, a town of Poland, in Podolia, on the river Bog, 8 m. S. W. of Chmielnik, and 72 N. E. of Kaminieck.

Constantinow, another town of Poland, in Volhina, on the River Sulucz, 30 m. W. by N. of the former.

Contessa, a seaport of European Turkey, in Macedonia, advantageously located at the head of a gulf of its name, at the influx of the Strimoon, 60 m. E. by N. of Salonichi, and 246 W. of Constantinople. Long. 24. 8. E., and lat. 40. 52. N.

Contoocook, r. N. H. flows into the Merrimack near Concord.

Contres, a town of France, in the department of Loire and Cher, 10 m. S. E. of Blois.

Conty, a town of France, in the department of Somme, seated on the Seille, 14 m. S. S. W. of Amiens.

Conversano, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, 12 m. S. E. of Bari.

Conway, a river of Wales, which flows through a fertile vale of the same name, along the whole eastern border of Caernarvonshire, and enters the Irish sea at Aberconway.

Conway, p.t. Strafford Co. N. H. on Saco river, 118 m. fr. Boston; 75 fr. Portsmouth. Pop. 1,601.

Conway, p.t. Franklin Co. Mass. 100 m. W. Boston. Pop. 1,563.

Conyngham, p.v. Luzerne Co. Pa.

Conza, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultraiore, and an archbishop's see. It suffered so much by an earthquake in 1694, that the place where the cathedral stood is hardly known. Its principal commerce is in marble. It is seated near the head waters of the Ofanti River, 52 m. E. of Naples.

Cook Beyhar, a district of Bengal on the frontier of Bootan, which exhibits a melancholy proof of two facts frequently united; the great facility of obtaining food, and the wretched indigence of the lower order of inhabitants. It became tributary to the English in 1772. Beyhar, the chief town, is 260 m. N. by E. of Calcutta.

Cook's Inlet, an extensive arm of the sea, on the N. W. coast of America, discovered in 1778, by Captain Cook, who traced it 70 leag. from its entrance, in long. 152. W. and supposed it to be the mouth of a large river, but it was further explored in 1794 by captain Vancouver, who found its termination to be in long. 148. 43. W., lat. 61. 29. N.

Cookstown, p.v. Fayette Co. Pa.

Cooksville, p.v. Anne Arundel Co. Maryland.

Cook's Strait, a strait dividing the two islands of which New Zealand is composed: it is about four or five leagues broad.

Coolspring, t. Mercer Co. Pa.

Coolville, p.v. Athens Co. Ohio.

Cooper, a county of the state of Missouri, and on the western frontier of the United States territory. It lies south of the Missouri River, and is bounded on the east by a mountain ridge, which divides it from Wayne County, and is intersected from west to east by Orange River. Pop. 6,019. Booneville on the south bank of the Missouri, in the lat. of 39. S. is the chief town.

Cooper, a river of S. Carolina, falling into the harbour of Charleston.

Cooperstown, a town of New York, chief of Otsego County, situate at the S. W. end, and the outlet of lake Otsego, 12 m. N. W. of Cherry Valley, and 64 W. by N. of Albany.

Coos, an island in the Archipelago, 56 m. N. W. of Rhodes, subject to the Turks. Long. 27. 44. E., lat. 37. 1. N.

Coos, a county forming the whole of the north part of the state of New Hampshire. It is about 90 miles in length from north to south, and 28 in mean breadth; it is bounded on the east by the state of Maine, and west by the Connecticut River, which divides it from Vermont, and north by the ridge of mountains which divides the United States territory from Lower Canada. On the southern confines of the county are the White Mountains, through which is a pass in one place not more than 22 feet wide, and appears cloven down to its very base, in a perpendicular line on one side, and on the other in an angle of about 45 deg.; through this *Notch* or *Gap*, as it is termed, a turnpike road has been constructed from the banks of the Connecticut River to the Atlantic Ocean at Portland, a route much used for the conveyance of heavy produce on sledges in the winter season; and thus, whilst it forms one of the grandest natural features of the world, it is rendered subservient to the medium of an extensive and an advantageous intercourse. Coos County is at present but thinly inhabited. The population, however, which in 1810, was only 3,991, in 1830 had increased to 8,390. Lancaster, on the east bank of the Connecticut river, is the chief town.

Coosawatchie, a town of South Carolina, in Beaufort district. The courts formerly held at Beaufort are held here. It is seated on the Coosaw, over which is a bridge, 20 m. N. W. of Beaufort, and 60 W. S. W. of Charleston.

Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark, built on a morass, and surrounded with several small lakes. It was founded by some wandering fishermen, in the 11th century, and is now accounted the best built city of the north of Europe. It became the seat of the court and government of Denmark in 1443. The streets are well paved with a foot-way on each side. The greatest part of the buildings are of brick, and a few of free-stone; the houses of the nobility are in general splendid, and built in the Italian style. The harbour is capable of containing 500 ships; and the streets are intersected by broad canals, which bring the merchandize close to the warehouses on the quays. Copenhagen contains four royal palaces, 19 churches, a great number of public buildings, and a university; and, in 1826, about 90,000 inhabitants. The palace called Christiansburg, built by Christian VI., but burnt down in 1794, was an immense pile of building, of hewn stone, the wings and stables of brick, stuccoed. The hospital of Warlow is large and convenient, containing 330 beds, occupied by as many poor. The church is so placed, that service may be heard by those who are confined to their bed. The exchange is a large Gothic building; vessels are brought very near it

by means of canals; and here the merchants assemble. The new royal market is the largest square in the city, and almost entirely composed of stately buildings; as the academy of painting and sculpture, the theatre, the great hotel, the artillery house, &c. and in the centre is a marble equestrian statue of Christian V. In the north suburbs is an obelisk of reddish stone, erected in 1793, by the city, to the honour of Christian VI. on his abolishing vassalage; and around its pedestal are four female figures of white marble. The citadel is a regular fortification, with five bastions, a double ditch full of water, and several advanced works. This city owes its present beauty to the fire of 1728, which destroyed five churches and 67 streets, having been rebuilt in a better style. It suffered greatly by fire in 1794; and again in the following year. The new part of the town, raised by Frederic V., is extremely beautiful. It consists of an octagon containing four uniform and elegant buildings of hewn stone, and of four broad streets leading to it, in opposite directions. In the middle of the area stands an equestrian statue of Fred. V. in bronze, as large as life, which is justly admired. The round tower built by Christian IV. and designed for an observatory, is a singular structure, not having a single step in it, though very lofty: its ascent is by a spiral road nearly fourteen feet wide, and one of their kings has driven in his carriage up and down it. On the interruption to the commerce of Holland, by the events of the French revolution in 1793-4, Copenhagen became the principal entrepot for the commerce of the north of Europe; and for this, no place can be more advantageously situated; but Denmark becoming involved in the contentions of that period, and joining in a confederacy with Russia and Sweden against the naval ascendancy of England, an English fleet, in March, 1801, was despatched to bombard Copenhagen, when, after considerable damage being done to the town, and 28 ships of war taken or destroyed, an armistice was entered upon, which led to a treaty of peace with all the northern powers, but not without operating as a severe check to the commercial enterprise of Copenhagen. In 1807, the British government, although at peace with Denmark, sent a fleet of 17 ships of the line, with frigates, which bombarded the city for three days, when 300 houses, the cathedral, and part of the university were destroyed, and as many more buildings greatly damaged. Eighteen Danish ships of the line, fifteen frigates, six brigs, and twenty-five gun-boats, with all the naval stores in the arsenal of Copenhagen, were carried off by the British. This infamous act of treachery was committed under the pretence that the French would otherwise become masters of the Danish fleet. The city is five miles in circumference, seated on the east shore of the isle of Zealand, at the entrance into the Baltic Sea, about 25 m. within the strait called the Sound, 340 m. S. W. of Stockholm, and 500 N. E. of London. Long. 12. 35. E., lat. 55. 41. N. See *Amak*.

Copiapó, the most northern province of Chile, bounded on the north by the great desert of Atacama, east by the Andes, and west by the Pacific Ocean, being about 260 m. from N. to S. from 24. 20. to 28. of S. lat., and about 90 in mean breadth, abounding in mines of gold, iron, copper, sulphur, tin, and lead. The chief town, of the same name, stands on the south side of a river, also of the same name, at its entrance into the Pacific Ocean, 490 m. N. by E. of Valparaiso. Long. 70. 50. W.

lat. 27. 20. S. On the Andes, in a parallel line with the town of Copiapo is a volcano, called the Volcano of Copiapo.

Coppenbruge, a town of Hanover, in the principality of Collenberg, 10 m. E. by N. of Hamelen.

Copper-Mine River, a river of North America, which runs from south to north into the Icy Sea, in the long. of 111. 5. W., and 69. 7. of N. lat.

Coppet, or *Copet*, a town of Switzerland, with a castle, on the west bank of the lake of Geneva, 10 m. N. of Geneva. The castle and barony became the property of M. Neckar, celebrated for his pretensions as a financier in the time of the French Revolution: both he and his daughter, Madam de Stael, lie interred here in a fine mausoleum in the castle-garden.

Coguet, a river of England, which rises on the borders of Scotland, crosses the centre of Northumberland, and enters the German Ocean, at Warkworth. Opposite its mouth is a small island of the same name.

Coguinbo, or *Sorena*, a seaport of Chile near the mouth of a river of the same name, and the capital of a province also of the same name, rich in corn, and mines of gold and silver. The streets are shaded with fig-trees, palms, oranges, olives, &c. always green. It is 260 m. N. by E. of Valparaiso. Long. 71. 19. W., lat. 29. 52. S.

Corachis, *Koraches*, or *Crotchet*, a seaport of Asia, at the mouth of a creek which communicates, in the rainy season, with the Indus, on the western side. It is supposed to be the *Sangada* of Arrian, or Port of Alexander, and is now the principal out-port of the Afghans. The inhabitants are of an enterprising disposition, and it appears to afford a favourable opening for commercial adventure. It is about 100 m. W. of Tatta, in the lat. of 24. 30. N. and 67. 15. of E. long.

Corah, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a district of the same name, lying between the Jumna and the main branch of the Ganges, which came wholly into the possession of the English in 1801. It is a very fertile and productive district; the town is 98 m. N. W. of Allahabad.

Corbach, a town in the Electorate of Hesse, capital of the county of Waldeck. It is divided into the old and new town, and near it, on a mountain, is the castle of Eisenberg. The Hanoverians were defeated here by the French in 1760. It is seated on the Ifter, 22 m. W. of Cassel. Long. 9. 1. E., lat. 51. 16. N.

Corbeck, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, 3 m. S. of Louvain.

Corbeil, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, seated on the Seine at the conflux of the Juine, 17 m. S. of Paris.

Corbie, a town of France, in the department of Somme, with a celebrated Benedictine abbey, seated on the Somme, 10 m. E. of Amiens.

Corbieres, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Friburg, 10 m. S. of Friburg.

Corby, a town of Lincolnshire, Eng. 13 m. N. of Stamford, and 102 N. by W. of London.

Cordilleras. See *Andes*.

Cordova, an interior province of Andalusia, in the south of Spain, comprising an area of about 5,500 square miles, and in 1810 contained a population of 252,028. It is divided into nearly two equal parts, by the Gandalquivir river, which intersects it from east to west: the N. W. part is mountainous, but the more southern part is exceedingly fertile in corn, fruit, wine, and olives. It was formed into an independent kingdom by Abderame, a Moorish General, about the year 696

besides the city of Cordova, the other principal towns are Bujalance and Montilla.

Cordova, City of, the capital of the preceding province, is seated on the north bank of the Guadalquivir, over which is a bridge of sixteen arches, built by the Moors. It was a considerable place in the time of the Romans, who surrendered it to the Goths, in 572. In 692 it was taken by Abderame, a Moorish general, who soon after renounced the authority of the Grand Caliph of Damascus, and made the city of Cordova, the capital of a kingdom. It is now a bishop's see, and one of the finest cities of Spain. The circumference is large, but there are many orchards and gardens within the walls. The palaces, church, and religious houses are superb, particularly the cathedral, which is 534 feet in length, and 387 wide, built by Abderame for a mosque, and it still retains the name of Mezquita. The square called the Plaza Magor, is surrounded by fine houses, under which are piazzas. The trade consists in wine, silk, and leather; but is not so considerable as formerly. In the neighbourhood are a vast number of orange and lemon trees; and here are the best horses in Spain. It was from hence that the leather called cordovan derived its name, the mode of manufacture being first introduced here by the Moors. Cordova is 130 m. N. E. of Cadiz, and 190 S. by W. of Madrid.

Cordova, a town of Mexico, in the intendency of Vera Cruz, and a bishop's see. Here are upwards of thirty sugar mills. It is seated on a river which flows into the Gulf of Mexico, 80 m. E. S. E. of Puebla de los Angeles, and 55 W. by S. of the port of Vera Cruz.

Cordova, one of the eight intendencies of the United Provinces of South America, extending through 9 deg. of lat. from 29. to 38. S. and 10 deg. of long. between 60. and 70. W. it comprises nearly the whole of the vast plain lying between the great river La Plata and the Andes. The principal towns are St. Louis and Mendoza, both on the route from Buenos Ayres to Santiago in Chile. There is also a town of the same name in the N. E. part of the province, in the vicinity of some salt lakes, and on the line of road from Buenos Ayres to Potosi. Some scattered tribes of Indians roam over parts of this extensive district, but the aggregate population is very limited.

Corea, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the north by Chinese Tartary, on the east by the sea of Japan, on the south by a narrow sea, which separates it from the Japanese islands, and on the west by the Yellow Sea, which separates it from China. The west coast is flanked by innumerable islands. It is a peninsula, being surrounded on every side by the sea, except towards the north. It is governed by a king, tributary to the emperor of China, and is divided into eight provinces, Hien-king, Ping-ngan, Hoang-hai, Kiang-yuen, King-ki, Tchu-sin, King-chan, and Tchu-en-so, which contain 33 cities of the first, 53 of the second, and 70 of the third, rank. The towns are exceedingly populous, and the inhabitants follow nearly the same customs, and are of the same religion with the Chinese. The country abounds in corn and rice, of which last they have two kinds, one of which delights in water, and the other which is the better sort, is cultivated on dry ground, like corn. There are mines of gold and silver in the mountains, and good pearl fisheries on the coast. The Coreans are well made, ingenious, brave and tractable. They are fond of

dancing and music, and show great aptness for acquiring the sciences, which they cultivate with ardour. They are less fastidious and less ceremonious than the Chinese, but equally jealous of admitting strangers into the country. Men of learning are distinguished from other people by two plumes of feathers, which they wear in their caps. Their women are less confined than those in China, and have the liberty of appearing in company with the other sex. In China, parents often marry children without their consent, but in Corea they choose for themselves. They never bury their dead till three years after their decease, but keep them in coffins for that time. Corea extends from north to south from the lat. of 34. 30. to 42. 30. N. and from east to west from 125. to 129. of E. long King-ki-tao, nearly in the centre of the kingdom, is the capital.

Corfe Castle, a borough in Dorsetshire, Eng. It is seated on a peninsula in the British Channel, called the Isle of Purbeck, on a river, between two hills. On one of these stands the castle, formerly a place of great importance, and where king Edward the Martyr was stabbed at the instigation of his mother-in-law. It has a large church which is a royal peculiar, not liable to any episcopal jurisdiction. Great quantities of fine clay and stone are shipped here for the Staffordshire potteries. The town is governed by a mayor; and every alderman that has served the office has the title of baron. It returns two members to parliament, is 21 m. E. of Dorchester, and 116 W. by S. of London. Pop. in 1821, 1,465.

Corfu, an island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Albania, at the entrance of the Adriatic. Here is made a great quantity of salt; and it abounds with vineyards, lemons, and olives. It was anciently known under the several names of *Scheria*, *Phacia*, and *Corcyra*. The Corcyrians were an independent people, coeval with the proudest epoch of the Greeks. In the 14th century the island became subjected to the Venetians, in whose possession it continued until 1797, when it was ceded to the French, by the treaty of Campo-Formio. It capitulated to the Turks and Russians in 1799, and with six other islands, was constituted independent, under the title of Ionian Republic (*which see*).

Corfu, (the ancient *Corcyra*), the chief town of the preceding island, is situate on the east side, on the shore of a spacious and secure harbour, for vessels of easy draught of water. The fortifications are very strong. It is the seat of government of the whole of the Seven Islands, or Ionian Republic, and contains about 15,000 inhabitants. Lat. 39. 36. N., long. 19. 50. E.

Coria, an episcopal town of Spain, in Estremadura, seated on the Alagon, 120 m. W. S. W. of Madrid.

Coringa, a town at the north extremity of the coast of Coromandel, having a commodious harbour a few miles north of the main channel of the Godavery River, in the lat. of 17. N.

Corinna, t. Somerset Co. Me. Pop. 1,077.

Corinth, Isthmus of, a neck of land which joins the Morea to Livadia, and reaches from the Gulf of Lepanto west, to that of Egina east. The narrowest part of it is six miles over; and on a mount here, called Oneius, were formerly celebrated the Isthmian games. There are still the ruins of a town upon it, and of the temples dedicated to the Sun, Pluto, Diana, Neptune, Ceres, and Bacchus. It is said Julius Cæsar, Caligula, and Nero, attempted to cut a channel through the isthmus;

they therefore built a wall across it, called *Hexamila*, because it was six miles in length. This was demolished by Amurath II., rebuilt by the Venetians, and levelled a second time by Mahomet II.

Corinth, a town of the Morea, situate on the northern declivity of a mountain, sloping towards the Gulf of Lepanto and the preceding isthmus, to which it gives name. During the zenith of Grecian glory, Corinth justly ranked among the most important and magnificent cities of Greece: its temples, theatres, and fountains, were the admiration of every beholder. In the proportions and richness of their columns and porticos, architecture was perfected, leaving nothing for after ages to perform in that noble art, but to copy: and the Corinthian pillar or column now, more or less adorns every city of the civilized world. Corinth fell a prey to the fury of the Roman arms under Mummianus in the year 146 B. C.; and although Julius Cæsar endeavoured to restore it to its former grandeur, in whose time it was visited by St. Paul, it has progressively sunk into a place of insignificance. It fell into the hands of the Venetians during the ephemeral career of their ascendancy; the Turks became masters of it in 1715, and it now forms a part of Independent Greece. It had formerly a port on the Gulf of Egina, called *Cenchrea*, as well as on that of Lepanto; but the former is now little used. The ancient citadel, *Acro-Corinthus*, still remains entire, and to a well-disciplined garrison, may be considered impregnable. Corinth is the seat of a Greek metropolitan and bishop. Pop. about 1,500. It is 65 m. E. by S. of Patras, and 48 W. by S. of Athens.

Corinth, p.t. Penobscot Co. Me. Pop. 712. Also a p.t. in Orange Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,953. Also a p.t. in Saratoga Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,412.

Cork, a maritime county forming the southwest extremity of Ireland, having upwards of 100 miles of sea-coast, indented with several very spacious and safe bays and harbours, opening into the Atlantic Ocean. It is about 35 miles in mean breadth from south to north, and is intersected from east to west by two fine rivers, the Blackwater and the Lee, with five or six others of inferior note. The following are the principal bays and harbours, beginning at the west: viz. Bantry, Dunmanney, Baltimore, Glandore, Ross, Clonakilty, Kinsale, Cork, and Youghal. Besides the city of Cork, the principal towns in the interior are Charleville, Mallow, Danerale, Michelstown, Bandon, Cloyne, &c. Bandon, Mallow, and Youghal, each return one, and the city of Cork and the county each two members to the parliament of the United Kingdom. The agriculture of this county, both in tillage and pasture, has been much improved since the middle of the eighteenth century, and in conjunction with the adjoining interior county of Tipperary, supplies a great portion of the English marine with salt-beef and pork, more especially the former, and exports vast quantities of butter; and since 1800, it has also exported a considerable quantity of grain. Some woollen manufactures are carried on for internal consumption in the eastern part of the county, and during the present century, several efforts have been made to establish the cotton manufacture over the county generally. For territorial extent, divisions, population, &c. see *Ireland*.

Cork, City of, and capital of the preceding county, supposed to have been first founded by the Danes in the 6th century, is beautifully and advantageously situate on the banks of the River

Lee, about five miles above its entrance into Cork Harbour. Cork, in conjunction with Ross, is a bishop's see. The city is divided into twenty-two parishes, which in 1821, contained a population of 100,658, being an increase of upwards of 35,000 since 1813, exclusive of 8,998 in eight of the parishes which extend beyond the stations of the city. Next to Dublin, Cork is the largest and most important place in all Ireland. During the twenty-four years' war, from 1793 to 1815, Cork Harbour was one of the chief rendezvous of the British navy; and the extensive demand which that war created for salt provisions, enabled Cork to become the largest and most celebrated market in Europe for that article. The Cork beef continues to be the chief source of supply, not only of the national, but of the commercial navy of the United Kingdom, and for long voyages and tropical climates, is preferred by the ships of all nations. As the chief commercial town in the south-west of Ireland, Cork receives the surplus production, not only of the whole county, but of the greater part of those of Kerry and Tipperary, which it also supplies with such British and foreign productions as are received in exchange. Since the commencement of the war in 1793, the city has undergone great improvement, both in regard to public and private buildings. There are five bridges over the Lee; that of St. Patrick is a fine structure. The exchange, custom-house, and town-hall, are all fine edifices. It has two theatres, several hospitals, and other public buildings. The cathedral, erected between 1725 and 1735, is a stately edifice, and some of the parish churches are of the like character. The barracks on the north side of the city, situate on an eminence, present a very imposing aspect. Cork has a public brewery on a very extensive scale, and which makes also its own malt. The city is 125 miles southwest of Dublin, in the lat. of 51. 54. N., and 8. 23. of W. long.

Cork, Cose of, is that part of the harbour of Cork usually occupied as the anchorage ground. The harbour, which is entered by a deep and narrow channel, and defended by a strong fort on each side, is about nine miles from the mouth of the River Lee, and about the same extent in breadth. At the upper end is an island called Great Island, from four to five miles long from west to east, and from two to three miles wide. At the west end of this island is a town called *Cose*, which, in 1821, contained 6,508 inhabitants, and the rest of the island 2,897 more; and at the entrance of the channel between Great Island and the main land, are two small islands called Haulbowline and Rooky Islands, strongly fortified, and inhabited by 950 persons; and thus, whilst the natural positions of Cork Harbour are such as to afford accommodation for the whole British marine, secure from the effects of the elements, the fortifications render the shipping and the town equally secure from the irruptions of an enemy; and the surrounding shore being studded with neat and commodious residences render the whole as picturesque and agreeable as it is important in point of security and defence.

Corleone, a large and well-built town of Sicily, in the Val di Mazzara. It is 24 miles S. S. W. of Palermo. Pop. about 12,000.

Corlin, a town of Further Pomerania, with a castle. It has considerable woollen manufactures, and is seated on the Persant, 10 m. S. E. of Colberg.

Cormanlin, a town of Guinea, on the Gold Coast, large and populous. Here the Dutch have

a fort, which was taken by the English in 1665. Long. 0. 15. W., lat. 5. 30. N.

Comery, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, with a Benedictine Abbey; seated on the Indre, 8 m. S. E. of Tours.

Corna, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Irak Arabi, seated on the Tigris, near its conflux with the Euphrates, 35 miles W. N. W. of Bassora.

Cornato, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of Saint Peter, seated on the Marta, three miles east of the sea, and ten north of Civita Vecchia.

Cornhill, a town of the county of Durham, Eng. seated near the Tweed, over which it has a large bridge to Coldstream, in Scotland. It is 12 m. S. W. of Berwick, and 333 N. N. W. of London. Pop. 668.

Cornigliano, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, 15 m. E. of Milan.

Cornish, p.t. Sullivan Co. N. H. 108 m. from Boston. Pop. 1,687. Also a p.t. York Co. Me. Pop. 1,234.

Cornville, p.t. Somerset Co. Me. Pop. 1,104.

Cornwall, a county forming the S. W. extremity of England, projecting into the Atlantic Ocean. It is bounded on the E. N. E. by the river Tamar, which divides it from Devonshire, being washed on all its other sides by the sea. The south coast for about 70 miles, borders on the entrance to the English, and the north, for about 90 miles, on the entrance to the Bristol Channel. At its eastern, or E. N. E. extremity it is about 43 miles wide, but gradually narrows towards the west to about 15 miles, when it diverges at a distance of about 60 miles into two points, the most southerly called the *Lizard*, in the lat. of 49. 58. N., and 5. 11. of W. long., and the other the *Land's End*, in the lat. of 50. 4. N., and 5. 42. of W. long.; the intermediate space being known by the name of *Mount's Bay*. The distinguishing characteristics of this county are its minerals, semi-metals, and clays, which are found here in greater variety than in almost any other part of the world. Gold, silver, cobalt, antimony, manganese, and lapis calaminaris, are all found to a certain extent, and some in abundance; but the predominating productions are copper and tin, with which are mixed mundic and arsenic; in the supply of which, upwards of 100 mines are in constant work. Some of the mines are worked to a vast depth; but the perfection of the means applied, as well in bringing the ores to the surface as in smelting, &c., renders the operations comparatively easy, and the proceeds a source of great wealth to the parties engaged in them, and of general advantage to the county. The mining business is entirely regulated by a code called the *Stannary Laws*, enacted by a court of stannators, or proprietors. These laws divide the tinmen into ten divisions, under the superintendence of one warden. A vice-warden is appointed every month; and there is a steward for each precinct, who holds his court every three weeks, where a jury of six persons decides disputes, with a progressive appeal however to the vice-warden, lord-warden, and lords of the duke of Cornwall's council. The mines are under no other jurisdiction excepting in such cases as affect land or life. In addition to its minerals, a vein of soapy earth and of potter's clay, estimable in the manufacture of porcelain, add considerably to the resources of the county. The shaping of granite for building, and moor-stone for grinding of corn, give employment to great numbers. And, in addition to these resources,

the coast of Cornwall is annually visited by shoals of *pilchards*, which, in fish and oil, yield an average produce of £50,000 per annum. The occupations of mining and fishing, up to the middle of the 18th century, prevailed to such an extent in this county as to render agriculture almost entirely neglected, and to give it a rudeness and wildness of character distinct from that of every other part of the kingdom; but since that period agriculture has been progressively improving, and potatoes and grain are now included among its surplus productions, which in the aggregate may be considered as exceeding £500,000 per annum in amount. What are denominated the duchy lands are very extensive, and the income derived from them together with the duty on tin ore, form the only remaining parts of those immense hereditary revenues which were anciently appropriated as a provision for the heir apparent to the crown. Previously to the invasion of Britain by the Romans, Cornwall was inhabited by a tribe called the *Dumnoni* with whom the Phœnicians are supposed to have traded largely for tin. The descendants of that tribe, and the succeeding inhabitants, continued longer to retain the language, manners, and customs of antiquity, than in any other part of England, and which up to this time can hardly be said to be extinct. The coast is, in many parts, extremely rugged, and ridges of granite intersect the western part of the county, whilst the valleys are beautifully diversified with verdure, shrubs, and plants, among which the myrtle is common, with several peculiar to the district. The coast abounds with marine vegetables, which are much used for manure. The blocks of broken granite appear in remote ages, according to the supposition of some persons, to have been much used in the construction of rude temples for religious worship. Near the Land's End is a block, from 90 to 100 tons in weight, so nicely poised as to be moveable with the hand; there are several others of less magnitude similarly poised; these are termed *loggia stones*, and are ridiculously supposed by some to have been contrivances of art, and objects of religious adoration; whilst they are doubtless only the natural results of repeated submersions of our planet, during which the layers of earth or clay have been washed away. Similar evidences of the operations of nature are to be seen in the western hemisphere, a few miles east of Boston, in Massachusetts, on the road to Salem; and it is probable that the supposed *cairns*, *cromlecks*, rockbasins, &c., of the Druids, are nothing more than the simple results of the progressive operations of nature. The principal ports on the north coast, are Padstow and St. Ives; on Mount's Bay, Penzance and Helstone; on the south coast, Falmouth, Truro, Fowey, and Looe, Plymouth Sound bounding the south-east extremity of the county. The principal towns in the interior are Redruth, St. Anake, Penryn, Bodwin, Launceston, &c. The assizes, &c., for the county, are held alternately at Bodmin and Launceston. Streams of water intersect the county, in all directions, and add considerably to its diversity and picturesque beauty. Some woolen, and a few other manufactures, are carried on in different parts of the county, but they are inconsiderable.

Cornwall Cape, is about 5 m. N. by E. of the Land's End.

Cornwall, a township in Orange County, New York, situate along the west bank of the Hudson

River, 105 m. S. of Albany. Pop. 3,486. Also the name of a township in Addison county, Vermont. Pop. 1,264; and of a town in Litchfield County, Connecticut. Pop. 1,712.

Cornwall, a town of Stormont County, Upper Canada, situate on the north bank of the St. Lawrence, about 50 m. above Montreal.

Cornwall, New, a county in the western part of N. America, extending from Gardner's channel, in lat. 53. 15., to Frederick's Sound, lat. 57. 6. N.

Cornwallis, a town of Nova Scotia, seated on the south shore of the basin of mines at the head of the Bay of Fundy, about 10 m. N. W. of Windsor and 45 N. W. of Halifax.

Cornwallis, a county of Lower Canada, extending for about 160 miles along the S. E. bank of the great River St. Lawrence, bounded on the N. E. by the district of Gaspé. It is at present but thinly inhabited.

Coro, a town of Colombia, in the province of Venezuela. It is advantageously situate at the entrance of an isthmus, at about an equal distance from the Caribbean Sea, and the Gulf of Maracaibo. It contains about 10,000 inhabitants, who carry on a considerable trade in mules, cattle, &c. with Curacao and other islands, in the Caribbean Sea. See *Venezuela*.

Coromandel, Coast of, the eastern coast of the peninsula of Hindoostan, extending from Point Calymere in the lat. of 10. 18. N. to the Kistnah River, in the lat. of 16. N. There is not a port for large ships on the whole coast, which is an even, low, sandy country. Madras is the principal town, and the other places of note are Negapatam, Pondicherry, Pullicate, &c.

Coron, a seaport of Independent Creecce, in the Morea, seated on the W. side of a bay to which it gives name, 15 m. E. of Modon. Long. 21. 46. E., lat. 36. 55. N.

Coronation, Cape, a cape of the island of New Caledonia, in the Pacific Ocean. Long. 167. 8. E., lat. 22. 5. S.

Correggio, a town of Italy, in the Modonese, with a castle, 9 m. N. N. E. of Reggio.

Correze, an interior department of France, containing the late province of Limousin. It takes its name from a river which runs into the Vezere, after having watered Tulle and Brives. Tulle is the capital.

Corrientes, Cape, on the E. coast of South Africa, opposite the S. end of the island of Madagascar.—Also the name of another cape on the W. coast of Mexico, in the Pacific Ocean, in the lat. of 20. N.

Corrientes, a town of Paraguay, with a fort, seated on the E. side of the Paraná, at the influx of the river Paraguay, 490 m. N. of Buenos Ayres. Long. 59. 0. W. lat. 27. 30. S.

Corryreckan, a dangerous whirlpool on the W. coast of Scotland, between the Isle of Scarba and the N. point of that of Jura. It is so named from a young Danish prince, who perished in this place. Its vortex extends above a mile in circuit.

Corsham, a town in Wiltshire, Eng. and a considerable woollen manufacture. It is nine miles E. N. E. of Bath, and 97 W. of London. Pop. in 1821, 2,727.

Corsica, or *Corse*, an island in the Mediterranean, separated from that of Sardinia, on the south, by the Strait of Bonifacio. It is 150 miles from north to south, and from 40 to 50 in breadth. It was known to the ancient Greeks, by the names of Callista and Cynrus, and to the Romans by its

present appellation. On the coast are many excellent harbours. It is mountainous, but fruitful valleys are interspersed; and it has some fine lakes and rivers. In the earliest time it has been famous for its swarms of bees, and produces vast quantities of honey, which, however, is reckoned bitter, on account of the box and yew with which the country abounds. The mountains are rich in lead, iron, copper, and silver; and there are also mines of alum and saltpetre. The granite of Corsica is nearly equal to the oriental; porphyries, jasper, talc, amianthus, emeralds, and other precious stones, are found scattered in the mountains, and the south coast abounds with beautiful coral. This island was, for some centuries, under the dominion of the Genoese, whose tyranny was such, that the Corsicans were almost in a perpetual state of insurrection. In 1736 a German adventurer, Theodore Baron Newhoff, brought some assistance to them; and, on his assurance of more powerful aid, they elected him king; but as he could not substantiate his promises he was obliged to leave the island. He went into England, was thrown into the Fleet prison, released by an act of insolvency, (after having registered his kingdom of Corsica for the benefit of his creditors,) and suffered to die in extreme indigence. The Genoese, tired of the contest, sold the sovereignty to France, in 1767; and Paoli, who had been elected to the chief command, in 1755, was obliged to abandon the island in 1769. After the French revolution in 1789 Corsica was admitted as an eighty-third department of France at the particular request of a deputation, of which Paoli was at the head. In consequence of some events which followed the revolution of 1792, Paoli revolted; the French, by the assistance of the English, were expelled from the island; and Corsica, in 1794, was declared annexed to the crown of Great Britain. In 1796, however, the English found it expedient to evacuate the island, of which the French immediately took possession, and again united it to France, of which country it now forms the eighty-sixth department. It is divided into four prefectures, viz. Bastia, Calvi, Corte, and Sartenne Ajaccio, on the west coast, is the principal seaport. Pop. about 180,000.

Corsoer, a town of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, on a peninsula, in the Great Belt, with a good harbour for light vessels. It is defended by a citadel, which serves also as a magazine for corn; and is 54 miles W. S. W. of Copenhagen. Long 11. 12. E. lat. 55. 12. N.

Corte, a town of Corsica, situate in the centre of the island, on the side and foot of a rock, at the confluence of the Tayignano and Restonica. On the point of a rock, rising above the rest, is the castle, to which there is but one winding passage, that will admit only two persons abreast. While the island was in the possession of the English, Corte was made the seat of the viceroy; and it has been enlarged and fortified by the French. It is 27 miles N. E. of Ajaccio, and 40 S. W. of Bastia. Pop. in 1826, 2,735.

Cortemiglia, a town of Piedmont, in Montferrat, situate on the Bormida, 16 miles E. of Cherasco.

Cortona, a fortified town of Tuscany, and a bishop's see, with a famous academy. It stands on a mountain, on the frontiers of the Ecclesiastical States, 32 m. E. of Sienna.

Corunna, a seaport at the N. W. of Spain, in Galicia, with a large and safe harbour, called the Groyne, defended by two castles. The town is

of a circular form: but the poverty of the surrounding country affords few resources for trade. A British army of 13,000 were, on the 16th Jan. 1809, near being driven into the sea, by a French force of 30,000 men. It is 20 miles S. W. of Ferrol, and 35 N. by E. of Compostella. Long. 8. 19. W. and lat. 43. 33. N.

Corvey, a town and small principality of Westphalia, with a celebrated abbey; situated on the Weser, 27 m. E. by N. of Paderborn. Long. 9. 35. E. lat. 51. 46. N.

Corvo, the smallest and most northerly island of the Azores, so called from the abundance of crows found upon it. The inhabitants cultivate wheat and feed hogs. Long. 31. 6. W., lat. 39. 42. N.

Corydon, a flourishing town of Harrison county, Indiana, situate on the base line of a bend of the Ohio River, from which it is distant about 15 m. both E., W. and S.

Cosenza, a city of Naples, capital of Calabria Citeriore, and an archbishop's see, with a strong castle. The environs produce abundance of corn, fruit, oil, wine, and silk. It is situate on several small hills, at the foot of the Apennines on the east side, and by the River Crati, 155 m. S. E. of Naples. Pop. about 16,000.

Coshocton, an interior county of the state of Ohio. Several streams of considerable magnitude unite within this county to form the Muskingum River, which river it is in contemplation to unite with the Cuyahoga, and thereby open a direct water communication between the Ohio and Lake Erie. The chief town of the same name is situate on the east bank of the Muskingum, 65 m. N. N. E. of Columbia, the capital of the state. Pop. 11,162.

Costlin, or *Koselin*, a town of Further Pomerania, which has good woollen manufactures, excellent fisheries, and fine cattle. It is seated on the Neulbach, 18 m. E. of Colberg.

Cosne, a town of France in the north-west part of the department of Nievre. Anchors for ships are forged here; and its cutlery and gloves, are much esteemed. It is seated on the east bank of the Loire, at the influx of the Noain, 34 m. N. by W. of Nevers, and 110 S. by E. of Paris. It is the seat of a prefect. Pop. in 1826, 5,823.

Cospur, a town of the kingdom of Assam, 276 miles east of Patna. Long. 92. 57. E. lat. 24. 56. N.



Cossacs, a people inhabiting the confines of Poland, Russia, Tartary, and Turkey. They are divided into the Kosakki-sa-Parovi, the Kosakki-

Donski, and the Uralian Cossacs. The men are large and well made, have blue eyes, brown hair, and aquiline noses; the women are handsome, well shaped, and complaisant to strangers. The Uralian Cossacs dwell in villages along the banks of the Ural and their chief town is Uralak. The country which the Kosakki-sa-Parovi inhabit is called the Ukraine, and their towns are built of wood after the manner of the Russians. The Kosakki-Donski dwell on both sides of the Don, are under the protection of Russia, and profess the same religion. See *Ukraine*, and *Uralian Cossacs*.

Cossair, a town of Egypt on the Red Sea, and the chief place of trade across that sea, between Egypt and Arabia. It is 290 m. S. by E. of Suez. Long. 33. 50. E. lat. 26. 8. N.

Cossimbazar, a river of Hindoostan, in Bengal, the most western arm of the Ganges, from which it separates 35 miles below Rajemal. It passes by Moorsheadabad, Cossimbazar, &c. to Nuddes, where it is joined by the Jellingy, another arm of the Ganges, and their united streams form the Hoogly.

Cossimbazar, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. It has been at all times the residence of the different European factors, this being the centre of their trade. It is seated on the river of the same name, by which it is surrounded, 7 miles south of Moorsheadabad, and 105 north of Calcutta.

Cossimcotta, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Circacole, on a river that flows into the Bay of Bengal, 74 m. S. W. of Circacole. Long. 83. 7. E. lat. 17. 43. N.

Cossipour, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in Dehli, on the north-east border of the province, 100 m. E. N. E. of Dehli. Long. 79. 18. E. lat. 20. 14. N.

Costa Rica, a province of the chain of territory that unites the two grand divisions of the western hemisphere, bounded on the north by Lake Nicaragua, and on the south-east by Veragua. It has rich mines of gold and silver but in other respects is mountainous and barren. Cartago is the capital.

Costainitza, a town of Croatia, on the river Udda, and borders of Bosnia, 57 m. E. S. of Carlstadt. Long. 17. 8. E., lat. 45. 20. N.

Coswick, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt, with a castle, situate on the Elbe, 10 m. W. by N. of Whittenburg.

Cotabamba, a town in the province of Cuzco, Peru, seated on the west bank of the Apurimac River, 75 miles south of the city of Cuzco.

Cotbus, a town and district of Lower Lusatia. The castle stands on an eminence on the east side of the town. Here are a great number of French protestants, who have introduced their manufactures; and it is noted for excellent beer, pitec, and flax. It is seated on the river Spree, 60 m. E. by S. of Wittenburg. Long. 14. 24. E., lat. 51. 46. N.

Cote d'Or, an interior department in the east part of France, which has its name from a mountain, situate at the south of Dijon. It contains part of the late province of Burgundy. Dijon is the capital. Population estimated at 400,000.

Cotes du Nord, a department of France, so named from its northern maritime position. It contains part of the late province of Bretagne. St. Brieux is the capital.

Coteswold Hills, a long tract of high ground in the east part of Gloucestershire, Eng. It affords in many places a fine short grass for the feed of

sheep; and others are devoted to the growth of corn. The sides of this long range are beautiful as they sink into the vale, from the hills of Stinchcomb and Nibley in the south, to that of Bredon in the north, which has been celebrated in ancient rhyme.

Cothen, a town of Upper Saxony, capital of the principality of Anhalt-Cothen, with a castle. It is 12 m. S. W. of Dessau. Long. 12. 9. E., lat. 51. 48. N.

Cotignac, a town of France, in the department of Var, on the River Argens, 33 m. N. N. E. of Toulon.

Cotignola, a fortified town of Italy in the Ferrarese, 25 m. S. S. E. of Ferrara.

Cotopaxi, one of the highest peaks of the Andes, remarkable for the frequency and violence of its volcanic eruptions. It is about 25 m. S. E. of the city of Quito.



This mountain is the most elevated of those volcanoes of the Andes, from which, at recent periods, there have been eruptions. Its absolute height is 12,392 English feet: it would consequently exceed by more than 2,550 feet the height of mount Vesuvius, even supposing that it were piled on the summit of the Peak of Teneriffe. Cotopaxi is likewise the most formidable of all the volcanoes of the kingdom of Quito; and it is also from it that explosions have been the most frequent and the most destructive. The cinders and fragments of rocks that have been ejected by this volcano, cover the neighbouring valleys to an extent of several square leagues. In 1758, the flames of Cotopaxi shot up to a height of 2,700 feet above the edge of the crater. In 1744, the roaring of this volcano was heard as far as Honda, a town situated on the banks of the river Magdalena, a distance of two hundred leagues. On the 4th April, 1768, the quantity of cinders vomited up from the mouth of Cotopaxi was so great that the sky continued as dark as night until the third hour after mid-day. The explosion which took place in the month of January, 1803, was preceded by a frightful phenomenon—the sudden melting of the snows that covered the mountain. For more than twenty years, neither smoke nor any distinguishable vapour had issued from the crater, and yet, in one single night, the subterranean fire had become so active that at sun-rise, the external walls of the cone, strongly heated, had become naked, and had acquired the black colour which is peculiar to vitrified scoria. At the port of Guayaquil, fifty-two leagues in a straight line from the edge of the crater, M. de Humboldt heard day and night the roaring of this volcano, like repeated discharges of artillery.

Were it an established fact that the proximity

of the ocean contributes to feed volcanic fire, we should be astonished to see that the most active volcanoes of the kingdom of Quito, *Cotopaxi*, *Tungurahua*, and *Sungay*, appertain to the eastern chain of the Andes, and, consequently, to that which is farthest removed from the coast. Cotopaxi is more than fifty leagues from the nearest shore.

Coulas, a seaport of Hindoostan, in Travancore with a good harbour, and a navigable river. It stands on a peninsula 60 m. N. W. of Travancore. Long. 76. 24. E., lat. 8. 51. N.

Coupees Point. See *Point Coupees*.

Courland, a duchy of Europe, bounded on the west and north by the Baltic, east by Livonia, and south by Poland. It is divided into Courland Proper and Semigallia, and is 250 miles long and 40 broad. The country swells into gentle hills, and is fertile in corn, hemp, and flax. It is mostly open, but in some parts there are forests of pine and fir, and groves of oak. It was formerly a feudatory province of Poland, but was annexed to the dominions of Russia in 1795 by an act of the states. Mittau is the capital. Population about 500,000.

Courtray, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, celebrated for its trade and manufactures of table linen and woollen cloths. It is seated on both sides the River Lis, 12 m. east of Ypres.

Coutances, a seaport of France, capital of the department of Manche, and a bishop's see, with a fine cathedral. It is 37 m. S. W. of Bayeux, and 185 W. of Paris. It is the seat of a prefect. Pop. in 1826, 9,015.

Contras, a town of France, in the department of Gironde, at the conflux of the Ille and Dronne, 25 m. N. E. of Bourdeaux.

Coss. See *Cork*, *Coss* of.

Coventry, *City and County of*, is insulated within the County of Warwick. The city, in 1821, contained a population of 21,242, and the remainder of the county, which comprises nine adjoining parishes and hamlets, 8,138. It is a place of considerable antiquity, and was formerly surrounded with strong walls which were 3 miles in circumference; having 26 towers and 12 gates, but few vestiges of which now remain; having been demolished by order of King Charles II. in 1662, in revenge for the resistance made to the troops of his predecessor. A parliament was held here in the reign of Henry IV. called *Parliamentum Indoctum*, or the unlearned parliament, because the lawyers were excluded. Leofric, Earl of Mercia, who was lord of the place about 1040, is said to have loaded the inhabitants with heavy taxes, on account of some provocation he had received from them; and being importuned by his lady, Godiva, to remit them, he consented upon condition that she would ride naked through the town, which condition she accepted and performed; for, being possessed of a long flowing head of hair, she contrived to dispose of her tresses so as preserve her decency; and at the same time enjoined the citizens on pain of death, not to look out as she passed. The curiosity of a poor tailor, however, prevailed over his fears, and he ventured to take a single peep, but was struck blind, and was ever after called Peeping Tom. This improbable story is annually commemorated by the citizens of Coventry with great splendour, and a female, closely habited in fine linen of flesh colour, rides through the town, attended by a very numerous and elegant procession. The window through which the tailor is said to have

gratified his curiosity is still shown, with his effigy always newly dressed for the procession which is on the Friday preceding Trinity Sunday.

It had formerly extensive manufactures of woollens and worsted stuffs, now quite discontinued in this part of the country, they having been supplanted by the manufacture of ribbons, of which it is the focus for the produce of from 17 to 18,000 looms. It has also, two tolerably extensive establishments for the manufacture of watches, and four or five others of inferior importance. It has a canal communicating with the grand line of canal navigation between London, Liverpool, and Manchester. It is situate on the verge of the great coal strata, running through all the northern part of the country. The vein is worked in abundance within five miles of the city of Coventry. The city is divided into two parishes, and the churches, contiguous to each other, are both fine structures, more particularly so that dedicated to St. Michael, which was twenty-two years in building, and finished in 1394. The spire is 303 feet high, and deservedly ranks among the most beautiful specimens of architecture in the kingdom. There is a third spire, the church to which, has long since been demolished; but there is a third church with a stately tower, which serves as a chapel of ease to St. Michael. The three spires form beautiful and interesting objects in the perspective from the surrounding country for many miles, on all sides. The corporation consists of a mayor and nine other aldermen. St. Mary's Hall, in which the archives of the city are kept, and its business transacted, is an ancient and venerable edifice: the county hall is a neat Doric structure. It has a free-school and two hospitals, and had formerly a very extensive establishment of Carmelites, or Whitefriars, whose house, after lying in ruins many years, was converted into a workhouse in 1806, at which period the two parishes were united for parochial purposes. Coventry is united with Litchfield, as a bishop's see, but Coventry does not exhibit any ecclesiastical parade. It returns two members to parliament. Its market on Friday is well supplied, and it has three fairs annually; one on the Friday preceding Trinity Sunday, on the occasion of the procession of Lady Godiva, is numerous attended, and continues till the Friday following. Since 1820 the city has undergone considerable improvements in the widening, cleaning, and lighting the streets, and several new buildings have been erected. It is 10 m. N. by E. of Warwick, 18 E. S. E. of Birmingham, and 91 N. W. of London, on the mail-coach road to Liverpool.

Coventry, t. Grafton Co. N. H. 100 m. fr. Portsmouth. Pop. 441. Also a p.t. in Orleans Co. Vt. Pop. 728. Also a p.t. in Tolland Co. Conn. Pop. 2,119. Also a p.t. in Kent Co. R. I. Pop. 3,351. Also a p.t. Chenango Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,576. Also townships in Chester Co. Pa. and Portage Co. Ohio.

Coveriporum, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in Mysore, on the south bank of the Cavary, 60 m. S. E. of Mysore. Long. 77. 38. E., lat. 11. 51. N.

Covert, p.t. Seneca Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,791

Covilham, a town of Portugal, in Beira. It has a manufacture of woolen cloth, and is 18 m. S. W. of Guarda.

Covington, a county of the state of Mississippi, bounded on the north by the territory of the Choctaw Indians, and intersected by the line of road from the Tennessee River to Lake Portchartrain,

Pop. 2,549. Williamsburgh is the chief town. Also the name of a newly-formed county, in the state of Alabama, bordering on West Florida. Pop. 1,522. Montezuma is the chief town.

Covington, p.t. Genesee Co. N. Y. Pop. 2,716. Also the name of 8 other towns and villages in Pa., Va., Geo., Ken., Illinois, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

Cowbridge, a corporate town of Wales, in Glamorganshire. It is called by the Welsh, Port-saen, from the stone bridge over the river, which soon after enters the Bristol Channel. Near it are the remains of Llanbithian Castle, of which a massive gateway is now converted into a barn; and about a mile distant, on a lofty hill, are the ruins of Penline Castle. Cowbridge is 12 m. W. of Cardiff, and 173 of London. Pop. in 1820, 1,107.

Cowes, a seaport on the west side of the Isle of Wight at the mouth of the Medina, or Cowes. On the opposite side is the village of East Cowes, and at each place is a fort built by Henry VIII for the security of the island and road. Cowes has an excellent harbour, which is much frequented by ships to repair damages sustained at sea, and to water; and also a good trade in provisions &c. for the use of shipping. During the summer it is much frequented for the purpose of sea-bathing; and here are a number of genteel lodging-houses, and an assembly room. It is 12 m. S. by E. of Southampton, 12 m. W. S. W. of Portsmouth, and 86 S. W. of London. Pop. in 1821, 3,579.

Cowdurga, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore with a strong hill fort. It is surrounded by hills and forests, and stands 12 m. S. of Niagara.

Cowpens, in Union District S. C. at the northern extremity of the state, is a spot remarkable in the revolutionary history for one of the most decisive pitched battles in the whole contest. The Americans under Gen. Morgan here totally defeated the British under Col. Tareyton, Jan. 11. 1781.

Cowpershill, v. Robertson Co. N. C.

Cozumel, an island on the east coast of Yucatan, where Cortes landed and refreshed his troops, before he attempted the conquest of Mexico. It abounds with fruit, pulse, cattle and fowls, and is inhabited principally by native Indians. Long 87. 19. W., lat. 19. 40. N.

Cracatoa, the southernmost of a cluster of islands in the entrance of the strait of Sunda. It consists of elevated land, gradually rising on all sides from the sea, and is covered with trees except a few spots, which have been cleared by the natives for the purpose of forming rice fields, and its coral reefs afford small turtle in abundance. The inhabitants are not considerable and their chief, like those of the other islands in the strait, is subject to the king of Bantam.

Cracow, a city of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, and a bishop's see, with an university. It was formerly the capital of Poland, where the kings were elected and crowned, but since the partition of Poland, it has become a republic under the protection of Austria, Russia and Prussia. On a rock near the Vistula is the ancient royal palace, surrounded by brick walls and old towers, which form a kind of citadel. Adjoining is the cathedral, within the walls of the citadel, in which most of the sovereigns of Poland are interred. Though the city and suburbs occupy a vast tract of ground, they scarcely contain 24,000 inhabitants. The

great square is spacious and well built, and many of the streets are broad and handsome; but almost every building bears the mark of ruined grandeur. This devastation was begun by the Swedes in 1702, when it was taken by Charles XII.; but it has since experienced greater calamities, having been taken and retaken by the Russians and the confederates. When the general insurrection broke out in 1794, against the Prussian and Russian usurpers of the Polish territory, Kosciusko, the chief of the patriotic insurgents, expelled the Russian garrison from this city, on the 24th of March, 1794; but having marched in the sequel to the protection of Warsaw, Cracow surrendered to the Prussians, on the 15th of June. It is seated on the Vistula, 130 m. S. S. W. of Warsaw. Long. 9. 50. E., lat. 40. 50. N.

Craftsberg, p.t. Orleans Co. Vt. Pop. 982.

Crail, a borough of Scotland, in Fifeshire, seated on the frith of Forth, 7 m. S. E. of St. Andrew.

Crainburg, a town of Germany, in Carniola, with a castle, on the River Save, 18 m. N. W. of Laybach.

Cramond, a village of Scotland, three miles north-west of Edinburgh, at the mouth of the Amond, in the frith of Forth. It has a commodious harbour, and considerable iron works.

Cranberry, p.t. Middlesex Co. N. J.

Cranbourn, a town in Dorsetshire, Eng. It stands near a fine chase, which extends almost to Salisbury, 38 m. N. E. of Dorchester, and 93 W. of London.

Cranbrook, a town in Kent, Eng. Here is a free-grammar school and a free-writing school for poor children, the former endowed by Queen Elizabeth. It is 13 m. S. of Maidstone, and 49 S. E. of London.

Cranganore, a town and fort of Hindoostan, on the coast of Cochin. It was taken from the Portuguese in 1663, by the Dutch, who sold it in 1789 to the rajah of Travancore. It is seated at the mouth of a river, 30 m. N. by W. of Cochin. Long. 75. 58. E., lat. 10. 23. N.

Cransac, a village of France in the department of Aveyron, celebrated for its mineral waters, 15 m. N. W. of Rhodes.

Cranston, p.t. Providence Co. R. I. Pop. 2,651.

Craon, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne near the River Oudon, 17 m. S. by W. of Laval.

Crato, a town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, with a priory belonging to the order of Malta, 14 m. W. of Portalegre.

Craven, a county of North Carolina, the east end of which borders on Pamlico Sound. It is intersected by the Neuse River. Pop. 14,325. Newbern, on the west bank of the Neuse, is the chief town.

Crawford. There are five counties of this name in different parts of the United States.

1. At the north-west extremity of Pennsylvania, bordering on the state of Ohio, intersected by French Creek, falling into the Alleghany River. Pop. 16,005. Meadville is the chief town.

2. In the state of Indiana, bounded on the east by Big Blue River, the south end jetting upon the Ohio. Pop. 3,184. Fredonia is the chief town.

3. In the state of Illinois, extending westward from the Wabash River for about 80 m. being about 35 m. in breadth. Pop. 3,113. Palestine, on the west bank of the Wabash, is the chief town.

4. In the Michigan Territory. *Prairie du Chien* is the chief town. Pop. 692.

5 In the interior of Ohio, intersected by the Sandusky River, which falls into Lake Erie: the Scioto falling into the Ohio, rises in the adjoining county. Pop. 4,778. Bucyrus is the chief town.

Crawford, p.t. Orange Co. N. Y. Pop. 2,019

Crawfordsville, p.v. Montgomery Co. Ind.

Crawford, a village in Kent, Eng. on the River Cray, two miles west by north of Dartford. Here are some calico-printing grounds, and a manufacture of iron hoops. Pop. in 1821, 1,866.

Crediton, a town in Devonshire, Eng. with a considerable manufacture of serges. The church is a noble structure, and was formerly a cathedral. The town was almost destroyed by fire in 1769. It is seated between two hills, 8 m. N. W. of Exeter, and 180 W. by N. of London. Pop. in 1821, 5,515.

Cree, a river of Scotland, which rises in the northern parts of the counties of Wigton and Kirkcudbright, forms the boundary between them and enters the head of Wigton Bay.

Creek, or *Muskogees Indians*, one of the most numerous tribes of Indians of any within the limits of the United States of North America. They inhabit an extensive tract of country in the eastern part of Alabama, and till within a few years possessed territories in Georgia, but this portion of their lands they have relinquished by treaty. They are about 20,000 in number, and are accounted among the most warlike of the Aborigines. They have several pretty large towns containing from one to two hundred houses, and pay considerable attention to the cultivation of their lands. They raise cattle and live stock of various kinds as well as corn, rice, and tobacco.

Creetown or *Ferrytown*, a small port of Scotland, in Kirkcudbrightshire. Here several sloops are constantly employed in the coasting trade. It stands on Wigton Bay, near the influx of the Cree, 12 m. W. by N. of Kirkcudbright.

Creglingen, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Anspach, on the Tauber, 22 m. S. of Wurtsburg, and 30 N. W. of Anspach, now included in the Bavarian circle of the Lower Mayne.

Creil, a town of France, in the department of Oise, on the River Oise, five miles east of Senlis.

Creilsheim, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Anspach, on the River Jaxt, 22 m. S. W. of Anspach, now included in the Bavarian circle of the Rezat.

Crema, a fortified town of Italy, capital of Cremasco, and a bishop's see. It is well built and populous, and seated on the Serio, 30 m. S. of Bergamo.

Cremasco, a small territory of Italy, in the south part of the province of Bergamasco. It is nearly surrounded by the Duchy of Milan, and fertile in corn, wine, flax, and hemp. Crema is the capital.

Cremieu, a town of France, in the department of Isere, at the foot of a mountain near the Rhone, 20 m. N. E. of Vienne.

Cremnitz, a town in the north part of Lower Hungary, noted for its gold mines, 17 m. N. of Scheinnitz. Pop. about 10,000.

Cremond, a city of Italy, capital of the Cremonese, and a bishop's see, with a castle and a university. The streets are broad and strait, adorned with some small squares, a few palaces, 40 parish churches, and 43 convents of both sexes. It stands in a delightful plain, watered by

the Oglio, about a quarter of a mile from the Po, over which is a bridge of boats, defended by a fort. A canal passes through the town, and forms a communication between the two rivers. Cremona has been several times taken. It has considerable manufactures of silk, and is peculiarly celebrated for the manufactures of violins. A tower, 372 feet in height, forms a prominent object over all the surrounding country. The Romans established themselves here in 291. B. C. It is 48 m. S. of Milan, and about the same distance S. by W. of Mantua. Pop. about 30,000.

Cremonese Territory, extends from the south in a W. N. W. direction, for about 45 miles, between the River Po on the south, which divides it from the Duchy of Parma, and the Oglio on the north, which divides it from Bresciano; the east end borders on the Duchy of Mantua, and the west on the small district of Cremasco. It is a very fertile country.

Crémier, a town of Moravia, with a fine castle and a convent, seated on the west bank of the River March, 18 m. S. S. E. of Olmutz.

Crespy, a town of France in the department of Oise, 17 m. S. of Compiègne.

Cresapsburg, p.v. Alleghany Co. Maryland.

Crescentino, a fortified town of Piedmont, on the north bank of the River Po, 20 m. N. E. of Turin.

Cressy or *Orecy*, a village of France, in the department of Somme, celebrated for the victory over the French, gained by Edward III. in 1346. It is 32 m. N. W. of Amiens.

Crest, a town of France in the department of Drome, on the River Drome, 16 m. S. S. E. of Valence.

Creseldt, a town of Germany, at the north extremity of the territory of Cologne. Near this place the French were defeated by the Hanoverians in 1758. It has considerable manufactures of linen. It is 32 m. N. N. W. of Cologne, and 7 from Dusseldorf. Pop. about 700.

Creuse, an interior department nearly in the centre of France, so named from a river, which crossed from south to north, and flows into the Vienne. It contains the late province of Marche. Gueret is the capital.

Cressen, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bayreuth, seven miles east of Bayreuth.

Creutzburg, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Brieg, with a castle. It has a great trade in honey, wax, leather, and flax; and is seated on the Brinnitz, 35 m. E. by N. of Brieg.

Creutznach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine. It has a trade in wine, salt, corn, wool, and tobacco. On Dec. 2, 1795, this town was taken three times; first, by the French, then by the Austrians, and again by the former. It is seated on the Nahe, 25 m. S. W. of Ments.

Creskerne, a town in Somersetshire, Eng. In 1826 it had six considerable establishments for the manufacture of sail-cloth. It is seated near a branch of the Parret, 25 m. S. of Wells, and 132 W. S. W. of London. Pop. in 1821, 3,021.

Creswille, p.t. Goochland Co. Va.

Cricketh, a town of Wales, in Caernarvonshire, 18 m. S. S. E. of Caernarvon, and 244 N. W. of London.

Crickhowell, a town of Wales, in Brecknockshire. Near it are the ruins of an ancient castle. It is seated on the Usk, 10 m. S. E. of Brecknock, and 153 W. by N. of London. Pop. in 1821, 1,009.

Cricklade, a borough in Wiltshire, Eng. seated near the Thames, and the Stroud Canal, 25 m. W. by S. of Oxford, and 84 W. by N. of London. Pop. in 1821, 1,506.

Crief, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire, with manufactures of paper and thin linen, seated on the Erne, 18 m. W. of Perth.

Crim, a town of the Crimea, supposed to be on the site of an ancient city that once gave its name of Crim Tartary, or Crimea, to the whole peninsula of the Taurida; after having, under the name of Crimmerium, been the capital of a famous people, who gave laws to the greatest part of Europe. The modern town called Eski Krim (Old Crim) by the Tartars, is seated at the foot of an insulated mountain, 10 m. W. of Caffa.

Crimea, or *Taurida*, the ancient Taurica Chersonesus, a peninsula of Europe, bounded on the south and west by the Black Sea, north by the province of Catharinenslaf, with which it communicates by the isthmus of Prekop, and east by the Sea of Asoph and the Strait of Caffa. Towards the end of the 11th century the Genoese settled in this country, but they were expelled by the Crim Tartars in 1474. See *Caffa*. These Tartars had been settled in the Crimea above two centuries before the expulsion of the Genoese. They were subjects of Batu Khan, grandson of Zingis; and their conquest was annexed to the kingdom of Kasan, till the death of Tamerlane in 1400, when Edegal Khan, an officer of that prince, took possession of it, and was succeeded by Duelet Cherai, in whose family the sovereignty continued till the 18th century. The Khans however, were vassals, or tributary to the Turks, till the year 1774, when their independence was stipulated in the treaty of Cainargi. In 1783 the Russians took possession of the country with an army; the following year it was ceded to them by the Turks; and the peaceable possession of the whole was secured to them in 1791 by the cession of the fortress of Oczakow. The Crimea is divided into two parts by the river Salgir, which runs from west to east. The north division is flat, poor, and fit for pasturage only. It has neither tree nor hillock; salt lakes and flocks of sheep are its greatest riches. This district is bleak and cold in winter, and sultry and scorching in summer. The south part is mountainous; but the valleys are astonishingly productive, and the climate extremely mild, from the exclusion of those violent winds by which the north division is frequently incommoded. The lower hills, extending from Caffa to the east extremity of the country, are principally used in gardening, and produce excellent fruit. Besides the port of Kertch, the road of Caffa, and the harbour of Balaclava, there is, near Sebastopol, one of the finest harbours in the world. The principal articles of export are corn, salt, honey, wax, butter, horses, female slaves, hides, and furs, especially the Tauric lamb-skins, which are in high esteem. The Crimea now forms one of the two provinces of the government of Catharinenslaf, under the name of Taurida. Sympheredol is the capital. See *Russia*.

Croatia, a province of the Austrian Empire, bounded on the N. by the river Drave, which separates it from Lower Hungary, extending south for about 160 miles to the Adriatic: the Save intersects it from the west in an E. S. E. direction, parallel with the Drave, at a distance of about forty-five miles; the part north of the Save

is bounded on the east by Slavonia, and on the west by Lower Stiria; and the part south of the Save is bounded on the east by the Turkish province of Bosnia, and on the west by Lower Carinthia: this part was ceded to France at the peace of Vienna in 1809, but restored to Austria at the general peace of 1815. The mean breadth of Croatia is about sixty miles, and its superficial area 9,420 square miles, containing a population of about 800,000. It was called by the Romans *Liburnia*, and subsequently formed part of Illyria and Slavonia, and at a somewhat later period became an independent kingdom under the protection of the eastern emperors. In 1087 it was conquered by Ladislaus, king of Hungary, and passed into the hands of Austria by its being made an integral part of Hungary in 1102. It is now divided into six counties, and the south-east part into six districts. It is in general a mountainous country; containing some mines of iron and copper, and the best timber in Europe. The valleys are tolerably fertile, and the mulberry, prune, vine, and olive are interspersed over most parts of the country, and in parts flourish luxuriantly. Honey is collected in great quantities on the banks of the Drave. The Port of Fiume, at the south-west extremity of the province, supplies the interior with such foreign productions as the inhabitants can command, in exchange for their surplus produce, which is limited both in value and extent. The capital of the country is Carstadt, and the other principal towns are Warasden, Agram, Petrinia, Ogusia, Zettin, &c. &c. See *Morlachia*.

Croghansville, v. Sandusky Co. Ohio.

Croja, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, seated near the Gulf of Venice, 13 m. N. by E. of Durazzo. It was once the residence of the kings of Albania.

Croisic, or *Croisil*, a town of France in the department of Lower Loire, seated on the Bay of Biscay, between the mouths of the Loire and Vilaine, 35 m. W. of Nantes.

Croix, St., a river of North America, which forms the north-east boundary of the United States, and runs into the Bay of Passamaquoddy, in the lat. of 45. 0. N., and 67. 0. of W. long.

Croix, St., one of the Virgin Islands, in the Caribbean Sea, thirty miles long and eight where broadest; lying forty miles east by south of St. Thomas, and about the same distance E. S. E. of Crab Island, off the S. E. end of Porto Rico. Columbus landed upon this island in one of his early voyages. It was successively held by the Spaniards, English, and Dutch. In 1661 it was bought for the knights of Malta, who sold it in 1664 to the French West India Company, by whom it was sold to the Danes in 1696; these held it till 1801, when it was taken by the English, and restored after the naval action off Copenhagen in the same year; retaken in 1807, and restored again at the general peace of 1815. It is divided into about 350 plantations, yielding about 25,000 hogsheads, or 16,000 tons, of sugar annually. The population in 1813 amounted to 31,387, of whom 23,000 were slaves. The chief town is Christianstadt, on the north coast, with a fine harbour, defended by a fortress. Long. 65. 28. W., lat. 17. 45. N.

Croce, St., *Croix*, St., or *Cruz*, *Santa*. There are several towns, villages, and rivers of this name both in Europe and America, but all inconsiderable.

Cromack-water, a lake in Cumberland between

Buttermere-water and Lowe-water, receiving the former at its south end by the river Cocker, and the latter at its north end. It is 4 m. long, and half a mile over; with three small isles, one of them a rock, and the other covered with wood. Half a mile from the south-west end is a waterfall, called Scale Force, between the mountains of Mell brake and Bleacragg. At the north-east corner is a stone bridge over its outlet, the Cocker. It abounds with char and red trout.

Cromarty, a county of Scotland, 16 miles long and six broad, comprehending part of a peninsula on the south side of a frith to which it gives name. On the south and west it is bounded by Ross-shire. It is divided into five parishes, and contains about 6,000 inhabitants. The highlands are healthy, and on the coast it is fertile and well cultivated. It sends one member to parliament alternately with Nairnshire. The towns are Cromarty, Kirkmichael, Resolis, and Urquhart.

Cromarty, a seaport of Scotland, and capital of the preceding county. The harbour is one of the finest in Great Britain, and has a commodious quay. Here is a considerable manufacture of hempen cloth, and a coasting trade in corn, thread, yarn, fish, and skins of various sorts. It stands at the mouth of the frith of Cromarty, 16 m. N. N. E. of Inverness. Long. 3. 50. W., lat. 57. 38. N. Pop. in 1821, 1,993.

Cromer, a town in Norfolk, Eng. It formerly had two churches, one of which, with several houses, was swallowed up by the sea. The inhabitants are chiefly fishermen; and the best lobster on this part of the coast are taken here. It is seated on the German Ocean, 23 m. north of Norwich, and 129 north-east of London, and is frequented in the summer season for sea bathing. Pop. in 1821, 1,023.

Cromford, a village in Derbyshire, Eng. on the river Derwent, 2 miles north of Wirksworth. The Arkwrights have erected an extensive cotton mill at this place, and connected it by a canal with the Erwash and Nottingham canals, and thereby with the river Trent. Pop. in 1821, 1,942.

Crompton, a township in the parish of Oldham, Lancashire, Eng. Pop. in 1821, 6,482. See *Oldham*.

Cronack, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Bamberg, near which is a mountain-fortress called Rosenberg. It is seated near the river Cronach, 11 m. N. of Culmbach.

Cronborg, a strong fortress of Denmark, on the Isle of Zealand, near Elsinore, which guards the passage of the sound. It is situate on the point of a peninsular promontory, opposite Helsingburg in Sweden, little more than two miles distant. In 1658 it was taken by the king of Sweden, and restored in 1660. In this fortress is a palace where queen Matilda was imprisoned till she was permitted to retire to Zell. Not far from this is Hamlet's Garden, said to be the spot where the murder of his father was perpetrated.

Cronenberg, or *Kronberg*, a town of Germany, in the late electorate of Mentz, seated on a mountain, nine miles north-west of Frankfurt.

Cronstadt, a seaport and fortress of Russia, on the island of Retusari, in the Gulf of Finland. The harbour is the chief station of the Russian fleet. Here are great magazines of naval stores, docks, and yards for building of ships, a foundry for casting cannon balls, and an extensive marine hospital. The Man of War's Mole is enclosed by a strong rampart, built of granite, in the sea,

and Peter's Canal, lined with masonry, is 1,050 fathoms long, 60 broad at the bottom, and 100 at the top; it is 24 fathoms deep, and in this manner stretches 358 fathoms into the sea. At the end of the canal are two pyramidal columns, with inscriptions relative to this great work. The town occupies the east part of the island, and the inhabitants are estimated at 40,000. It is 22 m. W. of Petersburg, of which it is the outport. Long. 29. 26. E., lat. 59. 56. N.

Cronstadt, a town of Transylvania. See *Brassau*.

Crooked Island. See *Bahamas*.

Cropani, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, 9 m. E. N. E. of St. Severino.

Crosby, a village in Hancock Co. Me. Also a township in Hamilton Co. Ohio.

Cross Creek, a township in Jefferson Co. Ohio.

Crasne, a town of Austrian Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg, 80 m. W. S. W. of Lemberg.

Crossen, a town of Brandenburg, in the New Mark, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a strong castle. It is seated on the frontiers of Silesia, near the conflux of the Bober with the Oder, in a country abounding with wine and fruit, 23 m. S. E. of Frankfurt.

Cross-fell, a mountain in Cumberland, Eng. 8 m. E. S. E. of Kirkoswold. Its extreme altitude is 2,802 feet. At different elevations there are two extensive plains; and a third on the summit contains several hundred acres covered with moss and other vegetable productions. The view from this height comprehends a great part of six counties. A few yards below the summit is a spring called the Gentleman's Well.

Cross Plains, p.v. Fayette Co. Ken.

Cross River, p.v. West Chester Co. N. Y.

Cross Roads, villages in Chester Co. Pa. and Kent Co. Maryland.

Crosswick, p.v. Burlington Co. N. J.

Crotone, or *Croton*, a seaport of Naples, on the east coast of Calabria Ulteriore, and a bishop's see, with a citadel. It has a trade in grain, cheese, oil, and silk, and is 15 m. S. E. of St. Severino. Long. 17. 27. E. lat. 39. 9. N.

Crotay, a town of France, in the department of Somme, on the east side of the mouth of the Somme, 35 m. north-west of Amiens.

Crouch, a river in Essex, Eng. which rises near Horndon, and enters the German Ocean between Burnham and Foulness Island. The Walfleet and Burnham oysters are the product of its creeks and pits.

Crowland, a town in Lincolnshire, Eng. Here was formerly an abbey of great note, and some stately ruins yet remain. The town consists of four streets, which are separated by watercourses, and connected by a curious triangular bridge for foot passengers. The chief trade is in fish and wild ducks, which are plentiful in the adjacent pools and marshes. It is 11 miles north of Peterborough, and 93 north by west of London. Pop. in 1821, 2,113.

Croxtle, a town in Lincolnshire, Eng. seated on the Isle of Axholm, near the river Dun, 18 m. N. of Gainsborough, and 167 N. N. W. of London. Pop. in 1821, 1,961.

Crown Point, a fort and town of New York, in Essex county. The fort was erected by the French in 1731, on a point that runs north into Lake Champlain. It was reduced by the English in 1759, taken by the Americans in 1775 and retaken by the English the year after. It is 123 m. N. of Albany. Pop. 2,041.

Croydon, t. Sullivan Co. N. H. 80 m. fr. Ports mouth. Pop. 1,057.

Croydon, a town in Surrey, Eng. It has an hospital and free-school, founded by archbishop Whitgift; and in the church are some monuments of the arch-bishops of Canterbury, who had here an ancient palace; which was alienated from the see in 1780: the building and adjoining premises are now occupied by some cotton manufactures. Croydon is seated near the source of the Wandle, 10 miles south of London. Pop. in 1821, 9,254.

Crowsville, p.v. Spartanburg Dis. S. C.

Crozen, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre, situate on the promontory which forms the south boundary of Brest Harbour, 16 m. N. W. of Chateaulin. Pop. about 8,000, mostly sailors and fishermen.

Cruachan, Ben, a mountain of Scotland, between Loch Etive and the north end of Loch Awe, in Argyleshire. It has two conical peaks, one of which is 3,962, and the other 3,390 feet above the level of the sea.

Cruces, a small seaport in the Gulf of Mexico, about 15 m. W. S. W. of Porto Bello.

Crumlau, or *Crumas*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, with a castle, seated on the Muldau, 12 m. south by west of Budweis.

Crumlau, or *Cromau*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Znaim, with a castle, 10 m. N. N. E. of Znaim.

Cruz, St. a sea-port of Morocco. The Portuguese had a fortress here, which was taken from them by the Moors in 1536, and the emperor caused it to be destroyed in 1773. The harbour is safe and commodious. It is seated on a bay of the Atlantic, 130 miles W. S. W. of Morocco, and 65 S. of Mogadore. Long. 9. 30. W. lat. 30. 28. N.

Cruz, St. a seaport on the south-east side of Tenerife, and the general residence of the governor of all the Canary Islands. It has a well-built pier and quay, and is defended by several forts and batteries. Long. 16. 16. W., and lat. 28. 27. N.

Cruz, St. a town of Peru, capital of a jurisdiction, in the audience of Charcas, and a bishop's see. The country is woody and mountainous; but the town stands in a fertile valley, near the River Guapaix, 160 miles N. N. E. of Plata. Long. 65. 15. W., lat. 17. 26. S.

Cruz, St. a town on the north side of the Island of Cuba, 50 m. E. of Havana.

Cruz, St. an island in the Pacific Ocean. See *Croce*, St.

Cuba, an island of the West Indies lying between the lat. of 19. 42. and 23. 20. N., and extending from 74. to 85. of W. long. The east end is bounded by a strait called the Windward Passage, about 65 m. wide, which divides it from the north-west end of Hispaniola; and the west end projects into the Gulf of Mexico, being about 100 miles from the promontory of Yucatan on the south, and the same distance from the promontory of East Florida on the north. Its mean breadth, however, does not exceed 75 miles, comprising an area of about 52,000 square miles or a superficies, nearly equal to that of England and Wales. The island was first made known to Europeans by Columbus in 1492; and from the great extent of its coast from east to west, was at first supposed to form part of the western continent. It was, however, ascertained to be an island in 1508, by Nicholas Ovando, who sailed round it in that

year, and in about three years after it was taken possession of by a Spanish force from Hispaniola, under the command of Don Diego de Velasquez, who extirpated the natives; after which the island remained, with but little interruption, in possession of the Spaniards, until 1741, when an unsuccessful attempt was made upon it by the English, to whom however it surrendered on the 13th of August, 1762, after a desperate resistance of the Spaniards, for about two months. It was restored to Spain in the following year, and has remained in their quiet possession up to 1896, having been but little affected by the events which attended the entire subversion of Spanish domination over every part of their continental possessions in the western hemisphere. Since the period of 1791, when the mania of the French revolution extended to the neighbouring island of Hispaniola, numerous planters of that island fled to Cuba, which has ever since continued to improve in cultivation and increase in population, and its produce in sugar, coffee, and tobacco, since the commencement of the present century, has been very great and progressively increasing. The tobacco is unequalled in quality, and is chiefly made into cigars.

Mountain ridges pervade the whole island, rendering the face of the country exceedingly picturesque. It is tolerably well watered; and, by social arrangements and well-directed exertion, it is capable of maintaining twenty millions of people in the highest degree of earthly enjoyment. In the woods are some valuable trees, particularly cedars of a large size; and birds abound here, both in variety and number, more than in any of the other islands. The soil is fertile, and cattle, sheep, and hogs are numerous. There are copper mines in the mountains, and the forests are full of game. The principal ports are Havana, and Matanzas, on the north coast, near the west end; and St. Jago de Cuba and St. Salvador, on the south coast, near the east end. In addition to its staple productions, of sugar, coffee, and tobacco; ginger, long pepper, cassia, tamarinds wild cinnamon, mastic, aloes, honey, &c. &c. are abundant.

The lime grows plentifully in this island. It is produced by a small tree or rather shrub.



Its fruit is a great favourite in the West Indies and its acid is sharper as well as more cooling than that of the lemon.

Cuba, a town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, 36 m. S. by E. of Evora.

Cubagua, a small island off the north coast of Colombia, between that of Margareta and Cumana. Here the Spaniards, in 1509, established a fishery of pearl; but the banks disappeared in 1524. The island is barren and nitrous. Long. 74. 10. W lat. 10. 56. N.

Cuban, a river, which issues from the north side of the Caucasian Mountains, divides Circassia from part of Taurica, and flows into the north extremity of the Black Sea, near the entrance to the Sea of Asoph; it receives several tributary streams from the south.

Cuban, or *Cuban Tartary*, a county in the Russian province of Taurica; bounded on the west by the sea of Taurica, north by the river Don, which separates it from Europe, east by the desert of Astracan, and south by the river Cuban, which divides it from Circassia.

Cuckfield, a town in Sussex, Eng. 13 m. N. W. of Lewes, and 39 S. by W. of London. Pop. in 1821, 2,385.

Cuddalore, a town of Hindoostan, on the coast of Carnatic, near the place where Fort St. David once stood. It was taken by the French in 1758, and again in 1783. It is 20 miles S. S. W. of Pondicherry. Long. 79. 55. E., lat. 11. 41. N.

Cuddapa, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a circar of the same name, ceded by Tippoo in 1792, to the nizam of the Deccan. It is 133 m. N. W. of Madras. Long. 78. 57. E., lat. 14. 23. N.

Cudrefin, a town and bailiwick of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, 21 miles west of Bern.

Cuenza, a province of Spain, on the east side of New Castile, intersected by the River Xucar. Sq. miles, 11,864. Pop. 294,290.

Cuenza, a city, bishop's see, capital of the preceding province: is seated on a high and craggy hill, on the banks of the Xucar, over which is an elegant stone bridge of five arches. The cathedral is a stately edifice, besides which there are several churches and six monasteries. It is 90 m. E. by S. of Madrid. Pop. about 6,000.

Cuenca, a town of Colombia and capital of a jurisdiction of the same name in the province of Quito, bounded on the west by the shore of the Bay of Guayaquil, and east by the Andes. The town is situate in a valley, about midway from the foot of the Andes and the shore of the bay and 176 miles south by west of the city of Quito. Pop. about 14,000.

Cuernavaca, a town of Mexico, 40 miles south by west of the city of Mexico on the road to Acapulco. In the time of Cortes it was the capital of an independent state. It is situate on the southern declivity of the Cordilleras 5,400 feet above the level of the sea. The climate is delightful.

Cuiaba, a town of Brazil, in the province of Matto Grosso, seated on the west bank of the river Cuiaba, which falls into the Paraguay, in the long. of 56. W., and lat. of 15. 35. S. The population is estimated at 30,000. There is a tolerably productive gold mine in the vicinity of the town.

Cully, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, on the north-east side of the Lake of Geneva, eight miles E. S. E. of Lausanne.

Culenburg, or *Karlenbourg*, a town of Holland, in Gelderland, on the south bank of the river Leek, 16 m. S. S. E. of Utrecht.

Culiacan, a town of Mexico, seated near the source of a river of the same name, which, after a course of about 50 miles, falls into the Gulf of California, in the lat. of 24. 20. N. It is celebrated in the Mexican history under the name of *Hueicollinacan*, and as the capital of a populous and fertile district.

Cullen, a borough of Scotland, in Banffshire, at the mouth of the Culan or Cullen. It has manufactures of linen and damask, and a trade in

fresh and dried fish. Near it are seen three lofty spiring rocks, formed of flinty masses, called the Three Kings of Cullen. It is 13 m. west by north of Banff. Pop. in 1821, 1,452.

Cullera, a town of Spain, in Valencia, at the mouth of the Xucar, 21 m. south of Valencia. Pop. about 4,000.

Culm, a city of Prussia, capital of a palatinate of the same name, and a bishop's see, with a Catholic university. It is seated on the east bank of the Vistula, 85 m. south of Dantzic. Long. 18. 30. E., lat. 53. 24. N.

Culm is also the name of a town in Bohemia, in the west part of the circle of Saaz. It was near this place where the French general Vandamme was defeated by a corps of Austrians and Prussians, in August 1813.

Culmbach, a town of Franconia, formerly the capital of a principality of the same name. Near it, on a mountain, stands the fortress of Plassenburg, where the archives of the principality were preserved, but they were removed to Bayreuth in 1783. Culmbach is seated near the Weiss branch of the Maine, 13 m. N. N. W. of Bayreuth. Pop. about 3,800.

Culmore, a town of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, on the coast of Lough Foyle, five m. north by east of Londonderry. It is stated in a return made to parliament in 1821, to be extra-parochial, and exempt from tithe, and parish, and county rate. Pop. in 1821, 661.

Culpeper, a county of the E. District of Virginia, bounded on the north-west by the blue ridge of the Appalachian Mountains, and on the east by the Rappahannock River. Fairfax, is the chief town. Population of the county 24,026.

Culross, a borough of Scotland, in Perthshire, in a district almost surrounded by Clackmannanshire. Here is a princely abbey, built in 1217. It is situate on the frith of Forth, 20 m. south of Perth, and 21 W. N. W. of Edinburgh. Pop. in 1821, 1,611.

Cumana, a sea-port of Colombia, and capital of the province of Orinoco. It is seated on an arid sandy plain at the entrance of a spacious inlet of the Carribean sea, in the lat. of 16. 12. N. and 64. 24. W. long. Cumana has suffered much both by inundations and by earthquakes. On the 14th of Dec. 1797 about four-fifths of the town was destroyed. It is otherwise advantageously situate for external commerce, which it carries on to some extent in cotton, cacao, mules, cattle, &c. in exchange for the manufactures of Europe generally. Pop. in 1826, about 20,000.

Cumber, or *Comber*, a parish and town in the county of Down, Ireland. The town is pleasantly seated at the head of a small bay of Strangford Lough. Population of the town in 1821, 1,283, and of the parish 6,918 more.

Cumberland, a maritime and mountainous county of the north of England, bounded on the north by the river Liddel, which separates it from Scotland, and on the east by the counties of Northumberland and Durham; south by those of Westmoreland and part of Lancashire, and east by the Irish sea. This county contains a good deal of dreary moor, but some of the valleys intersected by streams of water and interspersed with lakes are exceedingly picturesque, and very fertile. The two principal rivers are the Eden and Derwent, which abound with salmon and char. The mountains and moors are rich in minerals, especially coals and lead. It has also a very valuable bed of *plumbago*, or blacklead. Sea Fell, the

highest peak of the mountains, rises to a height of 3,166 feet above the level of the sea. *Skeddau* and *Helvellyn* also each rise to heights exceeding 3,000 feet, and five or six others approximate to 3,000 feet. Carlisle is the capital, where some considerable manufactures of cotton are carried on. The county also yields a surplus of cattle and about 200,000 chaldron of coals annually. The sea-ports are Whitehaven, Workington and Maryport; and the principal towns in the interior, Aldston, Cockermouth, Penrith, and Wigton.

Cumberland, is also the name of six counties in different parts of the United States of North America: viz.

1st. In the state of Maine, of which Portland is the chief town, and formerly was the seat of government of the state. It is a maritime county, its area not exceeding 700 square miles, comprising a considerable surface of lakes. The north-east corner of the county is bounded by the Kenebec River. Pop. 60,113.

2nd. At the S. extremity of New Jersey, bordering on Delaware Bay, in the lat. of 39. 15. to 39. 30. N. Pop. 14,091. Bridgetown is the capital.

3rd. In the E. District of Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by the Blue Ridge of the Alleghany Mountains, and on the east by the Susquehanna River. It is about 35 miles in extent from east to west, and 15 in mean breadth. Pop. 29,218. Carlisle, is the chief town.

4th. In the E. District of Virginia, extending south from James River for 28 miles, to the Appomattax River. The mean breadth of this county does not exceed eight miles. Cartersville is the chief town. Pop. 11,689.

5th. In the interior of North Carolina, intersected by Cape Fear River. Pop. 14,824. Fayetteville is the chief town.

6th. In Kentucky, bordering on Tennessee, intersected by the Cumberland River. Pop. 8,636. Burkesville is the chief town.

Cumberland, p.t. Providence Co. R. I. Pop. 3,675. Also towns in Pa. and Va.

Cumberland River, which gives name to three of the above counties, rises on the west side of the Cumberland Ridge of mountains, which divide the south-east end of the state of Kentucky from that of Virginia, in the lat. of 37. N., runs west for about 120 miles, when it leaves the state of Kentucky in a southerly direction, at the south-west corner of Cumberland County, into the state of Tennessee, through which it runs a course of about 150 m., when it re-enters the state of Kentucky in a north-west direction, and after a further course of about 60 miles, falls into the Ohio about 50 miles above the entrance of that river into the Mississippi. From the source of the Cumberland River to its conflux with the Ohio, the distance in a direct line is 300 miles, being 6 deg. of long. between 82. 15. and 88. 15. in the lat. of 37. N. but the distance by the course and windings of the stream is near 600 miles, 500 of which it is navigable for batteaux of 14 or 15 tons burthen.

Cumberland Ridge, is the most westerly of the Appalachian chain of mountains, and extends from the frontier of Georgia in the lat. of 35. N. in a E. N. E. direction, through the state of Tennessee, flanking the south-east end of the state of Kentucky, into Tazewell County, in the state of Virginia, in the lat. of 37. 20. N. where it terminates in several knolls, which give rise to the streams that form the Big Sandy River.

Cumberland, an island on the coast of Georgia; the most southern territory of the United States on the Atlantic Ocean, previous to their possession of the Floridas in July 1821. It is 15 miles long and two broad. Opposite its south extremity is the island of Amilla, and between them is the entrance to St. Mary's River, n the lat. of 30. 39. N.

Cumberland, a town and fort of British America, in a county of the same name, forming the isthmus which unites Nova Scotia to New Brunswick. The fort is situate at the head of the bay of Fundy, on the east side of its northern branch, called Chignecto Bay. The isthmus is here about 15 miles across, easily admitting a canal to unite the Bay of Fundy with the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Long. 64. 10. W., lat. 45. 45. N.

Cumberland House, a station of the Hudson Bay Company, in the country of the Knisteneaux Indians, on the south-west side of Pine Island Lake, in the lat. of 54. N. and 102. of W. long.

Cembo, or **Combo**, a kingdom on the west coast of Africa, south of the river Gambia. The Portuguese have a settlement at Cacheo.

Cumbray, **Great and Little**, two islands of Scotland, at the entrance of the frith of Clyde, to the south-east of the isle of Bute. The former is six miles in circumference, has excellent freestone quarries, and the ruins of a cathedral dedicated to St. Columba. The latter lies a little to the south of the other, and on it is a lighthouse. Long. 4. 47. W., lat. 55. 45. N. They are included in the county of Bute. Pop. in 1821, 657.

Cumirna, a town of Piedmont, 12 miles south-west of Turin. Pop. about 4,500.

Cumly, a fort and town of Hindoostan, in Canara, seated between two rivers, at their entrance into a salt water lake, which is separated from the sea by a spit of sand. On the opposite side of the south river is the town of Kanyapura, to which it was formerly joined by a bridge. It is 15 m. S. by E. of Mangalore.

Cummington, p.t. Hampshire Co. Mass. 102 m. W. Boston. Pop. 1,260.

Cumree, t. Berks Co. Pa.

Cundinamarca, one of the four great divisions into which the new republican territory of Colombia was first divided; but since the division of 1823, when the country was divided into twelve provinces, it forms the central and metropolitan province of the republic. See *Bogota*.

Cupar, a borough of Scotland, capital of Fifeshire. Here are manufactures of coarse linens, and a considerable tannery. It is seated in a rich valley, on the north side of the Eden, eight miles west by south of St. Andrew, and 30 N. N. E. of Edinburg. Pop. of the parish in 1821, 5,892.

Cupar, in Angus, a town of Scotland, partly in Forfar, but chiefly in Perthshire, with a considerable linen manufactory and tannery. It is seated on the Isla, 12 miles north-west of Dundee, and 13 N. N. E. of Perth. Pop. 1821, 2,622.

Curacao, an island in the Caribbean Sea, lying off the coast of Colombia, near the entrance to the Gulf and Lake Maracaibo, 35 miles long and 12 broad, subject to the Dutch. It produces sugar, tobacco, and salt; has numerous warehouses, which used formerly to supply the adjacent coast with the productions of Europe and Asia, and which still continue to do so to some extent. In 1800 some French having settled on part of the island, and becoming at variance with the Dutch, the latter surrendered the island to a single British frigate. It was restored to the Dutch, by the

peace of 1802, and taken from them by a British squadron in 1807, and again restored by the peace of 1814. The principal town is St. Peter, at the north-east extremity of the island. Long. 69. 15. W., lat. 12. 52. N.

Curico, the tenth in order to the provinces of Chile, the chief town of the same name is about 100 m. from the sea, in the lat. of 35. S., on the road from Concepcion to Santiago.

Curia Muria, an island on the coast of Arabia Felix, opposite the mouth of the river Prim. Long. 55. 25. E., lat. 17. 0. N.

Curisch Haff, a lake or bay of Prussia, separated from the Baltic Sea by a tongue of land, 70 miles in extent, in a N. N. E. direction but not more than from two to three miles wide; the Haff is about 30 miles wide at the south end, progressively narrowing to about a mile only at its outlet into its sea at Mennel.

Currah, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad, on the south bank of the Ganges, 36 m. north west of Allahabad.

Current, a township in Lawrence Co. Arkansas.

Curvinsville, p.v. Clearfield Co. Pa.

Currituck, a maritime country at the north-east extremity of North Carolina, the north end bordering on the Great Dismal Swamp of Virginia, and the south end on Albemarle Sound. This was formerly a very dreary district, but some of the land within the present century has been rendered very productive in rice. Pop. 7,654. The county gives name to one of the inlets into Albemarle Sound.

Curupa, a town of Brazil, in the government of Para, seated on the south bank of the main channel of the Amazon, 250 miles west of Para. Long. 53. 10. W., lat. 1. 50. S.

Curzola, an island in the Gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia, about 26 miles long. It abounds in wood proper for building ships, and produces good wine. At the east end is a fortified town of the same name, with a good harbour, Long. 17. 10. E., lat. 43. 6. N.

Cusco, or **Cuzco**, a city of Peru, and a bishop's see, formerly the capital of the Incas, supposed to have been first founded by Manco Capac, in 1043. The Spaniards, under Pizarro, took possession of it in 1534. On a mountain contiguous to the north part of the city are the ruins of a fort and palace of the Incas, the stones of which are of an enormous magnitude. Cusco is built in a square form, in the middle of which is the best market in all America: four large streets, which are perfectly straight, terminate in the square. It contains nine churches besides the cathedral, which is a noble structure. The number of inhabitants is about 30,000, of which one-half are original Americans. Streams of water run through the town, which are a great convenience in a country where it seldom rains. It is seated near the source of a river falling into the Pilcomayo, on the east side of the first collateral ridge of the Andes, 350 miles east by south of Lima. Long. 71. 47. W., lat. 13. 20. S.

Cushing, t. Lincoln Co. Me. Pop. 681.

Cusset, a town of France, in the department of Allier, 37 miles south by east of Moulins. Pop. about 4,000.

Custee, a town of Bengal, on the south bank of the main branch of the Ganges, 100 miles north by east of Calcutta. It has considerable manufactures of silk.

Custrin, a fortified town of Brandenburg, capi-

tal of the New Mark, with a castle. In 1760 it was bombarded and almost destroyed by the Russians, and in 1806 it was taken by the French. It is seated amid morasses, at the conflux of the Warta with the Oder, 46 m. east by north of Berlin.

Cutais, the chief town of Imeritia. The remains of the cathedral seem to prove that it was once a considerable place. It is seated on the Riona, 120 miles west by north of Teflis. Long. 43. 0. E., lat. 42. 25. N.

Cutch, a country of Hindoostan, governed by a rajah, and situate on the south-east of Sind; the east branch of the Indus separated the two countries. It extends along the north coast of the Gulf of Cutch, and is separated from Guzerat by the river Ban. It abounds with hills, woods, and sandy wilds. The capital is Booge-booge, in the lat. of 23. 16. N., and 69. 2. of E. long.

Cuttack, a maritime district of Hindoostan, extending from Lake Chilca in the lat. of 19. 30. N. to the Subunreeka River which separates it from Bengal in the lat. of 21. 30. N., being bounded on the west by the province of Orissa. The rivers Coyle, Nuddy and Mahanuddy intersect it from west to east. It is a very fertile district, and has numerous and extensive manufactures of cotton; but is more particularly celebrated as the chief district of Hindoo devotees, and containing the temple of Jagarnaut. The chief town of the same name, sometimes called

Cuttack Benares is seated on an island formed by the Mahanuddy River, about fifty miles from the sea, in the lat of 20. 30. N. and 86. 10. of E. long. Besides Jagarnaut the other places of note are Balasore, Masulipatam and Jagepoor. This district was familiar to the Mahomedans as early as the commencement of the thirteenth century, but continued in possession of the Hindoos till 1569, when it surrendered to Solyman Kerang, who annexed it to Bengal. In 1757 it was ceded to the Nagpore Maharrattas, and fell into the possession of the English in 1803. Population about 1,200,000.

Cutterah, a town of Hindoostan in the province of Oude, 25 miles south by east of Bereilly, celebrated for a decisive battle fought in its vicinity on the 18th of April, 1774, between the Rohillas and the British.

Cuxhaven, a sea-port of Lower Saxony, in the Duchy of Bremen, situate near the point of the promontory formed by the mouths of the rivers Weser and Elbe. It is an insignificant place, but rendered of some importance as the station of the post office packets between England and the north of Europe. It is 60 miles N. N. W. of Hamburg. Lat. 53. 50. N., and 8. 40. of E. long.

Cuyahoga, a stream of Ohio falling into Lake Erie at Cleaveland. The great Ohio Canal, passes along this river and joins the Lake at its mouth. See *Ohio Canal*.

Cuyahoga, a county of Ohio bordering upon Lake Erie at the outlet of the above stream. Pop. 10,360. Cleaveland is the capital.

Cyclades, the ancient name of ten islands at the entrance of the Grecian Archipelago, between 36. and 38. of N. lat.

Cynthiana, p.t. Harrison Co. Ken. Also a township in Posey Co. Ind.

Cyprus, an island at the eastern extremity of the Mediterranean Sea, lying off the coast of Syria, from which the eastern extremity of the island is distant 70 miles. It is 165 miles in extreme length, and 50 wide in its broadest part,

but its mean breadth does not exceed 30 miles, giving an area of about 5,000 square miles, intersected by mountains and streams of water. The mountains are of considerable elevation, and the tops of some of them are covered with snow a great part of the year. The principal river runs from west to east, and is called the Pedia. During the national career of Egypt, Persia, Greece, and Rome, Cyprus was the resort of the learned, gay, refined, and vicious, of those nations. Its preeminence declined with the fall of the Roman Empire, and from its being the abode of all that was refined in art, and voluptuous in every species of indulgence, yielding to a numerous population abundance of every thing necessary to subsistence and a variety of the most delicious fruits; it rapidly became a wilderness in comparison with its previous fertility, overrun by tribes of Arabs, who were driven from the island during the crusades, at the close of the twelfth century by Richard I. of England, who assumed the title of king of Cyprus. In 1480 it fell into the hands of the Venetians, at which period it is made the place and scene of a drama by the English dramatic poet, Shakspeare. The Venetians surrendered it to the Turks in 1570, in whose possession up to 1826 it still continued. Its present population is supposed not to exceed 60,000, about one-third of whom are Turks, and the remainder Greeks, who have three bishops and one archbishop. The principal towns are Pafos, or Baffa, at the west end; Massarea, and Mancorta, or Famagousta, at the mouth of the Pedia towards the east end; and Cerina, on the north coast of the island, and Lessocossia, or Viconia, the capital in the interior. Cyprus is still rich by nature, in mineral, animal and vegetable productions: the vine and olive, with a variety of other plants and flowers, esculent, ambrosial and medicinal, luxuriate in a perfection equal to any part of the world, and superior to most parts. The wines possess a strong aperient quality, and require forty years to duly qualify them for the palate. The inhabitants carry on various manufactures in silk, cotton, and wool, and their carpets are deservedly esteemed for the variety, richness, and beauty of their colour.

Cyr, St. a village of France, two miles from Versailles, celebrated for an abbey founded by Madame de Maintenon, who was the abbess till her death in 1719.

* * There are a number of towns and villages of this name in different parts of France, but all inconsiderable.

Cz. For places sometimes written with Cz, see *Cs* and *Tsch*.

Czaslau, or *Tokaslau*, a circle of Bohemia, bordering on Moravia, the N. end jetting upon the Elbe; containing about 800 square miles of territory. It is intersected from east to west by the Yasawa, which river falls into the Moldau, and from north to south by another river which falls into the Elbe. Pop. about 180,000, chiefly agricultural. The chief town of the same name is seated in the north part of the circle, 8 miles S. of the Elbe, and 45 E. N. E. of Prague. The church has the highest tower of Bohemia. Near this place the king of Prussia gained a victory over the Austrians in 1742.

Czemstochow, or *Czestochow*, a town of Prussian Poland, near the frontier of Silicia and the source of the Warta; near which there is a celebrated convent, fortified and garrisoned. It sustained a siege against the Swedes in 1657, and

near it a battle was fought in 1665, between the royal army of Poland and Lubomirski, to the disadvantage of the former. It was garrisoned by the French in 1812. It is 50 m. N. N. W. of Cracow.

Czercossi, or *St. Czychossy*, a town of Russia, in the Ukraine, with a castle, seated near the Dneiper, 85 m. S. E. of Kiow. Long. 32. 5. E., lat. 49. 20. N.

Czernetz, a town of European Turkey, in Walachia, near the Danube, 140 m. W. by N. of Bucharest.

Czernatz, or *Kaschau*, a town of Carniola, remarkable for its lake, which produces grass and corn every year. The lake is surrounded by mountains, and in dry seasons is from 20 to 25 miles in circumference; but when full it is 40 miles round, and contains several islands, on the largest of which is a village. When the water subsides, buck-wheat is sown on the dry parts, and becomes ready for the sickle in six weeks, and the pasture is not hurt by the water if it

does not stay too long. The town is situate at the north part of the lake, 20 m. S. by W. of Laybach.

Czernigov, or *Tchernigov*, a government of European Russia, bounded on the west by the Dniester. The chief town of the same name is seated on the north bank of the Desna, which falls into the Dniester, 450 m. S. S. W. of Moscow, and 75 N. by E. of Kiev. Pop. about 5,000.

Czersko, a town of Prussian Poland, in the palatinate of Masovia, seated on the west bank of the Vistula, 30 m. S. S. E. of Warsaw.

Czerweniza, a town of Upper Hungary; famous for mines of opal, a noble gem not yet discovered in any other region of the globe. It is 15 m. N. of Cassovia.

Czongrad, or *Alt-Czongrad*, a town of Hungary, at the influx of the Theiss and Korosh, 13 m. N. of Zegedin.

Cz begins the names of several other towns in Poland, Russia and Austria.

D

DABER, a town of Hither Pomerania, in a circle of its name, 16 m. N. N. E. of Stargard.

Dabul, a town of Hindoostan, on the coast of Concan, with a trade in pepper and salt, seated at the mouth of a river, 75 m. S. by E. of Bombay. Long. 72. 54. E., lat. 17. 50. N.

Dacca, a district of Bengal, lying between the main branch of the Ganges and the Burrampooter rivers. The chief town of the same name is seated on the banks of a small river, which communicates with the Burrampooter. It was once the capital of Bengal, and defended by a strong fortress, the remains of which appear. It has a vast trade in muslins and other cotton manufactures of the most delicate texture, manufactured from the cotton produced in the province. The country round Dacca lies low, and is always covered with verdure during the dry months. It is 150 miles north-east of Calcutta. Long. 90. 32. E., lat. 23. 42. N.

Dachau, a town of Bavaria, where the king has a palace seated on a hill near the river Ammer, 10 m. N. N. W. of Munich.

Daguet's Island, an island about nine miles in circumference, in the Japanese Sea, at about an equal distance from the Isle of Nippon and the Coast of the Corea, in the lat. of 37. 25. N. It was visited by La Perouse. It abounds with timber, which the Coreans are supposed to use in building of boats.

Dagenham, a village of Essex, England, on the north bank of the Thames, from the tide-water of which it is secured by an embankment. In 1703 the embankment gave way, and inundated 5,000 acres of ground, which were reclaimed in 1715.

Daghestan, a province of Georgia, lying between the west shore of the Caspian Sea and the Caucasian mountains. It is intersected by several small rivers falling into the Caspian. The inhabitants are a brave and hardy race, and successfully resisted the arms of Nadir Shah in 1743. Its sovereignty is claimed by Russia, but the resoluteness of the inhabitants renders it nominal rather than real. It has two considerable towns, Tasker and Derbent, on the shores of the Caspian. It is a fertile district, and under social institutions

might be made an agreeable country. It is intersected by the line of 42. of N. lat.

Dago, or *Dagao*, an island in the Baltic, on the coast of Livonia, seven miles north of the Isle of Oesel, near the entrance to the Gulf of Finland. It is 20 miles in circumference, and has two castles, called Dagerwort and Paden. Long. 22. 56. E., lat. 58. 44. N.

Dagon. See *Ragoon*.

Dagsborough, p.t. Sussex Co. Del.

Dahl, the finest river of Sweden, which flows through Dalecarlia, or Dalarne, and on the south confines of Gastricia, and enters the Gulf of Bothnia south of Gefle. Near Escarleby, not far from its mouth, it forms a celebrated cataract, little inferior to that of the Rhine at Lauffen.

Dahlak, an island in the Red Sea, near the north end of the coast of Abyssina, 40 miles long and six broad. It is fertile, populous, and remarkable for a pearl fishery. The inhabitants are blacks, and great enemies to the Mahometans. Long. 40. 10. E., lat. 15. 44. N.

Dahme, a town of Prussia, at the south extremity of the middle mark, 45 m. S. of Berlin. Pop. about 3,000.

Dahomey, a kingdom of Guinea, supposed to reach 180 miles inland. The country is fertile, yielding a plentiful supply of farinaceous vegetables and tropical fruits; also indigo, cotton, sugar-cane, tobacco, palm-oil and a variety of spices. The religion of Dahomey consists of a jumble of superstitious ceremonies, of which it is impossible to convey any satisfactory idea. The king of Dahomey is under a partial subjection to the king of the Eyoos. The government is perhaps the most perfect despotism in the world; for the policy admits of no intermediate degree of subordination between king and slave, at least in the royal presence, where the prime minister prostrates himself with as much abject submission as the meanest subject. The king maintains a considerable standing army, commanded by an agaow, or general, and their subordinate officers, who must hold themselves in readiness to take the field at the command of the sovereign. On extraordinary occasions, all the males able to bear

arms are obliged to repair to the general's standard; every caboccer marching at the head of his own people. Sometimes the king takes the field at the head of his troops; and on very great emergencies at the head of his women. In the different royal palaces, in Dahomey, are immured not less than 3,000 women; several hundreds of whom are trained to arms, under a female general and other officers. The general character of the Dahomans is marked by a mixture of ferocity and politeness; the former appears in the treatment of their enemies; the latter they possess far above the African nations with whom Europeans have hitherto had any intercourse. The leopard and hyæna are common in this part of Africa, and commit great ravages, as sometimes do also a species of white ant. Grewhe, or Griwhee, in the lat. of 6. 17. N., and 3. 6. of E. long. is the principal sea port. Pop. about 6,500. Abomey, about 90 m. inland is the capital.

Dalbeattie, a village of Scotland, 12 miles east by north of Kirkcudbright. It stands near the mouth of the Urr, in Solway Frith, and has a convenient harbour for small vessels.

Dalebs, a town of Sweden, capital of Dalia, situate on the south-west side of Lake Wener, 60 m. north by east of Gotheburg.

Dalecarlia, or *Dalarne*, an interior province of Sweden, in the division of Sweden Proper, between Nordland and the mountains of Norway. It is 270 m. long, and from 40 to 120 broad. The principal productions are wood, corn, and hemp; and it contains many mountains, in which are mines of silver, copper, and iron. The capital is Fahlun. The manners of the people are distinct from those of other parts of Sweden.

Daletonum, p.v. Wilcox Co. Alab.

Dalheim, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Limberg, capital of a territory of the same name, seated near the Meuse, 15 m. N. W. of Limburg.

Dalen, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, situate on the Bervine, which falls into the Meuse, 15 m. N. N. W. of Juliers. Pop. about 3,700.

Dalia, *Daland*, or *Dalsland*, a province of Sweden, in Gothland, to the west of Wermeland and Lake Wener. It is eighty-five miles long and forty broad. The north part is full of mountains, forests, and lakes; but to the south it produces corn sufficient for the inhabitants. Cattle, fish, butter, and cheese are the chief articles. The capital is Daleburg, or Amal, on the shore of the lake.

Dalkeith, a town of Scotland, in Edinburghshire, with a great market, for corn and oatmeal. Here is Dalkeith house, the magnificent seat of the duke of Buccleugh. It is seated on a strip of land between the north and south Esk, six miles south-east of Edinburgh. Pop. in 1821, 5,169.

Dalla, or *Della*, a district of low land at the Delta of the Irrawaddy River; a town of the same name on the east bank of the main branch of the river, about 40 miles W. S. W. of Rangoon, manufactures a great quantity of salt. The soil is capable of being rendered very productive. It is at present much infested with wild animals.

Dallas, a county of Alabama. Pop. 14,017. Cahawba is the chief town. Also a township in Luzerne Co. Pa.

Dalmatia, a country of Europe stretching in a north-west direction, from the lat. of 42. to 44. N., along the east shore of the Adriatic Sea. It is a country of great antiquity, and formerly extend-

ed inland to the lat. of 45. 39. N. and included parts of Croatia, Bosnia, and Albania: the whole was incorporated with Hungary in the twelfth century. The Venetians afterwards made inroads upon the sea-coast, and in the 15th century the whole country, now commonly called Dalmatia, became subject to that republic. It was ceded to Austria by the treaty of Campo Formio in 1797; Austria ceded it to France in 1805. It fell again into the possession of Austria at the general partitioning of 1814. This portion of Dalmatia, which is all now understood by that name, has about 200 miles of sea coast, within the latitude above mentioned, being about 40 miles in mean breadth, which gives an area of about 9,000 square miles, and is supposed to contain 350,000 inhabitants. It is bounded on the east by the Bocana River, which separates it from Albania, and on the north by Bosnia and Croatia; west by Morlachia. It has several islands lying off the coast, the principal of which are Brazza, Lessena, Carzola, Sabonelio and Meleda. It has some mountainous territory, containing marble, gypsum, iron and other minerals; but parts are very fertile, and the mulberry, vine, and olive, flourish in considerable luxuriance. The principal river is the Narenta, which rises in Bosnia, and either this or the Bocana might easily be united with collateral branches of the Save, near its union with the Danube, and thereby open a water communication by means of the latter, with the Black Sea on one side, and the interior of Germany on the other, but military despotism and catholic subjugation are incompatible with social improvements. The principal towns on the coast are Cattaro, Ragusa, and Spalatro, and in the interior Krin and Mostar.

Dalry, a village of Scotland, in Ayrshire, 7 m. N. N. W. of Irvine. It has a cotton manufacture, and near it are valuable coal mines, and a strong sulphureous spring. Pop. in 1821, 3,313.

Dalsland. See *Dalia*.

Dalton, a town in Lancashire, Eng. Here are the remains of an ancient castle, and near it are the magnificent ruins of Furness abbey. It is seated in a champaign country, not far from the sea, six miles S. W. of Ulverston, and 265 N. N. W. of London. Pop. in 1821, 714.

Dalton, p.t. Coos Co. N. H. on the Connecticut, at the 15 mile falls. Pop. 532.

Dalton, p.t. Berkshire Co. Mass. Pop. 791.

Damanhar, a town of Egypt, near the canal of Alexandria, 32 m. E. S. E. of Alexandria.

Demar, a town of Arabia Felix, in Yemen, with a university, 60 m. S. by E. of Sana.

Damariscotta, a river of Maine flowing into the sea between Penobscot and Casco Bays.

Damascus, or (as it is called by the Arabs) *Sham*, a city of Syria, capital of a Turkish pachalic, and the see of a Greek archbishop. The form is an exact square, each side being a mile and a half long, and is supposed to contain from 180,000 to 200,000 inhabitants, among whom are great numbers of Christians and Jews. It has three walls, now almost entirely ruined; and of the several suburbs which it formerly had, there remains only one, which extends three miles in length. Several streams flow across the fertile plains of Damascus, which water all the gardens, supply the public fountains, and are carried into every house. The houses are built of wood, with their fronts inward, where there is a court; in the streets there are only walls to be seen, but the insides are richly adorned. The most remarkable

buildings are the caravanserais, which consist of long galleries supported by marble pillars, and surrounding a large square court. The castle is like a little town, having its own streets and houses: and the famous Damascus steel was kept here in a magazine. The mosques, of which there are about 200, are extremely handsome edifices, the most stately of which was a christian church. One street runs across the city and suburbs in a direct line, on each side of which are shops, where all sorts of rich merchandise are sold. Several manufactures are carried on here, among which that of sabres and knives has been the most famous. Damascus is one of the most ancient places existing; it is mentioned by Abraham 1917 years before the christian era, as the place near which he encountered the forces of Chedorlaomer king of Elam, (*Persia*), and rescued his nephew Lot with considerable treasure, which the Elamites had taken from the cities of the plain. It afterwards became the capital of an independent kingdom, and at a later period became subject to the Jews. It was conquered by the Romans; and after the fall of the Roman empire, Damascus became the seat of the grand caliph of the Saracens, who surrendered it to the Turkish emperor Selim, the third of the Ottoman dynasty about 1515. It has continued subject to the Turks since that time. The pachalic which extends from the desert of Arabia through five degrees of latitude to Aleppo, is considered the most valuable and important of all the Turkish possessions. The pacha makes an annual journey to Mecca, as the representative of the grand seignior. (See *Syria*.) Damascus is seated sixty miles from the sea, at Berut, in the lat. of 33. 30. N., 130 miles N. N. E. of Jerusalem, and 170 S. by W. of Aleppo.

Damascus, towns in Wayne Co. Pa., Frederick Co. Md., and Logan Co. Ohio.

Damaun, a sea-port of Hindoostan, in the country of Baglana, at the entrance of the Gulf of Cambay. Aurungzebe besieged it about the middle of the seventeenth century, with an army of 40,000 men; but the garrison sallying out on a part of his camp, guarded by 200 elephants, so terrified those animals by their fire-arms, that they turned on their masters, and trampled to death half his army. The Persees (see *Bachu*) have a celebrated temple here. It is subject to the Portuguese, and is sixty miles south of Surat. Long. 72. 47. E., lat. 20. 18. N.

Damagan, or *Damagan*, a town of Persia, seated near the south shore of the Caspian Sea, in the district of Mazenderan. It is supposed once to have been the seat of government of the Parthian empire. It is 90 mi. east by south of Ferrabad, and 300 north by east of Ispahan.

Damgartin, or *Damgard*, a town of Hither Pomerania, with a castle seated at the mouth of the Recknitz, 18 m. W. of Stralsund.

Damiatta, a town of Egypt, and a Greek archbishop's see, with a good harbour, at one of the eastern mouths of the Nile. It has several squares, various grand mosques, and public baths faced with marble. The rice meselaoui, the finest in Egypt, is cultivated in the neighbouring plains. Here are likewise Indian stuffs, silk, sal ammoniac, wheat, &c. The Christians of Aleppo and Damascus carry on the principal trade, the Turks being indolent, and contenting themselves with occasional extortions. During the crusades, Damiatta was frequently an object of contention. It surrendered to the French in 1798, since which

period it has been on the decline. It is about ninety miles east of Alexandria, the same distance north by east of Cairo, in the lat. of 31. 26. N., and 31. 50. of E. long. Pop. about 30,000.

Damm, a town of Further Pomerania, which has a considerable trade in steel manufactures. It is seated at the south end of a lake of the same name, near the mouth of the Oder, 8 m. E. S. E. of Stettin. Pop. about 2,000.

Damme, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, seated on the canal between Sluys and Bruges, 5 m. N. by E. of Bruges.

Damme, or *Appingedam*, a town of Holland, in Groningen, seated on the Damster, near the mouth of the Ems, 14 miles N. E. of Groningen.

Dampier's Land, in the lat. of 19. S., on the west coast of New Holland, so called from a navigator of that name, who visited it in 1688, and who reported having discovered a large river or deep inlet of the sea in that part, but the assertion yet remains to be confirmed.

Dan, a river of North Carolina, rising in Virginia and falling into the Roanoke near Mecklenburg.

Dana, t. Worcester Co. Mass. Pop. 623.

Danbury, a village in Essex, England, 5 m. E. of Chelmsford, and 16 W. of the sea. It stands on the highest ground in the county, and the spire of the church serves as a sea-mark: Pop. in 1821, 1,005.

Danbury, t. Grafton Co. N. H. 93 m. from Boston. Pop. 786.

Danbury, a town of Connecticut, in Fairfield County. This town, with a large quantity of military stores, was burnt by the British in 1777. It is 20 miles N. N. W. of Fairfield, and 65 N. N. E. of New York. Pop. 4,325.

Danby, p.t. Rutland Co. Vt. Pop. 1,362.

Dancali, a country in the east part of Abyssinia, at the entrance to the Red Sea. The soil is unproductive; and its chief riches consist in fossil salt and honey. It is governed by a prince nominally tributary to the negus, or emperor of Abyssinia. Bailar is the principal town.

Dandridge, p.t. Jefferson Co. Ten.

Danielsville, p.v. Spotsylvania Co. Va. and Madison Co. Geo.

Danger, *Iles of*, three islands in the Pacific Ocean, seen by Byron in 1765, but so surrounded by rocks and breakers, that it was unsafe to land. The commodore supposed them to be the islands seen by Quiros, in the beginning of the seventeenth century, and named Solomon's Islands. Long. 169. 28. W., lat. 10. 15. S.

Dannemora, or *Dammora*, the most celebrated iron mine in Sweden. It produces from four to five thousand tons of iron of the very best quality annually. It is about thirty miles N. of Upsal.

Dannenburg, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Luneburg, capital of a district of the same name; seated on the Jetze, near the Elbe, 30 m. E. by S. of Luneburg.

Dansville, p.t. Steuben Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,726.

Danzic, a city of Europe, very advantageously located on the west bank of the Vistula, about five miles above its entrance into the Baltic Sea, in the lat. of 54. 21. N., and 18. 38. of E. long. It is supposed to have been first founded by the Danes in the twelfth century, and for some time continued a free and independent city. In 1468 it became subject to Poland, retaining, however, all its municipal institutions, and long continued to rank as the chief commercial city of the north of Europe, included in the Hansatic league. At

the commencement of the eighteenth century it contained upwards of 100,000 inhabitants, more than 20,000 of whom were carried off by a pest in 1709. In 1734 it offered protection to Stanislaus, king of Poland, when it was besieged by the Russians and Saxons, to whom it was forced to surrender. In 1793 it was taken possession of by a Prussian force, who held it till 1807, when, after a long siege, it surrendered to the French, who, in their turn, were forced to surrender it to a united Russian and Prussian force, after the disastrous campaign of 1812-13, and in the following year (1814) it was confirmed in full sovereignty to Prussia. The easy navigation of the Vistula, and three or four considerable collateral rivers which intersect an extensive and fertile country, affords to Dantzig great commercial advantages. The chief product of the interior country is grain, of which article Dantzig has occasionally exported 500,000 quarters per annum, and the vicinity of the city contains some extensive granaries. It is also capable of affording very large supplies of timber, pearl-ash, flax, and hemp. It has several yards for ship building, but its commercial activity has of late years very much declined. It has upwards of twenty churches, chiefly Lutheran, and several other public buildings. It is nearly surrounded by water, and two streams intersect the city, dividing it into three parts. The fortifications are very strong by nature, and rendered formidable by art. It is 50 m. W. S. W. of Konigsburg, 250 N. E. of Berlin, and 190 N. by W. of Warsaw. Pop. in 1825, 52,820.

Danube, or Donau, (the lower part called *Ister* by Strabo,) the noblest river of Europe; has its source in the territory of the grand duke of Baden on the eastern confines of the Black Forest, in the lat. of 48. N., and 8. 15. of E. long. It pursues a winding course in a N. N. E. direction to Ulm, where it receives the Iller from the south, and becomes navigable. From Ulm it bears north into Bavaria, to the lat. of 49. at Ratisbon, previously receiving the united waters of the Wartach and Lech from the south, and before passing Ratisbon it receives the waters of the Altmucht and of the Nab from the north. From Ratisbon it bears to the south, past Ilistadt into Austria, previously receiving the Iser, Inn, and Salza, all from the south.

Its course through the archduchy of Austria, past Vienna to Presburg, is rather circuitous; from Presburg it runs E. by N. for about 100 m. receiving several streams from the Carpathian mountain, when it takes a course due south through the heart of Lower Hungary, past Buda, for 160 miles to the lat. of 45. 25. Here it receives the waters of the Drave from the west, and again bears to the east, receiving the Theiss, which divides Upper and Lower Hungary from the north, and the Save from the west at Belgrade. From Belgrade it forms the boundary between Hungary and Servia, then bears S. separating Bulgaria from Walachia, receiving numerous streams, both from the north and south. It again bears north to Galatz, near which it receives the waters of the numerous rivers of Moldavia and Bessarabia, falling into the Black Sea on the east, by several channels between the lat. of 44. 40. and 45. 30. N. in 29. 20. of E. long. The meridional distance from the source to the mouth of this river is 21 degrees of long., between the lat. of 45. and 49., equal to about 1,000 English miles, but the course of the stream, by its continued windings, may be estimated at from

1,500 to 1,600 miles. It is navigable to Ulm, within 150 miles of its source, but political permutations preclude the countries through which this noble river flows, from deriving much external advantage from its navigation. In the archduchy of Austria it forms several islands. Under the head of Dalmatia it is shown that it might easily be made to communicate with the Adriatic. It contains a great variety of fish, and is celebrated for its sturgeon, which ascend the river several hundred miles.

Danube, Upper, Circle of, forms the south-west part of the kingdom of Bavaria, lying between 48 and 49. of N. lat. and 10. and 11. of E. long. it comprises the S. part of the circle of Suabia, the county of Pappenheim, and the principality of Neuberb. It is watered by the Iller, Mindel, Wertach, and the Lech, all running from south to north into the Danube, which gives name to the circle. The Iller might readily be united with the lake of Constance, and thereby open a water communication between the Danube and the Rhine. It is a district of capability, and of resource, under a well-directed exertion of agricultural pursuit. The principal towns are Gunsburg, Dillengen, Hochstadt, Donauwert, Pappenheim, Neuberb, Eichstadt, Nordlingen, &c.

Danube, Lower, Circle of, another circle of the kingdom of Bavaria, comprises the east part of Lower Bavaria, and the bishopric of Passau. It lies on both sides of the Danube, between the lat. of 12. 30. and 13. 40. E. in the same parallel of lat. as the Upper Circle. The Iser and the Inn intersects the south part, which is considered the most fertile district of all Bavaria. Passau is the capital; and the other principal towns are Straubing, Landau, Deckendorf, Osterhofen, &c. Pop. about 400,000.

Danube, Circle of. The source of the Danube also gives name to a circle in the territory of the grand duke of Baden, comprising part of the Black Forest. Willengen, 20 m. E. by N. of Friburg, is the capital. Pop. about 75,000.

Danube, District of, one of the four great divisions of the kingdom of Wurtemberg, according to the distribution of 1818.

Danvers, p.t. Essex Co. Mass. adjoining Salem. Pop. 4,288. It has many flourishing manufactures of cotton.

Darby, the name of 4 townships, viz. in Delaware Co. Pa., Union, Madison, and Pickaway Cos Ohio.

Danville, p.t. Cumberland Co. Me. Pop. 1,128. Also a p.t. in Caledonia Co. Vt. Pop. 3,631. Also a p.t. in Columbia Co. Pa. Also villages in Pittsylvania Co. Va., Mercer Co. Ken., Knox Co. Ohio and Hendricks Co. Indiana.

Darabgherd, a town of Persia, in Farsistan, said to have been founded by Darius. It is large but not populous; and surrounded by luxuriant groves of orange and lemon trees. Near it salt is found of various colours, white, black, red and green. A considerable manufacture of glass is carried on here. It stands 140 m. E. S. E. of Shiraz, on the road to Ormus. Long. 54. 56. E., lat. 28. 56. N.

Darak, or Drass, a country of Barbary, bounded on the north by Sus, east by Tafilet, south by Zahara, and west by the Atlantic. A river of the same name flows through it, which enters the Atlantic on the south side of Cape Non. The principal produce is indigo and dates. The inhabitants are Arabs and Mahometans; and some of the districts are dependant on Morocco.

Daraporem, a town of Hindoostan, capital of

the south part of Coimbatore. It has a large mud fort, and straight and wide streets. Much cotton and tobacco are cultivated in the vicinity, and the garden and rice grounds are considerable. It is seated at about an equal distance from the Malabar and Coromandel Coasts; 42 miles E. S. E. of Coimbatore, and 106 W. of Tanjore. Long. 77. 40. E., lat. 10. 47. N.

Danville, p.t. Steuben Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,728.

Darda, a town and fort of Lower Hungary built by the Turks in 1686, and taken by the Austrians the next year. It is seated near the Drave, at the end of the bridge of Esseck, 8 m. S. of Barrany.

Dardanelles, two castles of Turkey, the one called *Sestos*, seated in Rumelia, the other called *Abydos*, in Natolia. They command the south-west entrance of the strait of Gallipoli, leading from the Grecian Archipelago, into the sea of Marmora, which separates Europe from Asia.

Dardenne, p.t. Charles Co. Missouri.

Darfoor, a kingdom of North Africa, on the borders of Nubia and Negroland, governed by a chief who calls himself sultan, and assumes the most extravagant titles. The wild animals are the lion, leopard, hyæna, wolf and buffalo. The domestic animals are camels, goats, sheep and horned cattle. Considerable quantities of grain of different sorts are raised, and after the tropical rains the fertility is sudden and great. The people are very barbarous; consisting of native tribes, of a deep black complexion, and woolly hair, though with features different from those of the Negroes, and of Arabs of various tribes. Polygamy is not only established, but the intercourse of the sexes is totally destitute of decency. The most severe labours of the field are left to the women; and the houses, which are of clay covered with thin boards, are chiefly built by them. Salt is the general medium of commerce here, as gold dust is in other parts of Africa. Caravans travel between this country and Egypt. Cobbe is the capital, in the lat. of 13. 40. N., and 28. 30. of E. long.

Darien, *Gulf of*, at the north-west extremity of the territory of Colombia, opening into the Carribean Sea. It runs inland about 80 miles, and is from 20 to 30 miles wide; under the domination of Spain, in South America, this gulf gave name to a province on the east side in the vice-royalty of New Granada, now comprised in the Colombian province of the Ysthmo, or Isthmus. On the west shore of the gulf, at the mouth of the river Atrato, are the remains of a town founded by a company of Scotch adventurers in 1699, and although the most favourable spot in all South America, on the Atlantic side, for opening a water communication with the Pacific (see *Choco*) the project for forming a permanent establishment completely failed. It has been usual to confound the narrowest part of the chain of territory which unites the two grand divisions of the western hemisphere under the name of the *Isthmus of Darien*, but this is 200 m. west of the Gulf of Darien; and the isthmus more properly comes under the head of Panama (*which see*) and between the province of Darien and Panama lies the province of *Terra-Firma*, which, as well as South America, see also.

Darien, p.t. Fairfield Co. Conn. Pop. 1,201.

Darien, a town of the state of Georgia, in Liberty County, seated on the Alatomaha, not far from its mouth, and 47 m. S. S. W. of Savannah. Long. 81. 14. W., lat. 31. 23. N.

Darke, a frontier county of the state of Ohio, bordering on Indiana. It is about 33 miles from north to south, and 22 wide. Chief town, Greenville. Pop. 6,203.

Darlaston, a parish of Staffordshire, England, contiguous to the great coal district of Wednesbury (*which see*). Pop. in 1821, 5,585.

Darlington, a town in the county of Durham, Eng. Here are manufactures of huckabacks, camlets, small wares of the Manchester kind, and leather; also a curious water machine for grinding optical glasses, the invention of a native, and another for spinning linen yarn. It is seated on the Skerne, 19 miles south of Durham, and 241 N. by W. of London. Pop. in 1821, 6,551.

Darlington, a district of S. Carolina; the seat of justice has the same name, and stands a little to the west of the Great Pedee River.

Darmstadt, the capital and seat of government of the landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt, in the circle of the Upper Rhine. It is seated on the banks of the river Darm, contains several public buildings, and a population of about 13,000. It is about 18 miles south of Frankfurt on the Maine, and the same distance S. E. of Mentz.

Darnestown, p.v. Montgomery Co. Maryland.

Darney, a town of France in the department of Vosges, 21 m. W. S. W. of Epinal.

Daroça, a town of Spain in Arragon, with seven parish churches one of which is collegiate. It stands between two hills, on the Xiloca, 57 m. S. S. W. of Saragossa.

Darroway, a town of Hindoostan, in the county of Tatta, at the mouth of a river of the same name, a branch of the Indus, 75 m. W. S. W. of Tatta. Long. 67. 31. E. lat. 24. 32. N.

Dart, a river in Devonshire, Eng. which rises at the foot of Dartmoor hills, crosses Dartmoor to Ashburton and Totness, where it is navigable for small vessels, and enters the English Channel at Dartmouth.

Dartford, a town of Kent, Eng. seated on the river Darent. Here was a celebrated nunnery, which Henry the Eighth converted into a royal palace, and is now become a gentleman's seat. The first paper mill in England was erected here by Sir John Spilman, to whom king Charles I. granted a patent with 200l. a year, to encourage the manufacture. On this river was also the first mill for slitting iron bars to make wire. Dartford is distinguished in English history as the place where, in 1391, the insolence of a taxgatherer to the daughter of Wat Tyler provoked the father's resentment to such a degree, as led to his exciting 100,000 men to arms, who threatened the subversion of the government of Richard II. Tyler was killed by the treachery of the lord-mayor of London. It is 15 m. E. S. E. of London, on the great road to Dover. Pop. in 1821, 3,595, being 1,190 more than in 1801.

Dartmouth, a borough and sea-port in Devonshire, Eng. It stands on the side of a craggy hill, by the river Dart, near its entrance into the sea, and has a spacious bay, defended by a castle and strong battery. The dock yards and quay project into the river, and the rocks on each side are composed of a purple coloured slate. The town contains three churches, and has a considerable trade to the south of Europe and to Newfoundland, as well as a share in the coasting traffic. It was burnt in the reigns of Richard I. and Henry IV. by the French; but they were repulsed in a third attempt afterwards, chiefly by the valour of the women, who fought so bravely, that after a great

slaughter, they took M. Castel, the French general, three lords, and twenty-three knights, prisoners. It is 31 miles south of Exeter, 204 W. S. W. of London, and returns two members to parliament. Pop. in 1831, 4,485.

Dartmouth College. See *Hanover*, N. H.

Dartmouth, a sea-port in Massachusetts, in Bristol county, adjoining New Bedford. Pop. 3,867, 62 m. S. of Boston. Long. 70. 52. W., lat 41. 37. N.

Dartson, p.v. Butler Co. Ohio.

Dartear, a fortress of Hindoostan, in the country of Sanore, taken from Tippon by the British in 1791, and afterward restored to the Mahrattas. It is 45 m. W. N. W. of Sanore, and 90 E. of Goa.

Darwen, *Upper and Lower*, two townships in the parish of, and contiguous to, Blackburn, Lancashire. Pop. in 1821, 8,949. See *Blackburn*.

Dartmoor, an extensive forest in Devonshire, Eng. bounded on the north by bleak hills comprising about 80,000 acres, and is watered by the river Dart. Many sheep are bred here, but of a small kind, and black cattle, which thrive well on the coarse herbage.

Dassel, a town in Germany, in the principality of South Calenburg, 48 m. S. by W. of Hanover.

Dauphin, a county in the E. District of Pennsylvania, bounded on the west for about 40 miles by the Susquehanna River, being about 20 miles in mean breadth. The Blue Mountain Ridge intersects this county from W. to N. by E. Pop. 25,303. Harrisburg is the chief town, and seat of government of the state.

Dauphiny, a late province of France, extending 40 leagues from north to south, and 36 from east to west; bounded on the west by the Rhone, north by the Rhone and Savoy, south by Provence, and east by the Alps. The heir apparent of the kings of France derive the title of dauphin from this province. Two-thirds of Dauphiny are intersected by mountains, which afford good pasturage; plenty of timber, fir-trees in particular, for the building of ships: and very scarce simples. In these mountains, which are branches of the Alps, are bears, chamois, marmots, eagles, hawks, &c. and mines of iron, copper, and lead. The valleys afford wheat, and the hills in the vicinity of the Rhone, excellent wines, olives and silks. The principal rivers are the Rhone, Durance, Isere, and Drome. It now forms the departments of Drome, Isere, and Upper Alps (each of which see.)

Davenport, p.t. Delaware Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,780.

Deventry, a town in Northamptonshire, Eng. with a manufacture of whips. It stands on the Roman highway called Watling-street, on the side of a hill, 16 miles west of Northampton, and 72 N. W. of London, on the mail-coach road to Birmingham and Liverpool. It is distinguished for its cheese fairs, in April and October. Pop. in 1821, 3,326.

David, St. a town of South Wales, in Pembrokeshire. It was formerly an archbishop's see, and in king Arthur's days the metropolitan of the British church, and continued so till king Henry I. at which time Bernard, who was the forty-seventh archbishop of St. David's, became suffragan to the see of Canterbury. The situation of the town being very unhealthy, and the soil of the adjacent country very barren, it has nothing now to boast of but its cathedral, which is 300 feet long, and about 127 high, and supposed to be the highest in Britain; though the east end is in ruins, the western part and choir are in good re-

pair. St. David's is at present a bishop's see, yet only a single street of miserable cottages. It is seated on the Ilcen, near the coast, 24 miles N. W. of Pembroke, and 255 west by north of London. Pop. in 1821, 1,816.

David, St. a village of Scotland, in the parish of Dalgety, Fifeshire, with a harbour in Inverkeithing bay. It has a considerable manufacture of salt, and exports an immense quantity of coal.

David, Fort St. an English fort on the coast of Coromandel, which was taken and destroyed by the French in 1758, and has not yet been rebuilt. It is 80 miles south of Fort St. George.

Davidson, a county of West Tennessee, about 20 miles square. It is intersected from east to west by Cumberland River. Pop. 22,523. Nashville, on the south bank of the river, is the chief town.

Davidsonville, p.t. Lawrence Co. Arkansas, on Current River.

Davidstown, village, Huntindon Co. N. J.

Davies, an interior county of the state of Indiana, 25 m. from south to north, and 15 wide, intersected by White River, which falls into the Wabash. Pop. 4,512. Washington is the chief town.

Davies, another county in the western part of Kentucky, bounded on the south and west by Green River, and on the north by the Ohio, which separates this county from the state of Indiana. Owenboro', on the south bank of the Ohio, is the chief town. Another town called Vienna, is seated on the north bank of Green River. The extent of this county is about 25 miles each way. Pop. 5,218.

Davis's Straits, an arm of the sea between Greenland and North America, discovered by captain Davis in 1585, when he attempted to find a north-west passage. This sea comprises a space between the lat. of 58. and 68. N., and from 50. to 70. of W. long., to which from fifty to sixty sail of ships are annually fitted out from England to fish for whales.

Davisburg, v. Christian Co. Ken.

Dayton, p.v. Montgomery Co. Ohio, on the Great Miami river.

Davos, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, capital of a district in which are mines of copper, lead, and silver. It is 14 miles east of Coire.

Dawley, *Great and Little*, two villages contiguous to Shiffnal in Shropshire, Eng. abounding in coal and iron; the working of which gives employment to from 2,000 to 3,000 persons. Total population in 1821, 5,147.

Dawlish, a village pleasantly situated near Teignmouth, on the shore of the English Channel, in Devonshire. It is a good deal frequented in the summer season for sea bathing. Pop. in 1821, 2,709.

Dax, or *Dacs*, a town in France in the department of Landes, and lately a bishop's see. Here are some famous hot baths, the spring of which discharges thirty-six cubic feet of water in a minute. It is surrounded by walls, flanked with towers, and seated on the Adour, 24 m. N. E. of Bayonne. It is the seat of a prefect, and in 1826 contained 4,849 inhabitants.

Dead, r. Coos Co. N. H. falls into the Margalloway.

Dead Sea, a lake or inland sea of Palestine into which the river Jordan runs. It is sixty miles long and fifteen broad, enclosed on the east and west by high mountains. There is no verdure on its banks, or fish in its waters owing to the ex-

trema saltiness and other qualities of its water. Mines of fossil salt are found in the sides of the mountains, which supply the neighbouring Arabs, and the city of Jerusalem; also fragments of sulphur and bitumen, which the Arabs convert into trifling articles of commerce. This lake, called also Lake Asphaltites, and by the Turks and Arabs Almotana, has no outlet; and it has been demonstrated, that evaporation is more than sufficient to carry off the water brought in by the rivers. It was on the site of this lake that Sodom and Gomorrah, and three other cities were situated, which were destroyed by a miraculous conflagration about 1,900 years antecedent to the Christian era.

Deadman's Head, a cape on the south coast of England, in Cornwall, between St. Mawes and Fowey.

Deal, a town in Kent, Eng. It is seated between the North and South Foreland, and is a member of the cinque port of Sandwich, governed by a mayor. It has no harbour, but the sea between the shore and the Godwin Sands, called the *Downs*, is generally a secure road for ships, where they usually ride at their leaving or entering the river Thames. The port is defended by two castles, Deal or Walmer Castle to the south, and Sandown Castle to the north; and also by several batteries. The mariners of Deal are considered most intrepid seamen, but there being no port regulations, strangers embarking or disembarking in the Downs, are exposed to the most wanton and unjustifiable impositions, whilst the inducements to smuggling, which the unparalleled rates of taxation in England excite among the inhabitants of this part of the coast, on account of its proximity to the continent, makes the seamen as desperate and vicious as they are crafty and imposing. The town of Deal is 9 m. N. of Dover, and 74 E. by S. of London. Pop. in 1821, 6,811.

Dean, a celebrated forest in Gloucestershire, Eng. which originally included all that part of the county which lies between the Severn and the shires of Monmouth and Hereford, and contained four market towns and twenty-three parishes. It is fertile in pasture and tillage, bears very fine oaks, and has rich mines of iron and coal. It was once reckoned the chief support of the English navy; but having been much thinned by frequency of felling, and narrowed by increase of cultivation, it was near losing all features of its former character, until within the present century, when a still extensive tract, containing a population exceeding 5,500, has been replanted and replenished with deer, and divided into six walks, extra parochial, over which proper rangers have been appointed. There is a village without the boundary of the present forest, one mile north of Newnham, called *Little Dean*, containing, in 1821, 807 inhabitants; and contiguous is *Mitchel Dean*, at which a market was formerly held on Mondays. Pop. in 1821, 556.

There are ten other villages in different parts of England named *Dean*, all inconsiderable.

Dearborn, a frontier county at the south-east extremity of the state of Indiana. Lawrenceburg, the principal town, is seated on a point of land formed by the junction of the Miami with the Ohio River. The county is about 30 m. from south to north, and 15 in mean breadth. The N. E. part borders on the state of Ohio, and the S. E. on that of Kentucky. Pop. 14,578. Lawrenceburg is the chief town.

Dearborn, p.t. Kennebec Co. Me. Pop. 816.

Debalpoor, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a district in the country of Moultan. It is situated on the great road from Delhi to Moultan, near the river Setlege, 80 miles south of Lahore, and 170 east by north of Moultan. Long. 73. 32. E., lat. 30. 5. N.

Deben, a river in Suffolk, Eng. which rises near Debenham, and flows to Woodbridge, where it expands into a long narrow arm of the German Ocean, a little to the north of Harwich.

Debenham, a town in Suffolk, Eng. seated on the side of a hill, near the source of the Deben 24 m. east of Bury St. Edmunds, and 83 N. E. of London. Pop. in 1821, 1,535.

Debretzin, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a district of the same name, and one of the most populous and important trading towns in all Hungary. It was taken by the Turks in 1684, and the Austrians retook it the same year. It is 107 m. E. of Buda. Long. 21. 38. E., lat. 47. 34. N.

Decatur, p.t. Otsego Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,110. Also towns in Mifflin Co. Pa., Morgan Co. Alab., Adams and Brown Cos. Ohio.

Deccan, an extensive tract in Hindoostan, which from the signification of its name, the *South*, has been supposed to include the whole region south of Hindoostan Proper. But, in its more accepted sense, it contains only the countries situated between Hindoostan Proper, and what is termed the Peninsula; namely, the provinces of Candéish, Dowlatabad, Visiapour, the north part of Golconda, Berar, Orissa, and the Circars. It is bounded on the north by the river Nerbudda, by Bengal, and by Bahar; and the river Kistna forms its separation on the south from what is called the peninsula of Hindoostan. All this vast country was once the southern province of the Moguls, who did not pass the Kistna till a recent period. Candéish, Visiapour, and a part of Dowlatabad, Berar, and Orissa are subject to the Mahrattas. The English have part of Orissa and of the Circars. The dominions of the Nizam of the Deccan comprising Golconda, the principal part of Dowlatabad, and the western part of Berar. His territories are bounded on the north-west by the Peonah Mahrattas, north by the Berar Mahrattas, east by the Circars, and south by the Carnatic and Mysore. By a family succession in 1780 the Nizam became possessed of the districts of Adoni and Tachore, and of the Gunto or Circar; and by the peace of 1792 and partition of 1799 he had a share of the countries belonging to Tippoo Sultan, including Kopaul, Cuddapa, Gangechoa, Gooty, and Gurrunconda. His dominions (without including the cessions) are supposed to be 430 miles from N. W. to S. E. by 300 wide. The capital is Hydrabad.

Decize, a town of France, in the department of Nievre, seated on an island, at the conflux of the Airon with the Loire, 16 miles S. E. of Nevers.

Deckendorf, a town of Lower Bavaria, seated on the Danube, 27 miles N. W. of Passau.

Deckerstown, p.v. Sussex Co. N. J.

Deddington, a town in Oxfordshire, Eng. 16 m. north of Oxford, and 69 W. N. W. of London. Pop. in 1821, 1,847.

Dedham, a town in Essex, Eng. with a manufacture of baize. It has an ancient large church, with a curious steeple, and a free grammar-school endowed by queen Elizabeth. It is seated on the Stour, 8 m. N. E. of Colchester, and 58 N. E. of London. Pop. in 1821, 1,651.

Dedham, a town of Massachusetts chief of

Norfolk county, seated on Charles river, 11 m. S. W. of Boston. Pop. 3,117.

Dee, a river of Wales, held in great veneration by the ancient Britons, and the theme of many a poet since. It issues from the lake of Bala, in Merionethshire, whence it flows through a fine vale across the south part of Denbighshire to the north-west part of Shropshire, visits the west border of Cheshire, passes on to Chester, and flows thence to the Irish sea, making a broad estuary, which separates Cheshire from Flintshire. The Dee is navigable from near Ellesmere, in Shropshire, to Chester, where the continuity of the navigable is broken by a ledge of rocks, running across the river; but by embankments made here, much land has been gained from the tide; and a narrow channel, fitter for navigation, has been formed from Chester half way to the sea. See *Chester*.

Dee, a river of Scotland, which rises on the west border of Aberdeenshire, amid the mountains of Mar Forest, and flows east through a wild country till it reaches the fertile vale of Braemar, whence it proceeds to Aberdeen, below which it enters the German ocean.

Dee, a river of Scotland, which rises in the west part of Kirkcudbrightshire, receives the Ken below New Galloway, and runs into the Irish sea, five miles below Kirkcudbright.

Deeping, or *Market Deeping*, a town in Lincolnshire, Eng. seated on the banks of the river Welland, in a fenny country, six miles east of Stamford, and 90 N. of London. Pop. in 1821, 1,016.

Deeping, *St. James's*, contiguous, contains about the same number of inhabitants.

Deer, a village of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, on a river of its name, 10 miles west of Peterhead. It has a trade in fine yarn, and near it are the remains of the abbey of Deer.

Deer Creek, a township of Madison Co. Ohio.

Deerfield, p.t. Rockingham Co. N. H. 55 m. N. W. Portsmouth. Pop. 2,086.

Deerfield, a town of Massachusetts, in Hampshire county, seated on the Connecticut, near the influx of the river Deerfield, 15 m. N. of Northampton, and 80 W. by N. of Boston. Pop. 2,003.

Deerfield, p.t. Oneida Co. N. Y. on the Mohawk, opposite Utica. Pop. 4,182. Also a p.t. in Cumberland Co. N. Y., 4 townships in Ohio, and a village in Augusta Co. Va.

Deerhurst, a village in Gloucestershire, Eng. three miles south of Tewkesbury, subject to frequent inundations from the Severn. Here was a celebrated monastery, which was afterwards made a cell to Tewkesbury abbey.

Deering, p.t. Hillsborough Co. N. H. 66 m. fr. Boston. Pop. 1,227.

Deer Island, in Penobscot Bay, state of Maine, containing 2,217 inhabitants.

Delhi, commonly mis-spelt *Delhi*, a province of Hindoostan, bounded on the N. W. by Lahore, N. E. by Serinagur, east by the Rohilla country, south by Agra, and west by Moultan. Having been the seat of continual wars above sixty years, previous to 1806, when it fell under the influence of the English, it had become almost depopulated; and a tract of country that possessed every advantage that could be derived from nature, contained the most miserable of inhabitants. It is now all that remains to the Great Mogul of his once extensive empire, but since his alliance with the English, the country has been progressively improving.

Delhi, the capital of the province of the same name. It is the nominal capital of all Hindoo-

tan, and was actually so during the greatest part of the time since the Mahometan conquest in 1193. In 1738, when Nadir Shah invaded Hindoostan, he entered Delhi, and dreadful were the massacres and famine that followed: 100,000 of the inhabitants perished by the sword; and plunder to the amount of 62,000,000*l.* sterling was said to be collected. The same calamities were endured in 1761, on the invasion of Abdalla, king of Candahar. In 1803 the Mahrattas, aided by the French, got possession of this place; but they were afterwards defeated here by Gen. Lake, and the aged Shah Aulum, emperor of Hindoostan, was restored to his throne. Delhi may be said to be now in ruins; but there are many splendid remains of palaces with baths of marble. The grand mosque is a magnificent edifice of marble and red freestone, with high minarets, and domes richly gilt. At Cuttab Minor, 15 m. S. W. of the city, is a noble monument, 242 feet high, built by the Khan Cuttabaddeen in 1194, to commemorate his conquest of Delhi, which is seated on the west bank of the Jumna, 350 miles N. W. of Allahabad, and 1,500 N. W. of Calcutta Long. 77. 40. E., lat. 28. 27. N.

Deizabad, a town of Persia, in Irac Agemi, 90 m. N. of Ispahan.

De Kalb, p.t. St. Lawrence Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,061.

Delagoa, a bay on the east coast of South Africa, at the north end of the country of Natal. The adjacent country abounds in cattle and poultry, which may be purchased for a trifle; and it is frequently visited by vessels employed in the whale fishery. Long. 32. 0. E., lat. 26. 0. S.

Delaware, a town of Virginia, in King William County, seated on the broad peninsula formed by the confluence of the Pamunky and Mataponi, whose united streams hence assume the name of York River. It is 20 m. N. by W. of Williamsburg, and 45 W. of Richmond.

Delaware, a river of the United States, formed of two streams in the state of New York, in the lat. of 42. 30. N. In its course south, it separates, for about fifty miles, the north-east part of Pennsylvania from New York, and afterwards for about 100 miles in a direction nearly due south, it separates Pennsylvania from New Jersey, and a few miles below Philadelphia, the state of Delaware from New Jersey, till it enters the head of Delaware bay, at Bombay bar, in the lat. of 39. 15. N. where it is about five miles wide. At Philadelphia, it has sufficient depth of water for a 74 gun ship; is navigable thence for sloops up to the falls of Trenton, a distance of about thirty miles, and for boats that carry eight or ten tons, forty miles higher.

Delaware Bay, into which the preceding river falls, is formed by Cape Henlopen on the south, and on which is a light-house, in the lat. of 38. 45., and Cape May on the north, in the lat. of 39. N.; the two capes being about 18 m. distant, narrowing to about 10 m. at Bombay bar which is considered as forming the entrance to the river. The bay, and its entrance is interspersed with numerous shoals, the ship channel being on the side of Cape Henlopen, and about midway between Bombay Hook and Philadelphia is a small island called *Pea Patch*, on which are two strong forts. Just within Cape Henlopen, at the mouth of the bay, there is now constructing a breakwater of solid rock, and a dike farther inward, which form an artificial harbour with 5 or 6 fathoms of water.

Delaware, one of the United States, bounded N. by Pennsylvania; E. by Delaware Bay and river; S. and W. by Maryland, extending from 38. 29. to 39. 47. N. lat. and from 74. 56. to 75. 40. W. long. 93 miles in length; and 23 in its greatest breadth; containing 2,120 sq. miles. Pop. 76,739, of whom 3,305 are slaves.

This state is almost wholly an alluvial level; the northern extremity is hilly. In the south the soil is sandy and unproductive, but toward the north it is excellent and produces the finest wheat in the United States. This article is the staple



commodity of the state, and the flour mills of Brandywine, near Wilmington, are among the largest in the country. The soil also produces maize, flax, buck-wheat, potatoes, &c. and there are some excellent grazing lands. At the southern extremity of the state, is the Cypress Swamp, from which great quantities of timber are obtained for exportation. In the same quarter is found abundance of bog iron ore.

There is no large river in the state, nor any good harbour upon the bay, although this latter defect will in some measure be remedied by the breakwater above mentioned. The Chesapeake and Delaware canal (which see) crosses the northern part of the state and will materially assist the trade of the country. The chief pursuits are agricultural. The commerce consists in the export of flour. The shipping in 1823, amounted to 13,213 tons. The manufactures of the state are considerable. They are chiefly at Wilmington, and consist of cotton, woolen, paper, gunpowder, snuff, &c.

Delaware is divided into 3 counties, Newcastle in the north, Kent in the middle, and Sussex in the south. The legislature is called the General Assembly, and consists of a Senate and House of Representatives. The Governor is chosen for 3 years. All elections are popular and suffrage is universal. Dover is the capital. The other chief towns are Wilmington and Newcastle.

The Methodists have 15 ministers; the Presbyterians 10; the Baptists 9, and the Episcopalians 6. There is no college in Delaware, but common schools are established by law; and the School Fund of the state yields an annual income of 9,226 dollars. Also the proceeds of 25,000 dollars invested in the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal are devoted to purposes connected with education.

This state was first settled by the Swedes, and afterwards formed a part of the colony of Pennsylvania. The present constitution was framed in 1792.

Delaware is also the name of four counties in the different states of North America, as follows:—

1. In the state of New York, bordering on Pennsylvania, in which is the Susquehanna, as well as the Delaware rivers, both have their source. It is a somewhat mountainous district, but its fertility and local advantages may be inferred from its increase of population, which in 1800 was 10,223, and in 1830, 32,933. Delhi is the chief town.

2. In E. Pennsylvania, bounded on the south by the state and east by the river Delaware, and north by the county of the city of Philadelphia. It is the smallest county in the state. Pop. 17,361. Chester, 15 m. S. W. of Philadelphia, is the chief town.

3. In the centre of the state of Ohio, intersected by the Scioto river, and Walnut, Alum, and Whetstone creeks. It is a square of about 28 miles each way. The pop. which in 1810, was only 2,000, in 1830 had increased to 11,523. The chief town of the same name is seated between the main branch of the Scioto and Whetstone creek, twenty-five miles north of Columbus.

4. In the eastern part of Indiana. Pop. 2,372. Muncytown is the capital.

Delaware, city, Newcastle Co. Del. This place has just been laid out, and is situated on the Delaware at the entrance of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Delaware, is also the name of 4 townships and villages in Pa., Va. and Ohio.

Delft, a town of South Holland, well built, with canals in the streets, planted on each side with trees. Here are two churches, in one of which is the tomb of William I. prince of Orange, who was assassinated. It has a fine arsenal, and a considerable manufacture of earthenware. Delft is the birth-place of the renowned Grotius. It is seated about midway between Rotterdam and the Hague.

Delfshaven, a fortified town of South Holland on the north side of the Maese, with a canal to Delft. It is between Rotterdam and Schiedam about three miles from each.

Delfzijl, a town and fortress of Holland, in Groningen, with a good harbour. It is seated on the Demster, at its entrance into the mouth of the Ems, 12 miles west by south of Emden. Long. 6. 58. E., lat 58. 18.

Delhi, the chief town of Delaware County, in the state of New York, seated on the north bank of the Mohawk branch of the Delaware River, 40 m W. S. W. of Albany. Pop. 2,114. See also *Delhi*.

Delitz, a town and castle of Upper Saxony, in Misnia. Great quantities of worsted stockings are made here. It is 15 miles north by east of Leipzig.

Dellamcottie, a fortress of the country of Bootan, which commands the principal pass over the mountains. It was taken by storm in 1773, by a detachment under the command of captain John Jones. It is 55 m. S. S. W. of Tassadon, and 200 N. of Moorsheadabad. Long. 88. 46. E. lat. 27. 2. N.

Delmenhorst, a town of Westphalia, capital of a district in the duchy of Oldenburg; seated on the Delm, near the Weser, 8 m. S. W. of Bremen.

Delos, or *Delj*, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, formerly celebrated for the temples of Diana and Apollo, whose birth-place it is said to be. It is 6 miles in circumference, but now little more than a desert rock, covered with ruins, and uninhabited. Long. 25. 12. E. lat. 37. 38. N.

Delphi, or *Delphos*, a town of Independent

Greece, in Livadia, once famous for the oracle of Apollo, which people came from all parts to consult. It is seated in a valley near Mount Parnassus, 18 m. W. S. W. of Livadia and now called *Castria*.

Delphi, p.v. Onondaga Co. N. Y., also a p.t. in Marian Co. Ten.

Del Rey, a tract of country on the coast of Brazil, about 100 miles wide, and 800 from north to south, between the mountains of Paraguay and the Atlantic ocean. At its south extremity are two lakes, called de los Petos and Mini, each about 160 miles long, and from 10 to 50 broad, with a fort at each end. The principal place on this extensive coast is the island of St. Catherine, in the lat. of 27. 30. S. This coast is now principally included in the province of Rio Grande.

Delisbury, a town of Switzerland in the late bishopric of Basil, on the river Birs, 10 m. N. W. of Soleure.

Delta, a part of Lower Egypt, inclosed between the mouth of the Nile and the Mediterranean; so called, it is supposed by some, from its triangular form resembling the Greek letter of that name, and by others, as implying a maritime and swampy district; hence, the term *Delta* is now generally applied to the mouths of all great rivers having diverging branches, such as the Indus, Ganges, Mississippi, &c.

Delvino, a town of Lower Albania, seated about 15 miles from the coast of the Adriatic, opposite Corfu. It is the residence of a pacha, and is populous.

Dembea, an interior province of Abyssinia, of which Emfras is the capital, in the lat. of 12. N. and 37. 30. E. long. In the centre of the province is a lake, supposed to be 450 m. in circumference, and contains many islands, one of which is a place of confinement for state prisoners. Its waters appear to form one of the principal sources of the Nile; but this part of Africa is at present very little known.

Demerara, a river and plantation of South America. The entrance to the river is in the lat. of 6. 48. N. and 58. 2. of W. long. It is navigable for about 100 m. inland, and at its entrance forms a very commodious harbour, impeded however by a bar, not admitting vessels drawing more than 18 feet of water. The plantations lie on both banks of the river. They were originally formed by the Dutch, but fell into the hands of the English in 1796; restored at the peace of Amiens in 1802; retaken on the renewal of the war in the following year, and confirmed to England at the general peace in 1814; since which the cultivation has been greatly extended, and next to Jamaica, is now the most populous and productive of all the British colonies in the West Indies and South America.

Demianskoi, a town of Siberia, in the government of Tobolsk, seated on the Irtysh, at the influx of the Demianha, 100 m. N. N. E. of Tobolsk.

Demmin, a fortified town of Anterior Pomerania, seated on the banks of the Ribnitz, 27 m. S. of Stralsund. Pop. about 3,000.

Demona, a town and fort of Piedmont, on the river Stura, 10 m. S. W. of Coni.

Demona Val. See *Dimona*.

Demotica, or *Domotica*, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, where a Greek archbishop resides. It was the residence of Charles XII. for some years; and is situate near the Marisca, 12 m. S. of Adrianople.

Denain, a village of France, in the department of Nord, where a victory was gained over prince Eugene, by Marshal Villars in 1712. It is seated on the Scheldt, 6 m. S. W. of Valenciennes.

Denbigh, a borough of North Wales, capital of Denbighshire. Its ruined castle, with its vast inclosure crowning the top of the hill, forms a striking object. Denbigh has a considerable manufacture of gloves and shoes. It is situate on the side of a rocky hill, above the vale of Clywd, on a branch of the river of that name, 27 miles west of Chester, 5 S. of St. Asaph, and 218 N. W. of London. Pop. in 1821, 3,195. It returns one member to parliament.

Denbighshire, a county of North Wales bounded on the north by the Irish sea, north-east by Flintshire, east by Cheshire, south by Salop, Merioneth and Montgomeryshires, and west by the river Conway, which separates it from Caernarvonshire. It is 48 miles long from south to west, and 20 in its broadest part, but its mean breadth does not exceed 14 miles. This county contains some picturesque and beautiful scenery, besides the the Conway, the Clywd and Elwy also fall into the Irish sea, whilst the Dee, running in a meandering course from east to west, intersects all the south part of the county; and the vale of Clywd, for 20 miles in extent, is deservedly celebrated for its fertility as well as for its picturesque beauty. Its surplus product consists principally of cattle and butter, a partial supply of grain, some wool, &c. &c. by which the rent-tax, state and local exactions are discharged. It contains veins of both coal and lead, but the mines are very partially worked. Besides the borough of Denbigh, the other principal towns are Wrexham, Ruthin, Abergely, and Llangollen.

Dender, a river of the Netherlands, which rises in Hainault, flows by Leuze, Ath, Lessines, Grammont, Ninove, and Alost, and joins the Scheldt at Dendermond.

Dendera, a town of Egypt, the residence of an Arabian prince who takes the title of Emir. It was anciently called Tentyra, and from the ruins that are seen appears to have been a large city. This place supplies most part of Egypt with charcoal. It is seated near the west bank of the Nile, 260 miles S. by E. of Cairo. Long. 31. 58. E., lat. 26. 15. N.

Dendermond, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, with a strong citadel. It was taken by the allies in 1706, and the Dutch put a garrison into it as one of the barrier towns. The French took it in 1745, and again in 1794. It is surrounded by marshes and fine meadows which can be covered with water, and seated at the conflux of the Dender with the Scheldt, 16 miles E. of Ghent. Pop. about 6,000. Its name is rendered immortal by Sterne in his tale of Lefevre.

Denia, a seaport of Spain, in Valencia. The entrance into the harbour is difficult, and the chief trade is in almonds and raisins. It stands at the foot of a mountain, 47 miles N. E. of Alicante. Long. 0. 2. E., lat. 38. 50. N.

Denis, St., or *St. Denys*, a town of France, in the department of Paris. The abbey of the Benedictines, to which the town owes its rise, has the appearance of a palace. Here is an ancient and magnificent church, in which were the tombs of many of the French kings, and in the treasury, among other curiosities, the sword of St. Louis and the Maid of Orleans, and the sceptre of Charlemagne. In 1793, after the abolition of royalty, the royal tombs in the church were all de

stroyed; and the name of the town was changed to that of Francade; but, at the re-establishment of the monarchy and Catholic mummery, St Denis resumed its former celebrity. It is the seat of a prefect, and seated on the river Crould, near the Seine, five miles N. of Paris. Pop. in 1825, 5,569.

Denmark, a kingdom of the north of Europe, lying between the lat. of 53. 34. and 57. 43. N., partly continental and partly insular. The continental part comprises North and South Jutland and Holstein Lauenburg; and the insular part, the islands of Zealand, Funen, Laaland, Falster, Bornholm, Femern, &c., all lying between the east coast of Jutland and Sweden; and in the Atlantic Ocean, in the lat. of 62., are the Ferro Isles; and in the lat. of from 64. to 66. Iceland, and several other islands lying off the west coast of Jutland, all forming a part of the European dominions of the kingdom of Denmark, comprising together an area of about 22,000 square miles of surface. In addition to these the islands of St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John, in the West Indies, are also subject to Denmark. See each part and island under its respective head. The aspect of the continental part of Denmark is flat and undiversified, containing neither mountains nor rivers of any magnitude. It is largely indented by the sea, and possesses numerous creeks and bays, as well as internal lakes. The only canal of importance is that of Kiel, which will admit vessels of 120 tons burden, and extends from the Baltic to the Eyder at Rendsburg, where the river becomes navigable, thus opening a communication between the two seas, through 106 miles of territory. It is 22 English miles in length, and ten feet deep; its breadth at the top is 100 feet, at bottom 54 feet. It was begun in 1777, and completed in 1785, at an expense of £800,000 sterling. During the last war, between 3,000 and 4,000 vessels annually passed through it, but in the time of peace the number is much smaller. The lands are in general in an excellent state of cultivation, and the pasturage is rich: the climate bears a great resemblance to that of Great Britain.

The Danish community, although its early history is involved in considerable obscurity, appears to have been of Scandinavian origin, and its monarchy ranks among the most ancient, perhaps the most so of any, in Europe, having been contemporary with the proudest epoch of the Roman empire. The advancement of the Danes in discipline and arms in the tenth century may be inferred from their irruption into England at that period, and their complete conquest of the country in the early part of the following century. It was not, however, till towards the close of the fourteenth century that Denmark appears to have obtained a respectable and commanding position in the great European compact, when Norway by inheritance, and Sweden by conquest and cession in 1397, became united with Denmark under queen Margaret, whose heroism obtained for her the appellation of the Semiramis of the North. When, in 1448, the royal race of Skjoldung became extinct, Christian of Oldenburg succeeded to the crown, by whom Holstein and Sleswick, the southern province of Jutland, also became annexed to the dominions of Denmark. Sweden however, reestablished her independence in 1523, which she has ever since maintained. The doctrines of Luther were early promulgated in Denmark. In 1522 the inhabitants embraced the

confession of Augsburg, and in 1536 the bishops were deprived of their temporal power, and placed on a footing similar to those of England, with the exception of the Danish bishops having no legislative voice. Previously to 1660 Denmark was a limited and elective monarchy; in that year it was made absolute and hereditary, by a revolution almost unparalleled in history. The avarice and contentions of a rival aristocracy led to such oppressions of the people as induced them voluntarily to resign their liberties into the hands of their sovereign. The turbulent and martial spirit of Charles XII. of Sweden involved Denmark in a state of continual warfare during the first twenty years of the eighteenth century, which contention terminated in 1720. In this year a treaty of peace was concluded, that continued with but little interruption for about eighty years, during which period the inhabitants of Denmark directed much of their attention to external commerce. This they pursued with considerable success, purchasing from a company of French adventurers the island of St. Croix in the West Indies. They formed settlements in the East, at Tranquebar on the Coromandel coast, and at the Nicobar Isles; and a factory at Canton, in China; and at the close of the century the commercial navy of Denmark exceeded 250,000 tons, with a proportionate national marine for its protection.

The interruption of the external commerce of Holland and France, by the events of the war with England, commencing in 1793, promised for a time to make Denmark the emporium for all the external commerce of the north of Europe, which her local and advantageous maritime position at the entrance to the Baltic Sea, tended much to favour. But, unhappily for the Danes, Denmark became involved in the general contention of the time, and in 1801 a British armament frustrated their commercial career by the almost total destruction of their national marine. (*See Copenhagen*). The peace of Amiens, and the almost immediate renewal of war, tended to revive the hopes of Denmark for regaining her commercial importance, and great exertions were made to replenish and strengthen her national marine; but the spirit and circumstances of the times were such as to admit of no neutrality, and in 1807 another armament from England annihilated her commercial career and her power for resuming it. Her possessions both in the East and West all fell into the hands of the English in that year, and Norway was offered to Sweden as a boon to induce that power to join the confederacy against France, with which Denmark had coalesced. This proposal being assented to by Sweden, involved Denmark in the political necessity of endeavouring to resist the transfer; but, although the efforts made were not inconsiderable, they proved ineffectual. After the battle of Leipzig, however, in Oct. 1813, which changed the relations of all the states of Europe, it was endeavoured to reconcile Denmark to the transfer of Norway to Sweden, by proposing to cede to Denmark the Island of Rugen and Swedish Pomerania; but in the general partitioning which took place after the peace of Paris, in 1814, Norway was confirmed to Sweden; the island of Rugen and Pomerania to Prussia; whilst Denmark was confirmed in the possession of Holstein Lauenburg, and reinstated in her former possessions in the West Indies.

As sovereign of Holstein-Lauenburg, Denmark is a member of the Germanic confederation, her

quota of troops being 3,600, occupying the 10th place in the diet, and having three votes.

Since the general peace, in 1815, Denmark has excited little or no interest in the considerations of the relations of Europe. Like most of the other states she has been occupied in attempting to repair her finances, so extensively deranged by the events of so protracted a state of warfare, and the speculative experiments to which it gave rise. In 1826 the national marine of Denmark consisted of three ships of the line, four frigates, and three brigs: her commercial navy has increased since the termination of the war, but not equal to its extent in 1800, when she possessed above 2,000 merchantmen, 20,000 seamen, and 250,000 tons of shipping. The nature and extent of her commerce and capabilities will be found more particularly elucidated under the heads of Holstein, Jutland, and Zealand. The manufactures of Denmark are very limited. The ancient literature of Denmark is rich in the elucidation of Scandinavian antiquities; and their traditions, whilst they vie with the Heathen Mythology in preposterousness, are exceedingly amusing for their quaintness. For the higher order of mental cultivation, at the present time, there is a university at Copenhagen on an extensive scale and under liberal regulations; another at Kiel in Holstein, and a college at Ovesee in the island of Funen. The manners and customs of the superior classes differ but little, whilst the manners of the people are more social and orderly than in most other parts of Europe. For some time after the adoption of the tenets of Luther, the penal statutes against dissenters were very severe, but the most complete toleration in reference to religious pretensions now prevails.

The Danes have regular and well-formed features; frequently fair or brownish hair, blue eyes, and a body capable of sustaining fatigue. The women are of a more delicate frame. Their complexion is dazzlingly white; but upon the whole



their countenances are destitute of animation; and soon after twenty-five they begin to lose all their charms. The Dane is gallant and brave; a spirited sailor or soldier, but averse to enterprise. The dress of the Danes is generally copied from the French, and the French language is very general in Denmark. The population of the Danish dominions is about 2,000,000. This includes Iceland, the Ferro Islands, Greenland, and the settlements in Africa and the West Indies, which amount to 167,000.

Denmark, p.t. Oxford Co. Me. Pop. 954. Also a

p.t. Lewis Co. N. Y. Pop. 2,270. Also a township in Ashtabula Co. Ohio.

Dennestown, a village of Brandenburg, where the French experienced a severe defeat in 1813, two miles from Juterbock.

Dennis, p.t. Barnstable Co. Mass. on Cape Cod. Pop. 2,317.

Dennis Creek, p.v. Cape May Co. N. J.

Dennysville, p.t. Washington Co. Me. Pop. 856.

Dentila, a country of Western Africa, situated to the W. of Konkodoo. It is famous for its iron, in preparing which the natives employ as a flux the ashes of the bark of the kino tree.

Denton, a town of Maryland, capital of Carolina county; seated on the E. side of Choptank River, 37 m. S. S. E. of Chester.

Dentrecasteaux's Channel, a strait on the S. E. coast of Van Diemen's Land, about 30 or 40 m. long.

Dentrecasteaux's Port, or Port North, a harbour near the S. extremity of Van Diemen's Land.

Deogarh, the *Mansion of the Gods*, a town in the province of Bahar, Hindoostan, 170 m. N. N. W. of Calcutta; the name is applied to several hill forts in different parts of India.

Deomalla, a town of the Mysore, supposed to have been the birth place of Hyder Ali, it surrendered to the English under Lord Cornwallis in 1791. It is 20 m. N. by E. of Bangalore.

Deptford, an appendage to London, situate in the county of Kent, on the S. bank of the Thames, the market place is 4 1-2 miles E. of London bridge. The town is intersected by a stream called the Ravensbourne, on the banks of which are some extensive flour-mills; a handsome bridge over the river near its entrance into the Thames, connects Deptford with Greenwich on the E. It contains the principal store house for victualling the national marine, and also several slips for building and repairing the largest ships of war. It has also two floating docks, a basin, and two ponds for masts, and extensive workshops for the manufacture of cables, anchors, and blocks. In the reign of Hen. VIII., a society was incorporated here under the title of the Master, Warden, and Assistants of the guild of the most glorious and undivided Trinity, which society was invested with the power of examining the masters of the king's ships, the appointment of all pilots, ballasting of all ships in the Port of London, and the erecting and maintaining light-houses, buoys, beacons, &c. in the river Thames, and within certain limits on the E. coast of England. The business of this society was transferred to an elegant edifice in the vicinity of the Tower in London, in 1788; but in 1665 a hospital with 56 apartments, and another in 1788, with 25 apartments, was endowed here for decayed Masters of Vessels and Pilots, and their widows, with very comfortable allowance. Deptford is divided into two parishes, St. Nicholas and St. Paul; the church of the latter, erected in 1730, is an elegant and spacious structure. With the exception of the importance which Deptford derives from its extensive government establishments, it is an uninviting part of the metropolis; and as such its population has not materially increased since 1801, when it amounted to 17,548, and to 19,862 in 1821.

Derbent, a district or khanship in the province of Daghestan, Persia, extending for about 20 m. along the W. shore of the Caspian sea, and 15 m. inland: the chief town of the same name, which implies a door locked, or an impassable place, is

supposed to have been built by order of Alexander of Macedon, as the portal of Persia from the North. The town extends from the shore of the Caspian to the foot of a lofty mountain, and is surrounded by a strong wall, flanked with numerous towers, and with a well organized garrison might defy any assault. It surrendered to the Russians in 1722, when it was defended by 230 pieces of ordnance; the Russians held it till 1735, since when it has several times changed masters, and since 1806, has again been occupied by the Russians; the inhabitants of the district, however, acknowledge no sovereignty but their own will, and the town is now deemed but of little importance. It is inhabited by about 900 families, Persians, Tartars, and Armenians; the harbour is nearly choked up. It is in the lat. of 42. S. N. and 48. 10. of E. long.

Derbyford, p.t. Gloucester Co. N. J.

Derby, an interior county of England, extending about 56 miles from N. to S. and 20 in mean breadth, the greater part of its W. side is bounded by the river Dove, which divides it from Staffordshire; the N. W. corner is bounded by the county of Chester, and the N. by the county of York; and the counties of Nottingham and Leicester bound it on the E. and S. The noble river Trent and the Trent and Mersey canal intersect the S. end, whilst the Derwent falling into the Trent, intersects the heart of the county from N. to S. The N. W. part of the county is mountainous, several of the peaks rising to the height of upwards of 1,700 feet, and Holme Moss, the highest point, to 1,859 feet above the level of the sea; near the centre of the county is a rich vein of lead ore; it also contains several veins of iron; in the mountainous district of the N. W. corner of the county, are several extensive caverns, which attract numerous visitors, and produce a beautiful variety of spar and petrifications, which are extensively wrought into vases and other ornaments (*see Peak*.) It abounds also in numerous mineral springs, (*see Buxton and Matlock*) and parts of the county are esteemed as the most beautifully picturesque of any in the kingdom; the south part of the county is rich in pasture and yields a considerable surplus of cheese and cattle, and other agricultural produce. The county also contains several tan-yards, participates partially in the cotton, silk, and hosiery manufactures, and extensively in the manufacture of nails. Besides the Trent and Mersey canal, already mentioned, another canal extends from the S. extremity of the county into Warwickshire. Two others, the Derby and Erewash, intersect the S. E. part of the county; another extends from Chesterfield in the N. E. into Yorkshire, and another intersects the mountainous district of the N. W. running through Cheshire into Lancashire. The principal towns in Derbyshire, besides those previously mentioned, are Derby, the county town, Alfreton, Ashborne, Bakewell, Chapel-in-le-frith, Dronfield, Duffield, and Tideswell.

Derby, the chief town of the preceding county is situate on the W. bank of the river Derwent, about ten miles above its entrance into the Trent, 28 miles N. of Leicester, 15 W. of Nottingham, about 30 E. of Stafford, and 126 N. N. W. of London, on the mailcoach road to Manchester, from which it is distant 60 miles. Derby is a place of considerable antiquity, and was created a royal borough by Edward I. in 1305. It consists of five parishes. The church of All Saints

is a stately and elegant structure, having a beautiful gothic tower 178 feet in height. About the year 1735 an extensive silk mill was erected here, the model of which was surreptitiously obtained from Italy; it was for many years the only establishment of the kind in England, and is still one of the most extensive; and in 1750, a porcelain manufacture was established which is now in high repute for the elegance of its productions. In 1803 a military depot was established here, suitable for the arming and equipment of 15,000 men; and in 1810 a county infirmary was erected on an extensive scale, and rendered very complete in all its interior arrangements. Besides the original silk mill, Derby has now 3 others, and 2 for spinning of cotton on a tolerably extensive scale, 4 paper mills, 5 tan yards, 14 malting houses, and 2 public breweries, 5 establishments for the manufacture of silk stuffs, and 6 for small wares of cotton, &c., 5 for the manufacture of hats, 11 for hosiery, 2 bleach grounds, 9 manufactures of shot, white lead, and painters colours, 3 soap houses, 5 foundries, 2 watch manufacturing establishments, and 7 for the working of spar and petrifications into chimney ornaments, with some of almost every other occupation attendant on an active and social state. This variety of occupation since the commencement of the present century, has rendered Derby one of the most flourishing towns in the kingdom; the population, which in 1801 was only 10,332, in 1821 had increased to 17,423. The general aspect of the town is respectable, and in its principal part assumes a feature of importance; the county hall and other county buildings are stately; it has a spacious assembly room, and a literary and philosophical society, a range of alms houses for clergymen's widows, 2 others for lay persons, and several dissenting places of worship. Derby was formerly surrounded by a wall, and contained a castle and 3 monasteries, no vestiges of any one of which now remain. The Pretender's army from Scotland entered the town in 1745, but withdrew after a very short stay. Derby returns two members to parliament, and holds 7 fairs annually. The river Derwent is navigable from the Trent up to Derby in a N. N. W. direction, but the town communicates with the Trent and Mersey canal by a cut in a direction due S. and with the Erewash canal, in a direction nearly due E. which affords an easy conveyance to all the S. E. parts of the country.

Derby, West, a township 4 miles N. of Liverpool, Lancashire, which in 1821 contained 6,304 inhabitants (*see Walton and Liverpool*.)

Derby, a town of Connecticut, in New Haven county, seated on the Housatonic, which is navigable hence to the sea. It is 14 miles N. W. of New Haven. Pop. 2,253.

Derby, a town of Pennsylvania, in Dauphin county. Here is a cave divided into several apartments, and adorned with stalactites. It is situate on the Swatara, two miles above its conflux with the Susquehanna, and 10 S. E. of Harrisburg.

Derby, is also the name of a township in Orange Co. Vermont, on the E. side of lake Memphremagog, and bounded on the N. by the conventional line which divides the United States territory from Lower Canada. Pop. 1,469.

Dereham, a town in Norfolk, Eng. The church is a very ancient structure, with four chapels, and a curious stone font. It is 16 miles W. of Norwich, and 101 N. N. E. of London. Pop. in 1821 3,273.

Derkus, a town of European Turkey, in Rumania, on the coast of the Black Sea, 30 miles N. N. W. of Constantinople. At some former period a wall appears to have extended from this place to Ereklî, 100 miles W. of Constantinople on the coast of the sea of Marmora.

Derrmon, t. Fayette Co. Pa.

Derne, a town of Barbary on the coast of the Mediterranean. It is the capital of the district of Barca, and is a pleasant town, surrounded by gardens, and watered by a number of rivulets. The government is a dependency of Tripoli, and during the war between the United States and that power in 1808, Derne was stormed and taken by the Americans under General Eaton.

Derry, townships in Dauphin, Mifflin, Westmoreland and Columbia Cos. Pa. and Guernsey Co. Ohio.

Derry, see *Londonderry*.

De Ruyter, p.t. Madison Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,447.

Derwent, the name of 4 rivers in different parts of England; 1st rising in the peak district of Derbyshire, and after a course of about 50 miles in a direction S. E. by E. falls into the Trent about 10 miles below the town of Derby, from whence it is navigable. 2nd rises near Whitby, in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, and after a winding course of about 25 miles is joined by the Rye, when the united stream runs S. for about 35 miles falling into the Ouse, and 6 miles below Selby. 3rd rises at the foot of Kilhope Law Mountain, and for about 15 miles in an irregular course forms the boundary between the counties of Durham and Northumberland, when it intersects for about 7 miles the N. W. corner of the former county, falling into the Tyne about 5 miles above Newcastle. 4th rises on the border of Westmoreland, intersects the S. E. part of the county of Cumberland, and after a course of about 30 miles through Derwent and Bassenthwaite waters, and past Cockermouth, falls into the Solway Firth at Workington; this river abounds in excellent fish.

Derwent-water, near to Keswick in Cumberland, is of an oval form, three miles in length, and a mile and a half wide. It is surrounded by rocky mountains, broken into many fantastic shapes. The precipices seldom overhang the water but are arranged at some distance; and the shores swell with woody eminences or sink into green pastoral margins. The lake contains five islands; one of which near the centre, is famous for having been the residence of St. Herbert, the ruins of whose hermitage are yet remaining.

Desaguadero, a river and lake of Bolivia, communicating with the S. end of the lake Titicaca.

Desaguadero Chahalge is the name applied to part of the channel of waters concentrating in the great plains E. of the Andes, between the lat. of 36. and 41. S. whose outlet is into St. Matthias' Bay.

Descada, a small island 12 miles E. of Point Chateau, the eastern extremity of Guadaloupe, to which it is dependent; it is about 25 square miles in extent, and contains about 300 white inhabitants and 600 slaves; it was the first land-mark of Columbus on his second voyage. Lat. 16. 40. N. and 61. 20. of E. long.

Descada, Cape, the N. W. point of Terra del Fuego, forming the S. W. point of entrance into the straits of Magellan from the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 53. 48. and 74. 18. of W. long.

Descada River, see *Port Desire*.

Dessau, a strong town of Upper Saxony, capital of the principality of Anhalt-Dessau. It has manufactures of cloth, stockings, and hats; and

is seated on the Mulda, at its conflux with the Elbe, 37 m. N. of Leipzig. Pop. about 9,500.

Detmold, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Lippe, with a fortified castle; seated on the river Weherra, 17 m. N. N. W. of Paderborn. Pop. about 2,400.

Detroit, the capital of Michigan territory. Its trade consists in a barter of coarse European goods with the Indians for furs, deerskins, tallow, &c. It is situate in a fruitful country, on the W. side of the strait, or river, that forms the communication between the lakes of St. Clair, and Erie, and the boundary line between the United States territory and Upper Canada. Long 83. 0. W. lat. 42. 40. N.

Dettenheim, a small town of Bavaria in the district of Pappenheim, in the circle of the Upper Danube, it is seated on the E. bank of the Ahltmuhl, and is remarkable as the place from near which Charlemagne in the 8th century undertook to unite by a canal, the waters of the Ahltmuhl with the Rednitz and thereby the Danube with the Rhine.

Detlebach, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, now included in the kingdom of Bavaria, circle of the Lower Maine, seated on the Maine, 8 m. E. of Wurtzburg.

Dettingen, a village of Bavaria, in the territory of Hanau, circle of the Lower Maine, 4 miles S. E. of Hanau. Here George II. gained a victory over the French, in 1743.

* * There are three small towns of this name in the Duchy of Wurtemberg.

Deva, a considerable town of Transylvania, seated on the S. bank of the Marosch, about 12 m. S. W. of Carlsburgh.

Deval cotty, a town of Upper Hindoostan, on the E. bank of the main branch of the Ganges, 10 m. S. of Gangotry, in the lat. of 32. 40. N.

Devaprayaga, or *Deuprag*, another town of Upper Hindoostan, on the E. bank of the Ganges, a few miles S. of Sirinagur, (which see), and near the junction of 4 united streams from the N. with the Ganges, and where the water is esteemed most sacred by the Hindoos. The town contains the celebrated temple of Ramachandra, the resort of numerous pilgrims who contribute to the support of numerous Brahmins who form the principal population of the town. It suffered considerably by an earthquake in 1803.

Deucar, a district of Nepaul, bordering on the province of Oude, a town of the same name is about 90 m. N. of the city of Oude.

Develto, or *Zagora*, a town of European Turkey, in Rumania, the see of a Greek archbishop; situate on the Paniza, near its entrance into the gulf of Forus in the Black Sea, 58 m. N. E. of Adrianople, and 106 N. N. W. of Constantinople. Long. 27. 22. E. lat. 42. 35. N.

Deventer, a city of Holland, the capital of Overijssel, with a college. It is surrounded by strong walls, and seated on the Yssel, 50 m. E. of Amsterdam. Pop. about 10,000.

Deveron, a river of Scotland, which rises in the S. E. of Banffshire, and enters the ocean at Banff. It forms the boundary between the counties of Aberdeen and Banff for about 50 m.

Devicotta, a town on the coast of the Carnatic at the mouth of the Colran or N. branch of the Cavery river in the lat. of 11. 40. N. This place surrendered to the English in 1749, and for several years was one of the principal factories of the East India Company on that coast; the entrance to the harbour, is impeded by shoals.

Devil's Bason, a harbour in Christmas Sound, at the S. W. extremity of Terra del Fuego, opening into the S. Pacific Ocean in the lat. of 55. 25. S.; the harbour is surrounded by rocks of a very repulsive aspect, and so lofty as to preclude the rays of the sun from ever beaming on its waters, hence its name.

Devil's Island, Key and Race, names given to several small islands in the West Indies, and off the E. coast of S. America, generally of rugged aspect and difficult to approach.

Devizes, a borough town in the centre of the county of Wiltshire, England, 85 miles W. by S. of London, on the road to Bath, from which it is distant 18 miles. It was a Roman station, and at a more recent period, had considerable manufactures of worsted stuff; but two public breweries on no very extensive scale are now the only source of surplus of production.

Devonport, the principal station of the national navy of England, formerly called Plymouth Dock (see *Plymouth*); but received its present name by mandate of Geo. IV. on Jan. 1st, 1824; it is situate at the S. W. extremity of the county of Devon at the mouth of the Tamar river, which here forms one of the most commodious harbours in the world. This spot was first used for a marine station at the close of the 17th century, previous to which it was a mere fishing village, and it was not till after 1760 that it assumed any thing like importance, whilst during the long war from 1793 to 1816, it progressively rose to be the most extensive and complete arsenal in the world, the natural advantages having been rendered as convenient as labour and skill could make them. The natural accommodations of Devonport consist of a triple harbour, the outer one is called the Sound, the first inner one Catwater, and the upper one Hamoaze; the Sound was formerly open and exposed to the swells of the Atlantic Ocean, which during a continuance of S. W. winds, used to subject the anchorage to much inconvenience, and sometimes to danger; but in August, 1812, the first stone was sunk of a break-water, pier, or mole, 5,100 feet in length, 4,000 feet in a straight line, with an angle inclining into the Sound at each end; this stupendous work is composed of upwards of two millions tons of stone, blasted from the adjoining rocks, in pieces of 1 1-2 to 5 tons each, sunk indiscriminately into the water to work their own position; it is carried up 10 feet above high water mark at spring tides, 30 feet broad at the top, on which it is proposed to erect storehouses at intervals, and lights along its whole extent. The space within the pier is about 3 miles each way, affording anchorage for 2,000 sail of the largest ships, secure from the fury of the ocean however tempestuous; the ingress and egress being safe and easy at either end of the pier, defended from the land side on the W. by the rock of St. Carlos, and on the E. by the Shovel rock. The Catwater is formed by the estuary of the little river Plym with the Tamar, and may be regarded as the harbour of the town of Plymouth, and applicable to the commercial intercourse of the port; whilst the Hamoaze extends inland for about 4 miles, in a direction nearly due N. and about half a mile wide, forming one of the most convenient and beautiful natural basins known in the world, affording moorings for 100 of the largest ships of war, without interruption to the anchorage and movement of numerous other vessels; and with sufficient depth of water to enable ships of the largest burden to take in

their stores directly off the quays and jettys, that range along its eastern shore. The Dock Yard extends 3,500 feet along the shore and comprises 96 acres, containing a basin 250 feet by 180, in which are kept the boats and launches belonging to the Yard; also two mast ponds and a canal, which enables vessels bringing stores, to land them at the door intended for their reception. Ships and dry docks for building and repairing of the largest ships of war, range along the shore of Hamoaze, and communicate with the Dock basin, a block of store houses built of stone, 450 feet long, and 300 wide, 2 roperies 1,200 feet in length, 3 stories high, and a smithery containing 48 forges, all are within the Yard. The bakehouse, brew-house, and cooperage, and slaughter house, hospital and barracks for 3,000 men, are without the Yard, but contiguous thereto; all defended on the land side by several batteries, and a line of circumvallation mounted with numerous cannon, and an outer trench excavated 22 to 20 feet deep, out of the solid rock, forming altogether the most complete and magnificent display of human art and exertion in the world. The parish church is at Stoke, about a mile distant, but the town contains two chapels of ease and numerous dissenting meeting-houses. Here are also a commodious town-hall and a public library, besides several other handsome buildings. The column erected to commemorate the name of the town is a prominent and interesting object. The streets are mostly at right angles and well paved. In the census of 1821 the population of Devonport, then Plymouth Dock, was returned with Plymouth, *which see*; the post office at Devonport is 217 1-2 miles S. W. of Hyde Park Corner, London, by way of Salisbury and Exeter, distant from the latter 45 miles. The block house flag-staff of the garrison is in the lat. of 50. 22. 56. N., and 4. 9. 11. long. W. of Greenwich.

Devonshire, a maritime county in the S. W. of England, bounded on the N. E. by the county of Somerset, N. W. by the entrance to the Bristol Channel, W. S. W. by the Tamar River, which divides it from the county of Cornwall, and S. by the English Channel. Its extreme length from the Start Point in the English Channel to Ilfracomb, on the shore of the Bristol Channel, is about 70 miles, but its mean length and breadth is about 50 miles, giving the largest area of any county in England, except those of York and Lincoln. It is the fourth county in order of population, and the most agricultural of any in the kingdom. Although it has the finest harbour in the world, and several other convenient ones, and intersected by numerous streams, favourable for mill sites, and other manufacturing operations, relatively, it is one of the least commercial and manufacturing counties in the kingdom. The S. W. part of the county contains a dreary tract called Dartmoor, containing upwards of 53,000 acres; the highest elevation of this moor, is 1,549 feet above the level of the sea; the other parts of the county more particularly the S. and W. are exceedingly fertile. Its principal surplus produce is cattle of a remarkably fine breed, either for dairying or for feeding, and of beautiful symmetry; the N. E. part of the county contains veins of copper, lead, manganese, gypsum, and of loadstone; antimony, bismuth, and cobalt are also found in small quantities; it has also quarries of beautiful marble and granite, none of which however are worked to any great advantage. The principal manufactures of the county are serges,

kerseys, shalloons, broadcloth, blond lace, and porcelain; there is also a considerable ship-building trade at Barnstable. The woolen cloth manufactures at Tiverton and Great Torrington, and the wool-combing at Chumleigh, were formerly extensive, but have now much decayed or vanished. Besides the Tamar, which divides the county from Cornwall on the S. W., the other principal rivers falling into the English Channel are the Dart and the Exe, and into Bideford Bay, on the side of the Bristol Channel, the Torridge, and the Taw; Devonshire contains one city, Exeter.

Devon, a river of Scotland, which rises in the S. E. part of Perthshire, and, after a course of 40 miles, enters the Forth at Clackmannan, only eight miles distant from its source. In Perthshire it forms some romantic waterfalls, called the Devil's Mill, the Rumbling Bridge, and the Caldron-linn.

Deuren, a town of the Prussian states, in the duchy of Juliers, with manufactures of cloth and paper, and some iron works. It is 14 miles E. of Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. about 3,500.

Deutz. See *Duytz*.

Deux Ponts, a late duchy of Germany, lying W. of the Rhine; it is about 30 miles in length from N. to S., and 12 in mean breadth, and tolerably fertile. It was ceded to France at the peace of Luneville in 1802, assigned to Austria at the general partitioning after the peace of Paris in 1814, and by Austria exchanged with Bavaria for other districts on the E. It now forms part of the Bavarian circle of the Rhine, and is supposed to contain from 50,000 to 60,000 inhabitants; besides the chief town of the same name, the other principal towns are Kussel, Honiburg and New Hornbach.

Deux Ponts, the chief town of the preceding district or duchy, is seated at the confluence of the Hornbach with the Erlbach, a short distance above the entrance of the united stream into the Blise near the S. end of the duchy. Its castle, the former residence of the grand duke, is a stately edifice; and it has two spacious churches, an academy, and an orphan house, and was formerly celebrated for a printing establishment, which produced a valuable edition of the Greek and Latin Classics, since removed to Strasburg. Pop. about 5,000; Deux Ponts is 55 miles E. by N. of Metz, and 65 N. W. by N. of Mentz. Lat. 49. 15. N. and 7. 22. of E. long.

Deoangunge, a town of Bengal, on the W. bank of the Burrampooter, 110 miles N. N. W. of Dacca.

Devarcotta, a town and district of North Hindoostan, between the Ganges and the Jumna; the town is seated on the W. bank of the main branch of the Ganges, 175 miles N. by W. of Dehli, and 90 N. W. of Sirinagar.

De Witt's Land, the name given to about 10 degrees of lat. of the N. W. part of New Holland, after the Dutch navigator of that name, who first made it known to Europeans.

Dewsbury or *Dewbury*, a parish and town in the west Riding of Yorkshire, England. The parish which includes the townships of Oset, Southill, and Clifton-cum. Heartshead, contained in 1821, 16,261 inhabitants. The town of Dewsbury is a place of great antiquity, being mentioned as early as 626, when Paulinus, the first archbishop of York, preached christianity to the inhabitants of the surrounding country; it is now distinguished as the seat of an extensive

commerce, having upwards of 50 establishments for the manufacture of blankets, carpets, and other heavy woolen fabrics; and Heckmondwike adjoining, has 40 other establishments for the like purpose, chiefly blankets. Dewsbury is seated near the N. bank of the Calder river, 5 miles W. by N. of Wakefield, on the road to Halifax, and in 1821, the town contained 6,380 inhabitants.

Deynse, a town of Flanders, seated on the S. bank of the Ly, 9 miles W. S. W. of Ghent.

Deyrak, a town of Upper Hindoostan, on the frontier of Dehli, in the province of Sirinagar.

Desaigne, a town of France, in the N. part of the department of L'Ardeche, 25 miles W. N. W. of Valence. Pop. about 3,500.

Dexter, p.t. Penobscot Co. Me. Pop. 885.

Dezensano, a town of Breeciano, situated at the S. end of lake Garda, 15 miles E. of Brescia. Pop. about 3,500.

Dezful, a populous town of Persia, in the province of Chochistan, seated on the banks of the Abzal, over which is an elegant bridge of 22 arches. Dezful is 130 miles N. by E. of Bassora; the Abzal falls into the Ahwas, which joins the Tigris, at its junction with the Euphrates.

Diadin, a town of Armenia, seated near the source of the Euphrates, and frontier of Persia, 80 miles S. S. W. of Erwan.

Diakovar, a town of Slavonia, about 20 miles S. S. E. of Essig, on the road to Brodo. Pop. about 3,000.

Diamond Harbour and Point, on the Hoogly river, (see *Calcutta*).

Diamond Isle, a small island lying off the S. W. point of Pegu, and S. E. point of the Bay of Bengal, in the lat. of 15. 51. N. and 94. 12. of E. long.

Diamond Point, the N. E. point of the island of Sumatra, at the entrance to the strait of Malacca, in the lat. of 5. 18. N. and 97. 48. of E. long.

"* There is a river of Sumatra, called Diamond river, falling into the strait a little S. of the point. The S. W. part of the island of Martinique in the West Indies, in the lat. of 14. 25. N. and 61. 9. of W. long. is also called Diamond Point.

Diano, a town of Naples, W. of the Apennines, in Principato Citra, 15 miles N. by E. of Policastro. Pop. about 4,500.

Diarbekir, a district of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Algazira, the whole of which extending from 33. 20. to the lat. of 39. N. was formerly called Diarbekir; and the Pasha or governor of the province is still called the Pasha of Diarbekir. It formed the ancient kingdom of Mesopotamia; but the district of Diarbekir is now confined between the 37th and 38th degrees of N. lat.; it lies E. of the Euphrates, and is intersected by numerous streams, forming the head waters of the Tigris. It is beautifully diversified with mountains and vallies, and to a social people would form a most delightful residence.

Diarbekir, the chief city of the preceding district, or as it is called by the Turks *Karls Amid*, which signifies a black wall, in reference to a lofty wall of black stone with which the city was formerly surrounded, is seated on the banks of the main branch of the Tigris, in the lat. of 37. 55. N. and 39. 22. of E. long. 570 miles E. S. E. of Constantinople, and 180 N. E. of Aleppo. The Pasha resides in an extensive castle on the N. side of the city. Extensive manufactures of silk, wool, cotton, and leather, and in metals are

carried on at Diarbekir; and their dyed fabrics in wool and cotton are justly esteemed for the beauty of their colours. As in most eastern cities, the streets are narrow and dirty, but many of the houses are spacious and elegant within. It contains several commodious bazaars, a magnificent mosque, and also a noble cathedral belonging to the Armenians. As a place of residence to Europeans it is considered among the most agreeable of all the Turkish cities. The population is variously estimated at from 40,000, to 80,000, consisting of Armenians, Kurds, Christians, Jews, and Turks.

Dickinson, p.t. Franklin Co. N. Y. Pop. 446. Also a township in Cumberland Co. Pa.

Dickson, a County of West Tennessee, about 28 miles from N. to S. and 25 in breadth. Duck river, which falls into the Tennessee, washes all the S. part of the county, whilst the E. and W. corners of the N. side jet upon the great Cumberland river; a collateral ridge of the Alleghany mountains intersects the county from the S. E. to the N. W. Pop. 7,261. Charlotte, N. of the mountain ridge, is the principal town.

Didier, St. a town of France at the N. E. extremity of the department of Upper Loire, 40 miles S. S. W. of Lyons. Pop. about 3,200.

* There are three other small towns of the same name in different parts of France.

Die, a town of France in the department of Drome, situate on the N. bank of the river Drome; it is the seat of a prefect, and in 1825 contained 3,509 inhabitants. It produces excellent wine, and has a mineral spring in its vicinity. It is 30 miles S. W. of Grenoble, and 80 S. E. of Lyons.

Dieburg, a town of Hesse Darmstadt, seated on the N. bank of the Gerspienz river, 7 miles E. by N. of Darmstadt, and 18 S. S. E. of Frankfurt on the Maine.

Diego, St. a town on the coast of New Albion, in the north Pacific Ocean, capital of a jurisdiction of its name. It stands in so barren a country, that in the dry season cattle are sent upward of 20 miles for pasturage. The port affords excellent anchorage. Long. 116. 53. W. lat. 33. 12. N.

Diemen's Land. See *Van Diemen's*.

Diepholtz, a town and castle of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name. It has manufactures of coarse woolen and linen cloth, and stands on the river Hunte, near the lake Dummer, 30 miles N. W. of Minden, and 33 S. S. W. of Bremen; the county comprises about 265 square miles, and contains about 15,000 inhabitants; and now forms part of the kingdom of Hanover, the inhabitants subsist chiefly by breeding of cattle, which they drive down to the markets of Holland.

Dieppe, a sea port town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, with a good harbour formed by the mouth of the river Arques, an old castle and two piers. The principal trade consists in fish, ivory, toys, and laces. It was bombarded by the English in 1694, and is not so considerable as formerly. It is situate on the coast of the English Channel, opposite to Brighton, from whence packet boats sail daily to Dieppe during the summer season, forming the easiest route from London to Paris. Dieppe is 50 miles N. N. E. of Havre, 35 N. of Rouen, and 96 in a meridional line N. N. W. of Paris, the lighthouse at the entrance of the harbour is in lat. 49. 55. 34. N. and 1. 4. 29. of E. long.; it is the seat of a

prefect, and in 1825 contained a population of 16,664.

Dierdorf, a town of Westphalia, capital of the upper county of Wied, with a castle, situate on the Wiedbach, 10 miles N. N. W. of Coblenz.

Diernstein, a town of Austria, with an Augustine convent, and the ruins of a castle, in which Richard I. of England was imprisoned. The French were repulsed here by the Austrians and Prussians in 1805. It is seated on the N. bank of the Danube, 17 miles N. of St. Polten, and 45 W. by N. of Vienna.

Diesen, a town of Bavaria, on the W. side of the lake Ammersee, 10 m. S. E. of Landsberg.

Diesenhofen, a town of Switzerland, in Thurgau, seated on the Rhine, 5 miles E. of Schaffhausen.

Diest, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, with considerable manufactures of cloth, stockings, &c. seated on the Demer, 82 miles E. N. E. of Brussels. Pop. about 6,000.

Dietz, a town of Germany, in the Westerwald, capital of a county of the same name, with a strong castle. It is seated on the Lahn, 18 miles above its entrance into the Rhine, near Coblenz.

Dieuze, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, with wells of salt water, which produce much salt. It is seated on the Seille, 23 m. N. E. of Nancy, and 50 W. N. W. of Strasburg. Pop. about 3,600.

Diez, St. a town of France in the department of Vosges. It had lately a celebrated chapter, whose canons were obliged to produce proofs of nobility. It is seated near the source of the Meurthe 30 m. S. E. of Luneville, and 45 S. W. Strasburg. It is the seat of a prefect, and in 1825 contained 6,923 inhabitants.

Dighton, a town of Massachusetts, in Bristol county, situate near Taunton river, 7 miles S. S. W. of Taunton. Pop. 1,737. Upon the rocks on the margin of the river are some rude inscriptions, which the researches of antiquarians have not yet rendered intelligible.

Digne, a town of France, capital of the department of Lower Alps, and a bishop's see. It is famous for its hot baths, and seated on the Bleone, 30 miles S. by W. of Embrun, and 70 N. E. of Marseilles. Pop. in 1825, 3,621.

Dijon, a city of France, capital of the department of Cote d'Or. The public structures, and particularly the churches, are very fine. The spire of St. Benigne is 370 feet in height. In front of the Palace Royale is the ancient palace of the dukes of Burgundy; and at the gates of Dijon is a chartreuse, in which some of those princes are interred. Dijon is seated in a pleasant plain, which produces excellent wine, between two small rivers, 48 m. N. E. of Autun, and 175 S. E. of Paris. Pop. in 1825, 22,397.

Dili. See *Delos*.

Dillenburg, a town of Germany, in the Westerwald, capital of a county of the same name, rich in mines of copper and iron. It has a fortress, on a mountain, the usual residence of the prince of Nassau-Dillenburg; and is seated on the Dillen, 41 miles N. N. W. of Wetzlar. Long. 8. 27. E., lat. 50. 42. N.

Dillingen, a town of Suabia, with a catholic university, seated on the Danube, 17 m. N. W. of Augsburg. Now included in the Bavarian circle of the Upper Danube.

Dillardsville, p.v. Rutherford Co. Ten.

Dimotuc, or *Domotica*, a town of European

Turkey, in Romania, and a Greek archbishop's see; seated on a mountain, surrounded by the Meriza, 12 m. S. W. of Adrianople.

Dinagepoor, the capital of a district, north of the Ganges in Bengal, 10 miles north of Mooshe-dabad.

Dinan, a town of France, in the department of Cotes du Nord, seated on a craggy mountain, by the river Rance, 20 miles south of St. Malo. It is the seat of a prefect. Pop. in 1895, 7,075.

Dinant, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, with a castle, and eight churches. The chief trade is in leather, and in the vicinity are quarries of marble and mines of iron. It is seated near the Meuse, 15 miles S. by E. of Namur, and 44 S. W. of Liege.

Dinapore, or *Danapore*, a military cantonment of Hindoostan, 11 m. W. of Patna, on the S. bank of the Ganges.

Dinasmouthy, a town of Wales, in Merionethshire. It stands at the foot of a high precipice, on the river Dysi, 18 m. S. by W. of Bala, and 196 N. W. of London.

Dindigul, a province of the peninsula of Hindoostan, 86 miles long, and 40 broad, lying between Coimbatore and Travancore, and chiefly fertile in rice. On the defeat of Tippoo, in 1799, it became subject to the British.

Dindigul, a town of Hindoostan, capital of the province of the same name, with a fortress on a rock. It is 40 m. N. by W. of Madura, and 77 S. E. of Coimbatore. Long. 78. 2. E. lat. 10. 24. N.

Dingelfingen, a town of Bavaria, seated on the Isar, 20 m. E. N. E. of Landshut.

Dingle, a seaport and borough of Ireland, in the county of Kerry. The chief exports are butter, beef, corn, and linen. It is seated at the head of an inlet, on the N. side of Dingle bay, 28 m. W. S. W. of Tralee, and 164 S. W. of Dublin. Pop. in 1821, 4,538, and the parish 1,942 more. Long. 10. 38. W. lat. 51. 58. N.

Dingwall, a borough of Scotland, in Ross-shire. Some linen yarn is manufactured here, and there is a lintmill in the neighbourhood. It is seated at the head of the frith of Cromarty, 18. miles W. of Cromarty. Pop. in 1821, 2,031.

Dinkelshut, a town at the N. E. extremity of the circle of Suabia. It has a foundation of Teutonic knights, and a trade in cloth and reaping-hooks. It is seated on the Wernitz, 22 miles S. S. W. of Anspach, and is now included in the Bavarian circle of the Rezat. Pop. about 6,500.

Dinoiddie, a county of the E. District of Virginia, lying between Appomattox and Nottoway rivers. It is about 18 miles square. Pop. 18,637. Petersburg is the chief town.

Dippoldiswalda, a town of Saxony, 12 miles S. by W. of Dresden.

Disentis, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, with an abbey founded in the seventh century. It is situate near the source of the Lower Rhine, 10 miles W. by S. of Ilantz.

Dishley, a village in Leicestershire, Eng., two miles N. W. of Loughborough, rendered famous by a native grazier and farmer, Robert Bakewell, (who died in 1795) from his successful experiments and practices in the improvement of live stock, more particularly sheep.

Dismal Swamp, Great, extends about 30 miles from N. to S., and 10 broad between the Chesapeake and Albemarle Sound, partly in Virginia, and partly in North Carolina. It derived its name from its dismal aspect, being impervious in

most parts, for trees and brushwood; there is a pond in the centre about 15 miles in circumference. This territory abounds with noxious reptiles and wild animals; within a few years a canal has been cut through it from the Elizabeth River, falling into the Chesapeake to the Pasquotank, falling into Albemarle Sound; this canal unites the harbour of Norfolk with Albemarle Sound: it is 23 miles long and is navigable for sloops. There is another swamp between Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds, called the Little Dismal Swamp.

Diss, a town of Norfolk, Eng. on the border of Suffolk. It is seated on the river Waveney, on the side of a hill, 19 m. S. of Norwich, and 85 N. N. E. of London. Population in 1821, 2,764.

Dissen, or *Tissen*, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Osnaburg, where are salt works which belong to Hanover. It is 16 miles S. E. of Osnaburg.

Ditmarsen, a district of the Duchy of Holstein, lying on the coast of the German Ocean, between the rivers Eyder and Elbe, it contains no towns of importance.

Ditteah, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in Bundelcund, on the frontier of Agra, about 120 miles S. by E. of the city of Agra.

Diu, an island of Hindoostan, making the S. point of Guzerat, at the entrance of the gulf of Cambay, 3 miles long and one broad. On it is a fortified town of the same name, built of freestone and marble; and it contains some fine churches, erected by the Portuguese, about the time they took possession of the island in 1515. The trade of the town, once so important, is almost entirely removed to Surat. It is 180 miles W. by S. of Surat, and 200 N. W. of Bombay. Long. 71. 5. E. lat. 20. 45. N.

Dizan, town of Abyssinia, in Tigre, seated on the top of a conical hill, and inhabited by Moors and Christians. Their chief trade is stealing children, and carrying them to a market at Masuah, whence they are sent to Arabia or India. It is 34 miles S. of Masuah.

Dix Cove, a British fort on the Gold Coast of N. Africa, 40 miles S. W. of Cape Coast Castle.

Dixfield, p.t. Oxford Co. Me. Pop. 890.

Dixmont, p.t. Penobscot Co. Me. Pop. 945.

Dixmude, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, celebrated for its excellent cheese and butter. It is seated on the Yper, 13 miles N. of Ypres and 11 S. of Ostend.

Dixon, a township in Preble Co. Ohio.

Dixville, an unsettled township in Coos Co. N.H.

Dizier, St. a town of France, at the N. extremity of the department of Upper Marne, seated on the Marne, 13 m. N. N. E. of Joinville, and 120 E. of Paris. The Marne is navigable from here to Paris which renders St. Dizier a place of considerable commerce. Pop. about 6,000.

Djebail, or *Gebail*, a town of Syria, seated near the coast on the site of the ancient *Biblos*, about 25 miles N. of Berus. It was a place of some importance during the reign of Solomon, the *Biblos*, having had at that time several vessels employed in the conveyance of wood for the building of the temple. The town was taken possession of by the Crusaders in 1100, and at present contains from 5 to 6,000 inhabitants.

Djebel, or *Gebel Hadda*, *Gebel Saade*, and *Gebel Amer Kemir*, places of Mahometan devotion S. of Mecca.

Dnieper, a river of European Russia (the an

sient *Borysthene*), rising near the northern frontier of the government of Smolensk, in the lat. of 56. 20. N. and after a course of about 800 miles in a direction nearly due S. falls into the Black Sea, at Otchakov in the lat. of 46. 30. N. It is navigable from above the city of Smolensk, the whole of its remaining course, but is impeded by rapids within about 200 miles of its entrance into the Black Sea; it receives a great number of tributary streams both from the E. and W., the principal of those on the E. are the Sotz, the Uiput, and the Deszna; and from the W. the Berezina, and the Przypiec, by the latter and a canal, the waters of the Black Sea are made to communicate with the Baltic. See *Brazesc*.

Dneister, a river of Europe, (the ancient *Tyras*), rising on the N. side of the Carpathian mountains in Austrian Galicia, in the long. of 23. E.; and from the long. of 26. 20. to 29. E. in a direction S. S. E. it divides the Polish Palatinate of Podolia, from Moldavia, when it takes its course nearly due S. for about 100 miles past Bender, and dividing Bessarabia from the Russian province of Catharineslaef, falls into the Black Sea at Akermen, 100 miles W. of Otchakov, it is navigable the greater part of its course.

Dobrzin, a town of Poland in the palatinate of Ploczko, or Polock, seated on a rock near the Vistula, 14 m. N. W. of Ploczko.

Dokum, a town of Holland, in West Friesland, near the mouth of the river Ee, 10 m. N. E. of Lewarden.

Dodbrook, a town of Devonshire, Eng. noted as being the first place where white ale was brewed. It stands on a rivulet, by which it is parted from Kingsbridge, 208 miles W. S. W. of London. Pop. 885.

Dresden, a town of Saxony, 35 miles S. E. of Leipzig. Population upwards of 4,000, chiefly employed in manufactures.

Dord, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, on the river Scheldt, opposite Lillo, 7 m. N. W. of Antwerp.

Dordrecht, a town of Holland, in Gelderland. It has been often taken; and the reduction of it, in 1536, was the first exploit of the English forces sent by queen Elizabeth to the assistance of the Dutch. It is seated on the Yeasel, 10 m. S. S. W. of Zutphen.

Dofar, a town on the coast of Arabia, in the Indian Ocean, seated on the E. shore of a bay of the same name; it is the residence of a sheik and exports some gum olibanum and other drugs. Lat. 16. N. and 54. of E. long.

Dogger Bank, a sand bank in the German Ocean, between Flamborough Head and the coast of Jutland; it is about 200 miles from W. to E. and 30 to 50 broad, having from 15 to 30 fathoms depth of water; it yields abundance of excellent cod to the English and Dutch fishermen. A sanguinary but undecisive sea fight between the Dutch and English, took place on this bank, on the 8th August, 1781.

Dogliani, a populous town of Piedmont, 18 m. N. by E. of Mondovi.

Dol, a town of France, in the department of Ille and Vilaine, situate in a morass, 5 miles from the sea, and 11 S. E. of St. Malo. Pop. about 3,500.

Dolce Aqua, a town of Piedmont, in the county of Nice, with a castle, seated on the Nervia, 5 m. N. of Vintimiglia.

Dole, a town of France, in the department of Jura, on the river Doubs. It contains several

public buildings, evidences of Roman magnificence. Under the ancient regime of France, it was the capital of Franche Comte, until 1674, when Besançon was made the capital. It is now the seat of a prefect; and in 1825 contained 9,647 inhabitants. It is 70 miles N. by W. of Geneva, and 30 S. E. of Dijon.

Dole La, one of the loftiest peaks of the Jura chain of mountains, rising to the height of 5,600 feet above the level of the sea.

Dolgelly, a town of Wales, in Merionethshire, with a manufacture of coarse woollen cloth, undyed called webbing. It is seated on the river Avon, on the foot of the mountain Cader Idris, 12 miles S. E. of Harleigh, and 208 N. W. of London, on the road to Caernarvon, from which it is distant 39 miles. The summer assizes for the county are held here. Population in 1821, 2,093.

Dollart Bay, a bay or lake separating East Friesland, in Germany, from Groningen, in Holland. It was formed by an inundation of the sea, in 1277, when 33 villages are said to have been destroyed.

Domfront, a town of France, in the department of Orne, seated on a craggy rock, by the river Mayenne, 35 miles N. W. of Alençon, and 65 E. of St. Malo. It is the seat of a prefect. Pop. in 1825, 1,670.

Domingo, St. or *Hispaniola*, or *Hayti*, an island of the West Indies, extending from Cape Engano, in the long. of 68. 20. W. to Cape Donna Maria, in 57. 26. W., this gives an extreme length of 408 English statute, or 346 geographical miles, but as the west end projects out in two promontories, the mean length will not exceed 275 English statute miles, between 18. and 20. of north lat. or a breadth of 135 statute miles; these limits give an area of 23,760,000 English statute acres, being about three fourths the extent of England exclusive of Wales. The east end of the island is separated from Porto Rico, by the Mona, or Porto Rico channel, about 120 miles wide, and the northern promontory of the west end is separated from the island of Cuba, by the windward passage about 60 miles wide; and the southern promontory of the west end, is about 100 miles distant from the east end of the island of Jamaica. A chain of mountains extend from the extremity of the northern promontory of the west end to the S. E. end of the island and about the centre rise to the height of about 6,000 feet above the level of the sea. Other mountain chains run in various directions, giving great variety of feature and climate to every part of the island, whilst streams of water intersect it in all directions, contributing alike to its beauty and fertility. There are four principal streams rising about the centre of the island, the Yuna flowing into Samana Bay in the E., the Yaque de Santiago, flowing to the N., the Artibonate to the W. and the Neibe to the S.

This island was discovered by Columbus, on the 6th of December, 1492, after having touched at the Bahamas on his first voyage, and is memorable for being the first spot in America, which was colonized by Europeans. Columbus landed at Navidad near the extremity of the N. W. promontory, where he left 38 of his comrades; returning to Spain the following month. At this time the country was called *Hayti* by the natives; Columbus gave it the name of *Espanola*, or little Spain, hence *Hispaniola*. Columbus returned in November following, and landed on the N. coast of the island in the long. of 71 near to the mouth

of a small river, which in compliment to his patroness, Isabella of Spain, he named after her. The avarice of the settlers soon excited the just indignation of the native inhabitants, whose resentment, however, was readily subdued by the more ample and destructive means of warfare of the Spaniards. Columbus returned to Spain in 1496, leaving his brother Bartholomew in command of the settlement, who soon after removed to the southern coast, and founded the city of St. Domingo, which afterwards gave name to the whole island. The number of settlers from Spain increased rapidly, and the natives were compelled to the severest labour, which soon brought on disease and premature death, and so fatal to life was the cruel policy of the Spaniards, that after a lapse of about 20 years, an efficient labourer scarcely remained on the island. Under this exigency, about 40,000 of the inhabitants of the Bahama Isles were decoyed from their homes to become labourers or slaves in St. Domingo; but such was the perverse policy of the Spaniards; that notwithstanding this acquisition, and 1,000,000 of native inhabitants, (some historians even carry the number as high as 3,000,000,) which the island was supposed to contain on its first discovery in 1492, by the middle of the following century scarcely 150 remained alive; whilst the Spaniards had progressively sunk into indolence, and the island was reduced again to a wilderness.

The French obtained a footing on the W. end of the island about the middle of the 17th century, and resumed the culture of the sugar-cane which had been early introduced by the Spaniards from the Canary Islands, but had been entirely neglected by them. By the treaty of Ryswick in 1691, Spain ceded to France all the west part of the island from the little river Federnallo on the S. to the Capotillo falling into the Bay of Manzanilla on the N., in the long. of about 71. 40. W., being about a third part of the island. After this period the French plantations progressively increased in number and importance, and in 1789 the population of the French part of the island had increased to 30,830 whites, 94,000, mulattoes, and 480,000 slaves, making a total of 534,830 inhabitants, whilst the total population of the Spanish part did not exceed 155,000, and in 1791, the following produce was exported to France: viz. 84,017,328 lbs. of coffee, 11,317,222 lbs. of cotton, 3,257,610 lbs. of indigo, 1,536,017 lbs. of cocoa, and 217,463 casks of sugar.

From this period a new and important era in the history of St. Domingo commences. The desolating mania of the French revolution, had extended to this island; an insurrection ensued, in which upwards of 5,000 of the whites fell a prey to the fury of their slaves. In 1792 the national assembly of France proclaimed the political equality of the negroes and whites; in the following year three commissioners were despatched from France, who on their arrival in St. Domingo proclaimed the emancipation of the slaves. This served as a signal for the slaves to wreak their vengeance on their white oppressors, and on the 21st of June 1793, a force of 3,000 blacks entered Cape Francois and began an indiscriminate slaughter among the white inhabitants, whilst the most cruel vengeance displayed itself over all that part of the island.

In the midst of this confusion, the English attempted to establish their authority; and a force from Jamaica succeeded in taking possession of Port au Prince, but after suffering much from

disease and the resistance of the blacks, they abandoned the island in 1798. By this time the whole of the white population had become nearly extirpated, whilst the blacks, under the command of Rigaud and Toussaint L'Ouverture, had effected considerable progress in military discipline. On the 1st of July 1801, the independence of the island was formally proclaimed in the name of the republic of Hayti, when Toussaint L'Ouverture was appointed governor for life, with the power of naming his successor. On the 6th October, 1801, the French concluded a peace with England, and in the December following despatched a squadron with 20,000 men, under the command of general Le Clerc, to attempt the subjugation of St. Domingo. The troops landed in Samana Bay, at the E. end of the island. Le Clerc commenced the campaign in February 1802, and fought with varied success until the following May, when a truce was concluded upon; during which Toussaint was inveigled on board a vessel and conveyed to France, where he died in prison, in April, 1803. Suspicion of treachery in his death having been entertained against the French, hostilities recommenced with greater animosity than ever. The command of the black troops devolved on Dessalines, and the English being now regarded as auxiliaries against the French, on the 30th December 1803, the whole of the remaining French forces surrendered prisoners of war to the English.

Thus St. Domingo was again freed from all European oppression; but new calamities now awaited it. On the 1st of January 1805, the generals and chiefs of the army entered into a solemn compact, in the name of the people of Hayti, renouncing forever all dependence on France. Dessalines was then appointed governor for life, and invested with extensive powers; in September following he assumed the imperial title of Jacques the 1st, Emperor of Hayti. His ambition and tyranny brought upon him the detestation of the people, and he was slain by a military conspiracy in October 1806. He was succeeded by Christophe as "chief of the government," but Petion starting as a rival candidate for the supreme authority, a severe battle was fought between the forces of Petion and Christophe, on the 1st of January 1807, in which Petion was defeated. In the same year Christophe was appointed chief magistrate for life, with the power of appointing his successor, but like his predecessor Dessalines he was not content with conditional power, and in 1811, he assumed the regal title of Henry I. King of Hayti, making the title hereditary in his family, and *Sans Souci*, a village about 15 miles from Cape Francois, now called Cape Henry or Cape Hayti, the seat of his court and government. King Henry was both avaricious and cruel, and like Dessalines fell a prey to his own soldiery, who dragged him from his palace by force, and massacred him in October 1820. In the mean time, from 1801 to 1818, Petion after his defeat in 1807 retreated to the south of the west part of the island, and remained at the head of a considerable portion of the country. In 1816 he was appointed president for life, but died in May 1818, universally lamented by all who had espoused his cause. He was succeeded by Boyer, who on the death of Christophe obtained the command and government of the whole of what was formerly the French part of the island.

In 1794 Spain ceded the whole of the remaining part of the island to France, but the troubles

which ensued rendered the cession nominal, the French never having been able to take possession. The Spanish flag continued to wave over the fortress of the city of St. Domingo, until the 1st of December 1821, when the inhabitants issued a formal declaration of independence, and made overtures to the republic of Columbia, to be admitted as an integral part of its confederacy, which proposition however was not acceded to. Such was the political state of St. Domingo at the period of 1822, about which time the French by intrigue endeavoured again to regain an ascendancy in the island, and conceiving all attempts by force of arms likely to prove ineffectual, they succeeded in inducing the Haytiens to agree to a pecuniary indemnity, for the loss of the plantations at the commencement of the revolution; this after several years negotiation, in 1825, was settled at 120,000,000 francs, or about £5,000,000 sterling, payable by instalments, and under regulations calculated to divert a great portion of the produce of the island into the lap of France on better terms than though she held the island in colonial possession.

Under the mild and judicious administration of president Boyer, Hayti promises to advance in prosperity and social influence; a college has been founded and liberally endowed at Cape Hayti, in which provision is made for instruction in all the languages, arts, and sciences, usually taught in the European establishments of the like kind; public schools have been established in most of the principal towns of the west part of the island; and be the future destiny of St. Domingo what it may, she is at present one of the most interesting subjects for contemplation in the world; an age has hardly passed away since the bulk of the inhabitants were held in the most abject and degraded state of bondage; since when they have successfully resisted the arms of two of the most powerful nations of their time, and now remain pursuing a silent but steady course towards giving a new and additionally important character to the social relations of the civilized world.

Of its present extent of population and produce there is no satisfactory information. The population of the Spanish part of the island is supposed to have decreased considerably since 1785, and is thought, now, not to exceed 100,000. In speaking therefore of the island of St. Domingo or Hayti, as it is now again generally called, all that is politically important in relation to population and intercourse applies almost exclusively to the W. end or about one third only of the island; the chief occupation of the comparatively few inhabitants of the eastern, or greater part of the island, being that of attending to the breeding of cattle, which they drive to the markets of the more populous districts of the west.

Under social institutions, and well directed exertion, Hayti would doubtless prove adequate to supply the whole of Europe with an abundance of all the luxurious products common to a tropical climate, whilst the artificial productions and conveniences which Hayti would be able to command in exchange, might make it the most delightful residence on earth. The temperature of the mountains ranges at a mean of about 70, and although in the plains it ranges at about 100, the pressure of the heat is considerably modified by the alternate land and sea-breezes; the coast on all sides is indented with convenient bays and har-

bours. The indigenous vegetable productions of St. Domingo are various, beautiful and valuable; its mahogany is unrivalled for its texture and beauty, and there is a satin wood proportionably superior to that of other parts of the world. The flowering shrubs are various, and no where surpassed in beauty and fragrance; vanilla and the plantain are both luxuriant; pine for ship building and house carpentry is abundant, whilst the cotton tree supplies the material for canoes. Of quadrupeds one only is known peculiar to the island, the agouti cat, in size less than the common cat of Europe; all the domestic animals of Europe, have, however, been introduced, and thrive exceedingly; swine, horses, and horned cattle, all running wild in considerable numbers. The feathered race are numerous and beautiful in plumage, and more melodious than common with birds of tropical climates. There is a salt water lake of considerable extent between the French and Spanish part of the island, on the S. side, which as well as the plains and rivers of that side, abound in alligators and other reptiles of great size, and also in the noxious insects common to the situation and climate. The land tortoise is common, and the coast abounds in turtle and other fish.

Domingo, St., City of, is situate on the west bank of a river called the Ozama, in lat. and long. as previously laid down. The city was originally founded in 1496, on the opposite bank of the river, but afterwards moved to its present site. It is regularly laid out, and like most of the cities built by the Spaniards in this part of the world, the private houses have interior courts and flat roofs. The cathedral, finished in 1540, is a ponderous edifice; the government house, hall of justice, barracks, and arsenal, are all respectable buildings, it has also several convents, which have been mostly deserted by their inmates since 1794. The harbour is capacious, but exposed to the tempests from the S. W. The population, which at one time amounted to 25,000, is now reduced to half that number, and indicates decline rather than prosperity. It was sacked by the English Admiral Drake, in 1586, who obtained a ransom from the inhabitants of about £7,000 to prevent further devastation. It has not experienced any marked vicissitudes since that period.

" There are several other towns called St. Domingo in different parts of America, settled by the Spaniards, but all inconsiderable.

Dominica, one of the West Indian Leeward Islands, lying N. of Martinique and S. of Guadeloupe, being about 34 miles from N. to S. and 10 in mean breadth. It was discovered by Columbus on Sunday, November 3, 1493. A party of Frenchmen settled upon it about the beginning of the 17th century, who by cultivating the friendship of the natives, succeeded in the culture of the soil. At the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748, it was agreed that it should be neutral, but the English took possession of it in 1760, and it was confirmed to them at the peace of 1763. It was captured by a French force from Martinique in 1778, but restored to the English in 1783, since when it has remained in their possession. It is very productive of coffee of a choice quality, and yields some sugar. Charlotte Town at the mouth of a river towards the S. end of the island on the W. side, is in lat. 15. 18. N. and 61. 28. of W. long.

Dominica, the largest of the islands of the Pacific Ocean, called the Marquesas. Long. 139. 2 W. lat. 9. 41. S.

Domino, St. one of the Tremitti islands, in the gulf of Venice, 15 miles from the coast of Naples in the lat. of 42. 10. N.

Domitz, a town of Lower Saxony, in Mecklenburgh-Schwerin, with a fort seated at the confluence of the Elde and Elbe, 25 m. S. of Schwerin.

Dommel, a river of Dutch Brabant, which receives the Aa below Bois le Duc, and then flows into the Meuse.

Domo d'Ossola, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, with a castle, seated near the frontier of the Valais on the Tessa, 20 m. N. of Varallo.

Domotica, or **Dimotice**, a large town of European Turkey, situate on the W. bank of the Marissas, 12 miles S. by W. of Adrianople. Pop. about 8,000.

Dompair, a town of France, in the department of Vosges, 10 m. W. N. W. of Epinal.

Domremy, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, the birth-place of the celebrated Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans. It is seated on the Meuse, 5 m N. of Neufchâteau.

Domevillers, or **Danvillers**, a town of France in the department of Meuse, 14 m. N. of Verdun.

Don, a river of Europe (the *Tanais* of the ancients,) which intersects the south-east provinces of Russia. It issues from the lake St. John, in the government of Tula, and after a very circuitous course of several hundred miles, flows into the sea of Azoph. This river has so many windings, and such numerous shoals, as to be scarcely navigable, except in the spring, on the melting of the snows; and flat-bottomed boats only, except in the same season, can pass into the sea of Azoph.

Don, a river of Scotland, which rises in the W. part of Aberdeenshire, receives the Urie-water at Inverary, passes by Kintore, and enters the German Ocean, at Old Aberdeen.

Don, a river in Yorkshire, Eng. which rises on the borders of Cheshire, flows by Penistone, Sheffield, Rotherham, Doncaster, and Thorn, and joins the Ouse near its termination in the Humber.

Donaghadee, a town and parish of Ireland, in the county of Down, it is seated on the coast 35 miles W. N. W. of the Isle of Man, and 23 W. by S. of the Mull of Galloway. It is celebrated as the mail packet station between Ireland and Scotland (*See Port Patrick*.) It has a custom house, and exports some cattle and other live stock to Scotland, but in other respects its commerce is very inconsiderable, the receipt of customs not equalling the expense. Population of the town in 1821, 2,795, and the parish 3,793 more: on Mew island at the entrance of the harbour, which has been made convenient for the packets, is a light house in the lat. of 54. 40. N. and 5. 24. of W. long.

Donaldsonville, p.v. the capital of the parish of Ascension. Louisiana, on the Mississippi.

Donaueschingen, or **Doneschingen**, a town of Suabia on the E. border of the Black Forest, in the principality of Furstenburg. It is the chief residence of the prince; in the court yard of whose palace are some springs, collected in a reservoir about 30 feet square, which has the honour of being called the head of the Danube. It is 13 m. N. N. W. of Schaffhausen.

Donauwert, a strong town of Bavaria, seated on the N. bank of the Danube, at the influx of the Wernitz, 25 miles N. by W. of Augsburg; here is a bridge over the Danube, which causes Donauwert to be a place of considerable intercourse. Pop. about 2,500.

Doncaster, a handsome town in the S. E. part of the west riding of Yorkshire, Eng. It is situate on the great high road from London to York and Edinburgh, on the S. bank of the river Don, over which are two handsome bridges. The principal street is about a mile in length; the mansion house, in which the mayor and justices hold their sittings, is a spacious and elegant building; there is also a town hall, theatre, dispensary, hospital, and two or three other public buildings, and the church dedicated to St. George is a noble edifice. Doncaster has 5 tan yards, several flax dressers, and some manufactures of sacking, carpets, nails, &c. and its trade in corn is considerable; but the agreeableness of its locality renders it more celebrated as a place of gaiety and fashion, than as a manufacturing or trading town. The annual races are about the gayest in the kingdom, and the frequent balls and concerts held in the mansion house make it the resort of all the fashion and gaiety of the surrounding country; there are also about a dozen separate private establishments for the education of young ladies and gentlemen; these with its constant thoroughfare tend to render it a cheerful and an agreeable residence. It is 158 miles N. from London, 18 N. E. of Sheffield, 20 S. E. of Wakefield, and 37 S. of York. The population, which in 1801 was 5,697, in 1821 had increased to 9,116. Market on Sunday.

Dondra Head, the southern point of the island of Ceylon, in the lat. of 5. 55. 30. N. and 80. 42. of E. long. The land is low and densely populated, but appears to have been of greater importance than at present, there being the ruins of a magnificent Hindoo temple in the vicinity. *See Madura*.

Donegal, a maritime county forming the N. W. extremity of Ireland; it is about 70 miles in extreme length, but being indented by numerous bays and harbours, it has about 150 miles of sea coast; the principal bay is called Lough Foyle, and divides Donegal from the county of Londonderry, opening by a narrow strait into the north channel. Lough Swilly is another capacious bay, opening into the Atlantic Ocean, and Donegal bay, forms the southern boundary of the county, which is bounded on the E. and S. E. by the counties of Tyrone and Fermanagh. The river Finn intersects the centre of the county from W. to E. and then takes a northern course into Lough Foyle. Donegal is a mountainous and rather dreary district, and its inhabitants may be considered the rudest in Ireland, the greater portion speaking only their vernacular language. The mountains contain various minerals; kelp is made upon the coast, which yields also a salicious sand used in the manufacture of glass; the spinning of flax, the linen manufacture, and distillation of spirits prevail over the greater part of the county; the principal towns are Lifford, Raphoe, Johnstown, Letterkenny, Ballyshannon, Donegal, and Killibegs; at Ballyshannon is a valuable salmon fishery. It contains the ruins of several castles and other works of antiquity. For divisions, superficies, population, &c. *see Ireland*.

Donegal, a town and parish of the preceding county, seated at the head of a bay 111 miles N. W. of Dublin, and 25 S. W. of Lifford. Pop. of the town in 1821, 696, and of the parish 4,428.

*. There are four townships called Donegal in the state of Pennsylvania.

Doneraile, a town and parish of Ireland, in the county of Cork. Near it are quarries of beautiful

variegated marble. It is situate on the Awbeg, which falls into the Black Water 19 miles N. W. of Cork, and 113 S. W. of Dublin. Pop. of the town in 1821, 2,455, and the parish 1,419 more.

Dongola, or *Dungala*, a town of Nubia, capital of a province of the same name. It contains 10,000 houses of wood, and is seated on the Nile, among mountains, 500 miles N. by W. of Senaar. The country is celebrated for a fine breed of horses, and the inhabitants for their skill in horsemanship. Long. 32. 5. E. lat. 19. 25. N.

Donjon, a town of France, in the department of Allier, 24 m. S. E. of Moulins.

Donnington, a town in Lincolnshire, Eng. Much hemp is cultivated in the neighbourhood. It is 8 miles W. S. W. of Boston, and 106 N. of London. Pop. in 1821, 1,638.

* There are 7 villages of the same name in different parts of England, the principal one in Leicestershire, with a population of 2,308.

Donny Brook, one of the out parishes of the city of Dublin, celebrated for its annual saturnalia or fair.

Donzy, a town of France, in the department of Nièvre, 22 m. N. of Nevers.

Doobah, a term applied by the Hindoos to tracts of land lying between two rivers; the most celebrated tract is that lying between the Ganges and Jumna, in the provinces of Allahabad, Agra, and Dehli.

Doon, a river of Scotland, which issues from a lake of the same name in Ayrshire, and enters the frith of Clyde, 2 m. S. of Ayr.

Doraa, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, on the side of a mountain, 26 m. S. of Sana.

Dorat, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, seated on the Abnan, near its junction with the Sevre, 25 m. N. of Limoges.

Dorchester, a borough and the capital of Dorsetshire, England. It was formerly much larger, and the ruins of the walls are still to be seen in some places. It has three churches; and a fine terrace-walk, planted with trees, almost surrounds the town, which has no manufactures, but is famous for excellent ale. A little to the S. is a Roman amphitheatre, constructed of chalk and turf, supposed to be the most perfect in the kingdom. One mile to the S. W. is the Maiden castle, another work of the Romans; there are three ramparts and ditches, nearly oval, and the whole area is 115 acres. *Dorchester* is seated on the river Frome, about 10 m. from the sea at Weymouth, 53 E. of Exeter, and 120 W. by S. of London. Pop. in 1821, 2,743.

Dorchester, a town in Oxfordshire, Eng. which was a station of the Romans, and ruined in the wars with the Danes. It was a bishop's see till 1066, when William the Conqueror translated it to Lincoln; and it had five churches, though now but one, which was the cathedral. It is seated on the Tame, 3-4 of a mile above its junction with the Isis; the united streams forming the river Thames, 10 miles S. E. of Oxford, and 49 W. N. W. of London. Pop. in 1821, 854.

Dorchester, a county of the state of Maryland, lying between the Nanticoke and Choptank rivers, on the E. side of Chesapeake bay. Pop. 18,625. The chief town is Cambridge, on the S. bank of the Choptank, 60 miles S. S. W. of Baltimore.

Dorchester, p.t. Grafton Co. N. H. 90 m. from Portsmouth. Pop. 772.

Dorchester, p.t. Norfolk Co. Mass. adjoining Boston. Pop. 4,064.

Dorchester, p.t. Colleton Dis. S. C.

Dordogne, an interior department in the S. W. of France, comprising the late province of Perigord, and part of the Limousin; a river of the same name intersects the S. part of the department; the Vizere, Ille, and la Drome, all falling into the Dordogne, in its course to the Garonne at Bourg, intersects other parts of the department, which is in general fertile and yields some delicious wines; it is divided into five arrondissements, the principal towns of which are Perigueux, the capital, Bergerac, Nontron, Ribera, and Sarlat; the other principal towns are Belves, Monpont, and Eaciderfil. For territorial extent, population, &c. &c. see *France*.

Dorestro. See *Silistria*.

Dorking, a beautifully picturesque town in Surrey, England, with a market on Thursdays, celebrated for a remarkably fine breed of poultry; a vast quantity of lime is burnt in the neighbourhood. It is 23 m. S. S. W. of London bridge.—Pop. in 1821, 3,812.

Dorn, a village in a detached part of Worcestershire, Eng. 3 m. S. E. of Camden in Gloucestershire. The Roman fowway runs through it, and abundance of coin, both Roman and British have been found here.

Dornburg, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Weimar, with a castle; situate on a hill, by the river Saale, 14 m. E. of Weimar, and 40 S. W. of Leipsig.

Dornock, a borough on the E. coast of Scotland, capital of Sutherlandshire, at the entrance of a frith of the same name, over which it has a ferry to Tain. It is a small place, and half in ruins, but was formerly the residence of the bishops of Caithness, and part of the cathedral is kept up as the parish church. It is 40 miles N. of Inverness. Long. 3. 48. W. lat. 57. 52. N. Pop. in 1821, 3,100.

Dorp, *Dorpat*, or *Dorfat*, a town of Russia, in the government of Riga, with a university; seated on the Embur, between the lakes Wosero and Pepas, 60 m. S. of Narva, and about 50 E. of Pernau. Pop. about 5,000.

Dorset, p.t. Bennington Co. Vt. Pop. 1,507.

Dorsetshire, a maritime county of England, having about 70 miles of coast in the British Channel; bounded on the W. by Devonshire, N. by the counties of Somerset and Wilts, and E. by Hampshire; it is of an irregular form, having an extreme length of 55 miles from W. to E. and 35 in extreme breadth, but the mean lines do not much exceed half that extent; the superficial area being only 1,006 square miles. The soil is generally rich and fertile, though in some parts very sandy; the northern part, which is divided by a range of chalk hills from the southern, affords good pasturage for cattle; while the southern part chiefly consists of fine downs, and feeds incredible numbers of sheep. The chalk hills, which run through every county from the S. E. part of the kingdom thus far, terminate at the further extremity of this; but on the coast, chalk cliffs extend beyond it into Devonshire, 10 miles W. of Lyme. From the Hampshire border to the neighbourhood of Blandford a heathy common extends, which causes an exception to the general character of fertility which this county merits; but the rich vales to the S. W. make ample amends. The greater altitude of the county is 669 feet above the level of the sea; the climate is mild and congenial. The principal rivers are the Stour, Piddle, and Frome. Here is

plenty of poultry of all sorts, swans, woodcocks, pheasants, partridges, fieldfares, &c. The principal towns on the coast are Lyme Regis, Melcombe Regis, Weymouth, Bridport, Wareham, and Poole; at the two latter some ships are built, and some foreign trade carried on; and Poole was formerly celebrated for its extensive interest in the Newfoundland fishery; and considerable manufactures of cordage, twine, and coarse woollens were formerly carried on in the vicinity of Bridport and Poole. The commercial and manufacturing concerns of the county have of late years declined and are now, relatively, insignificant, the shipping being principally employed in carrying, and the rental, taxes, and supply of shop goods for the consumption of the county, are now paid out of the surplus produce of sheep and lambs for the London market, some cattle, wool, and stone, from the quarries of Portland, and Purbeck, and freight of shipping. Some trifling manufactures also contribute to constitute an exchange; and the W. part of the coast abounds in mackerel during the season. The principal towns in the interior are Dorchester (the capital), Corfe castle, and Shaftesbury, each of which, as well as each of those on the coast, and the county, return two members to parliament. There are 13 other market towns, and upwards of 200 villages in this County.

Dorsetville, p.v. Chatham Co. N. C.

Dorsten, a fortified town of Westphalia, in the county of Recklinghausen, seated on the Lippe, 15 m. E. by N. of Wesel.

Dort, or *Dordrecht*, a city of South Holland on an island formed by the Meuse, which is here called the Merwe. The island was formed in 1431, in November of which year an inundation destroyed 72 villages and drowned 100,000 persons. In 1457 Dort was nearly destroyed by fire, and is further celebrated for an assembly of protestant clergy from all parts of Europe, in 1618—1619 called the synod of Dort, which condemned the tenets of Arminius. Here are several Lutheran and Calvinist churches, a fine council-house an excellent academy, and the mint of South Holland. It has a good harbour, and a great trade in corn, wine, and timber; of the latter immense rafts are floated hither from Andernach, in Germany. It was formerly the chief depository of Rhenish wines; but its commerce has much declined of late years, having been transferred to Rotterdam. The father of the celebrated De Witt was Burgomaster of Dort, and Vossius was once superintendent of its academy. The natural situation of Dort is such that it has never been taken by an enemy; but it surrendered to the French in 1795. It is 10 miles S. E. of Rotterdam. Long. 4. 45. E. lat. 51. 51. N. Pop. about 20,000.

Dortmund, a strong town of Westphalia, in a nook at the S. extremity of the upper bishopric of Munster. It was lately imperial, and is seated on the Emser, 15 m. S. W. of Ham, and 30 S. by W. of the city of Munster. Pop. about 4,000.

Dordrecht, or *Dordrecht*, a town of Holland, in Gelderland, with a foundry for bombs and cannon balls; seated south of the Yssel, 10 m. S. E. of Doesburg.

Douarnenez, a town of France in the department of Finistère, seated on a bay of the same name, at the entrance of the English channel, 8 m. N. W. of Quimper.

Douay, a city of France, formerly the capital of

the department of Nord, with a fine arsenal, a foundry for cannon, a military school, a citadel, and three famous colleges; to which a great number of the catholic youths of England and Ireland are sent for education. It was taken by the Duke of Marlborough in 1710, and retaken by the French in 1712, after the suspension of arms. It is 110 miles N. by E. of Paris, 70 E. S. E. of Bologne, and 18 S. of Lisle, to which it is connected by a canal. It is the seat of a prefect, and in 1835 contained 18,854 inhabitants.

Doubs, a department of France, on the frontier of Neuchâtel in Switzerland. It comprises the eastern part of the late province of Franche Comte, and is watered by a river giving name to the department which falls into the Saône a little above Chalons. Doubs is a woody and mountainous district, interspersed with fertile vallies; the mountains yield a considerable supply of iron, the forests abundance of timber, whilst sheep and black cattle abound in the vallies, yielding a considerable supply of butter and cheese, the latter is celebrated by the name of gruyere; the vine is also cultivated with success, and to some extent; it has been proposed to unite the river Doubs with the Ille, falling into the Rhine, and thereby unite the waters of the north sea, with the Mediterranean. The department of Doubs is divided into four arrondissements; Besançon, 210 miles S. E. of Paris, is the capital; and the chief towns of the other three arrondissements are Baume, Pontarlier, and Montbéliard; there are two other considerable towns, viz. Quingey and Ornans.

Doue, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire, with a considerable manufacture of druggets and tammies. Near it is a vast Roman amphitheatre, cut out of the solid rock. It is 9 miles S. W. of Saumur.

Dove, a river of Derbyshire, Eng. which rises in the Peak, near Buxton, parts the county from Staffordshire, and after a course of about 40 miles joins the Trent, 4 miles below Burton.

Dover, *Strait of*, between the S. E. point of England, and the N. W. extremity of France, leading from the Atlantic Ocean, through the English channel into the north sea; the narrowest part of the strait is about 20 English statute miles, and the two usual points of intercourse about 23 miles. Dover castle being in 1. 19. 7. and Calais lights in 1. 51. 1. of E. long. being a difference of 32 miles of long. which in the lat. of 51. is equal to 19 geographical or 23 English statute miles. The straits extend from the S. W. in a direction N. N. E. for about 44 m., intersected by the long. of 51. of N. lat.

Dover, *Town of*, which gives name to the preceding strait, is seated on the English coast, in the county of Kent, and is celebrated in every period of English history; by the ancient Britons it was called *Dour*, by the Romans *Dulris*, and by the Saxons *Dovre*; and the Romans regarded it as *Clavis et refragulum, totius regni*—the lock and key of the whole realm. Dover may doubtless still be regarded as the great outlet and portal of the realm on the side of northern Europe, and from its peculiar local situation and advantages to be still entitled to high consideration. But as navigation has advanced towards perfection, and England advanced in her maritime ascendancy, in a relative sense, Dover has become an inconsiderable place, and in point of security and defence is very insignificant compared with either Portsmouth or Devonport; while Harwich, Southamp-

ton and Falmouth vie with it, as points of egress and ingress to and from foreign parts, and since the application of steam to purposes of navigation, numerous visitors to and from France now proceed and arrive direct from and to the Thames at London, who used formerly to pass by way of Dover. Dover is, however, still (1831) the medium of conveyance for the mails, and of all messengers and travellers intent on despatch, between England and France, for whose accommodation packets proceed to and from Calais with every tide, and the intercourse is still very great, constituting the chief support of the town. It extends for near a mile along the shore, and is divided into two parts; the eastern part is called *the town*, at the extremity of which, on an eminence, is the castle, supposed to have been first founded by Julius Cæsar, the west part is called the pier, and is overhung by a range of chalk cliffs, which seem to threaten an immediate overwhelming of all below; the heights 300 to 350 feet, above the level of the sea, are fortified with trenches, subterranean works and casements for the accommodation of 2,000 men, and in clear weather present fine prospects of the coast of France. Dover is one of the (five) cinque ports vested with peculiar privileges: by the 32 Hen. VIII. cap. 48. On condition of furnishing a number of ships equipped and manned for the national defence, one of the privileges was, each port returning two members to parliament, by the title of Barons of the Cinque Ports. Dover post office is 71 m. S. S. E. of London Bridge, by way of Canterbury, from which it is distant 16 miles. It is divided into two parishes, with two weekly markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays. The castle is a very extensive edifice, and interesting from its antiquity, and the historical events connected with it; besides the castle and two churches, the other public buildings are a town hall, theatre, military hospital, victualling office, and custom house: the business of the latter is confined almost exclusively to the inspecting the baggage of the passengers arriving by the packets. The harbour will admit ships of 500 tons burthen; but the town carries on little or no foreign trade. Pop. in 1811, 9,074, and in 1821, 10,327.

Dover, p.t. Penobscot Co. Me. Pop. 1,042.

Dover, p.t. Strafford Co. N. H. 10 m. fr. Portsmouth on the falls of the Cohecho, a stream running into the Piscataqua. The falls have several pitches, one of which is 40 feet perpendicular, affording a vast water power, which has been applied to manufacturing purposes. The cotton manufactories produce 10,000 yards of shirting a week. The iron works roll and slit 1,000 tons of iron annually, and make 700 tons of nails. New establishments are also in progress, and the mill sites here are numerous. Dover is one of the oldest towns in the state. Pop. 5,449.

Dover, p.t. Norfolk Co. Mass. Pop. 497.

Dover, p.t. Dutchess Co. N. Y. Pop. 2,198.

Dover, p.t. Kent Co. Del., the capital of the state of Delaware. It is situated upon a small stream falling into the Delaware, and is handsomely laid out and built. The houses are mostly of brick and in the centre of the town is a spacious square surrounded by the State House and public offices.

* * There are six other towns called Dover in the United States, viz. in Monmouth Co. N. J., York Co. Pa., Cuyahoga, Athens and Tuscarawas Cos. Ohio and Stuart Co. Ten.

Douglas, a village of Lanarkshire, Scotland,

seated on a river of the same name, falling into the Clyde, 29 m. S. S. E. of Glasgow on the road to Carlisle. Pop. in 1821, 2,195.

Douglas, the chief town of the Isle of Man, seated at the mouth of two united streams, on the E. side of the island, in the lat. of 54. 4. N. and 4. 36. of W. long. Pop. in 1821, 6,054. See *Man*.

Douglas, p.t. Worcester Co. Mass. Pop. 1,742.

Douglas, Cape, a promontory on the W. coast of America, the W. point of the entrance to Cook's Inlet. Its summit forms two very high mountains. Long. 153. 30. W. lat. 58. 56: N.

Doulaincourt, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, 10 m. S. W. of Joinville.

Doullens, a town of France in the department of Somme, with two citadels; seated on the Autie, 15 m. N. of Amiens; it is the seat of a prefect. Pop. in 1825, 3,504.

Downe, Down, or Donna, a town of Scotland, in the parish of Kilmadock, Perthshire, with the ruin of a huge square castle, whose tower is yet full 80 feet in height. Here is a manufacture of pistols; also an extensive work called the Adelphi cotton-mill. It is seated on the Teih, 8 m. N. W. of Sterling, and 32 S. W. of Perth. In 1821 the parish contained 3,150 inhabitants.

Dourdan, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, with a manufacture of silk and worsted stockings: seated on the Orge, 25 m. S. W. of Paris.

Douro, a river of the Peninsula, rising near Soria, in old Castile, in the long. of 2. 30. W. It rises to the W. of Soria, and from thence runs S. for about 20 miles, when it takes a course nearly due W. past Aranda into Leon, past Zamora to the frontier of the Portuguese province of Trazos Montes; it then takes a course S. S. W. past Miranda, and for about 60 miles forms the boundary between Leon in Spain and Tras os Montes: it then takes a course N. by W. dividing the latter province and Entre Douro e Minho from Beira, falling into the sea a short distance below Oporto. The meridional distance from its source to its entrance into the sea is about 300 miles, while the course of the stream will be near 400 miles; it receives numerous tributary streams both from the N. and S.

Dowlatabad, formerly called Amednagar, a province of the Deccan of Hindoostan; intersected by the Godavery river, bounded on the N. by Candesh, W. by the Gaute, S. by Visiapour and Golconda, and E. by Berar. Aurungabad is the capital.

Dowlatabad, one of the celebrated hill-forts of Hindoostan, and formerly the capital of the preceding province. The fort is 420 feet above the level of the plain. In the beginning of the 14th century the Emperor Mahomet III. caused a great number of the inhabitants of Dehli, to emigrate S. of the Godavery river, and attempted to make Dowlatabad the seat of government of his empire, but the project did not succeed, and his successor returned to the ancient capital. Dowlatabad nevertheless continued an important place and capital of the province, until the time of Aurungzeb, who fixed his residence at Aurungabad (*which see*), about 10 miles to the S.; it is now included in the territories of the Nizam of the Deccan.

Down, a maritime county on the N. E. coast of Ireland, opposite to the Isle of Man, it is bounded on the N. by the Lough of Belfast, which divides it from the county of Antrim, S. by Carlingford Bay, which divides it from the county of Louth, and on the W. it is bounded by the county of Ar

magh. It is 53 miles in extreme length from S. W. to S. E. and about 25 in mean breadth, the N. E. being indented by Strangford Lough, containing about 100 square miles of surface: a canal from Carlingford Bay to the Lough Neagh, bounds the W. end of the county, and the river Lagan falling into Belfast Lough, waters the northern side; the river Bann intersecting the S. W. Down is the fifth county in Ireland, in order of population, both collectively and relatively, and although it is one of the least productive counties in the country, a great portion of its surface being occupied as bleach grounds, the industry of the inhabitants in the linen manufactures, enables it to command an equal or greater share of comforts than in most other parts of Ireland; the S. part of the county is mountainous, Slieve Donard Peak rising to the height of 2,800 feet above the level of the sea; various minerals are found in different parts of the county, but none are worked to advantage, the linen manufactures absorbing all the labour and exertion of its inhabitants, about an equal portion of whom are Protestants, emigrants, or descendants of emigrants from Scotland. Remains of antiquity are common in every part of the county. The principal towns are Downpatrick (the capital and a bishop's see), Newton Ardes, Bangor, Donaghadee, Killyleagh, Hillsborough, Dromore, (another bishop's see), and Newry, at the head of Carlingford Bay, which is the largest and most considerable trading town in the county. For extent of surface, divisions, &c. see Ireland.

Down, or *Downpatrick*, the chief town of the preceding county, is pleasantly located on the banks of a stream falling into the S. end of Strangford Lough, 74 miles N. N. E. of Dublin, and 23 S. by E. of Belfast; it a bishop's see in conjunction with *Connor*, in the county of Antrim, and besides the cathedral has three other places of religious worship; its other public buildings consists of a diocesan school, hospital, town hall, court house and goal. Down is celebrated as the supposed place of interment of Ireland's adopted saint, St. Patrick, and a well in the vicinity dedicated to that saint, is held in high veneration. Down participates in the linen manufacture; its population in 1821, amounted to 4,123, and the parish to 4,417 more. It returns a member to the parliament of the United Kingdom.

Downe, a township in Cumberland Co. N. J.

Downham, a town in Norfolk, Eng. seated on the side of a hill, about a mile from the Ouse. It has a great trade in butter, which is sent up the river in boats to Cambridge, and thence conveyed in waggons to London, under the name of Cambridge butter. It is 11 miles S. of Lynn, and 86 N. by E. of London, and is celebrated for a foundery of church and turret bells, of a peculiarly harmonious tone. Pop. in 1801; 1,512, and in 1821, 2,044.

* * There are four villages of the same name in different parts of England.

Dorington, p.v. Chester Co. Pa.

Downe, a famous road for shipping, on the E. coast of Kent, between the North and South Foreland. See *Godwin Sands*, and *Deal*.

Downton, a borough in Wiltshire, Eng. seated on the Avon, 6 m. S. E. of Salisbury, and 88 W. S. W. of London. Pop. in 1821, 3,112.

Doylestown, p.v. Bucks Co. Pa.

Draaburgh, a town of Carinthia, on the river Drave, near the frontier of Tyrol.

Dracut, a town of Massachusetts, in Middlesex county on the N. bank of the Merrimac, at Pawtucket falls, 28 m. S. W. of Exeter, and 30 N. N. W. of Boston. Pop. 1,615.

Dradate, or *Dorko*, a town of Nubia, with a harbour on the Red Sea, and wells of good water in the vicinity. It is 36 miles N. N. W. of Suakem.

Draguignan, a town of France, capital of the department of Var, 10 miles N. W. of Frejus, 40 N. E. of Toulon, and 420 S. S. E. of Paris. Pop. in 1825, 8,616.

Drakenstein, an extensive valley in the Cape of Good Hope territory. See *Stellenbosch*.

Drame, a town of Macedonia, near the ruins of Philippi, and about 20 m. N. N. E. of Emboli.

Dramburgh, a town of Brandenburg, in the N. part of the New Mark, seated on the Drage, 15 m. E. by N. of New Stargard.

Drammen, the two towns of Strömsee and Bragnas, on each side of the Drammen river, falling into the bay of Christiansa, in Norway, are called Drammen. See *Strömsee*.

Dranesville, p.t. Fairfax Co. Va.

Drave, a river which rises in Germany, at Innichen in Tyrol, flows through Carinthia and Stiria, then along the confines of Slavonia and lower Hungary, and after a course of about 300 miles joins the Danube a little below Essig.

Drayton, a town in Shropshire, England, with a market on Wednesday, it is seated on the banks of the river Tern, at the N. E. end of the county, on the road from Shrewsbury to Newcastle. It has 3 tan yards, 2 paper mills, and 2 manufactures of hair cloth; 151 miles N. W. of London. Pop. in 1801, 3,162, and in 1821, 3,700.

* * There are 16 villages called *Drayton*, and 9 *Draycott*, in different parts of England. *Dray* is a Saxon word, but its application to the names of places is not very obvious; the etymologist must draw his own inferences respecting it.

Dresden, a city of Germany, and the capital of the kingdom of Saxony. It is divided by the Elbe into the old and new town, which are united by a grand bridge, and surrounded by strong fortifications. It has a castle, an academy of painting and sculpture, and a magnificent church for the Roman catholics, with a tower 300 feet in height, one Calvinist, and 11 Lutheran churches. The houses are built of freestone, almost all of the same height; and though the palaces are few, it is deemed the handsomest city in Germany. The palaces of Holland and Japan are full of curiosities from that country and China; and the picture gallery may claim precedence over every individual gallery in Italy. The royal palace has a tower 355 feet in height. Dresden is deservedly celebrated for its manufacture of porcelain, the repository for which is in the castle. Here are also manufactures of gold and silver lace, jewellery, paper-hangings, and wind-instruments of music, &c. &c. The arsenal contains specimens of the first invented fire arms, and a curious collection of arms of all ages and countries. The other public buildings of Dresden are the house of assembly of the Saxon diet, an academy for the young nobility, a military school, and several edifices for charitable institutions. It was taken by the king of Prussia in 1745, and again in 1756, but retaken in 1759; and it was bombarded by him in 1760, for nine days, when he was obliged to raise the siege. Dresden is further rendered memorable for its neighbourhood being the principal theatre of operations between the allied and

French armies, during the greater part of the year 1813. The Russian and Prussian troops having entered it in the month of March, was obliged to quit it in May, after the battle of Lutzen; and Bonaparte afterwards held his head-quarters here for a long time. On the 26 and 27th of August of the same year, the allied army, 200,000 strong, under prince Schwartzburg, attempted to carry the town by assault; but Bonaparte having arrived from Silesia, with his guards, the night before the attack, repulsed them with great loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners. It was at this time, the celebrated general Moreau, received a mortal wound, while in conversation with the Emperor of Russia. The allies, in consequence of this disaster, immediately commenced their retreat into Bohemia; and the French being too eager to profit by their success, had sent general Vandamme with about 30,000 men, into the mountains of that country to cut off their retreat. But on their arrival near Culm, they were assailed on all sides; and after a furious conflict, the whole army was nearly destroyed, and the commander with the whole of his staff were made prisoners. On the 6th of November, after the battle of Leipzig, marshal St. Cyr who remained in Dresden with a French force of 39,000 men, after a fruitless attempt to negotiate a retreat, was compelled to yield to an unconditional surrender. Prior to the spoliation by Prussia in 1756 Dresden contained about 65,000 inhabitants, from which period it progressively declined down to 45,000 in 1810, but since the restoration of peace in 1814, it has gradually increased, and in 1825 contained again a population of 54,000. In the vicinity are several fine gardens and public promenades, which serve to render Dresden one of the most agreeable abodes in the north of Europe. It is in the lat. of 51. 2. 50. N. and 13. 43. of W. long. 230 miles N. N. W. of Vienna, 240 N. N. E. of Munich, 100 S. by E. of Berlin, 190 E. of Cassel by way of Leipzig, from which it is distant 55 miles. See *Pilnitz* and *Saxon*.

Dreux, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire, with a considerable manufacture of cloth for the army. It is seated on the river Blaise, at the foot of a mountain, 48 m. W. by S. of Paris. It was burnt by Hen. II. of England, in 1186, taken by Hen. V. in 1421, and is farther celebrated for a battle fought in its neighbourhood, on the 18th of December 1562, between the army of the King of France and the protestants under the Prince of Conde, when the latter were defeated. It surrendered to Hen. IV. of France in 1593, and is now the seat of a prefect, with a pop. of 6,032 in 1825.

Drewnville, v. Cheshire Co. N. H. included in Walpole.

Driesen, a town of Brandenburg, in the New Mark, on an island, formed by the river Netze, near the Polish frontier, 20 miles E. of Landsberg.

Drifbor, t. Norway, in Drontheim; 46 m. E. Romsdal.

Driffield, Great, t. Eng., in the east Riding of Yorkshire, on a canal which joins the river Humber; 23 m. N. Hull, 30 E. York. Long. 0. 20. W. lat. 54. 6. N. Pop. 1,857. Here are manufactures of woollen and cotton, both lately introduced, and a weekly market on Thursday.

Drighlington, t. Eng., in the W. Riding of Yorkshire; 5 m. from Leeds. Pop. 1,355.

Drifo, a small island on the W. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Long. 17. 7. E. lat. 62. 28. N.

Drillo, or *Achates*, r. Sicily, in the valley of

Noto, which runs into the Mediterranean, 6 m. S. E. Terra Nuova.

Drinana Point, cape, Ireland, on N. coast of the bay of Donegal; 3 m. S. Killibegs.

Drin, or *Drinaw*, r. which rises in S. W. part of Servia, and runs into the Save, 32 m. W. Sabaoz.

Drinaza, r. Servia, which runs into the Save, 15 m. W. Sabaoz.

Dringenburg, t. Prussia. Minden; 6 m. E. S. E. Paderborn. Pop. 734.

Dringfort, t. Prussia; 9 m. N. E. Rastenburg.

Drino Nero, or *Black Drino*, or *Drilo*, r. E. Turkey, which rises in the lake near Akrida; joining the Drino Bianco, it takes the name of *Drino* only, and runs into the Adriatic; about 8 m. S. W. Alessio, forming a bay at its mouth, called the *Gulf of Drino*. It is navigable nearly 100 m. for large rafts.

Drissa, a town of Russia, in the government of Polotak, at the conflux of the Drissa with the Dwina, 20 m. W. N. W. of Polotak, and 272 S. of Petersburg.

Drista. See *Silistria*.

Drivastro, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, 20 m. N. E. of Dulcigno.

Drogheda, a seaport on the S. coast of Ireland, seated at the head of a bay on the banks of the river Boyne, which here divides the counties of Meath and Louth, Drogheda, being a town and county of itself, with a separate jurisdiction. It is a respectable town, and carries on a considerable trade in butter, grain, and coarse linens; the harbour is tolerably commodious, but its entrance is impeded for ships of large burthen by a bar. It is divided into three parishes; Oliver Cromwell took it by storm in 1649, and it was near here where the decisive battle was fought between the forces of William and James in 1691, when the latter were defeated. See *Boyna*. Drogheda is 24 m. N. of Dublin. Pop. in 1821, 18,300. It returns a member to the parliament of the United Kingdom.

Droitwich, a borough in Worcestershire. Here are famous salt springs, which were in great celebrity at the period of the Norman conquest; from these is made much peculiarly fine white salt. It is seated on the Salwarp, 7 m. N. N. E. of Worcester, and 116 W. N. W. of London. It is connected with the river Severn by a canal, 7 m. in length, and the Birmingham and Worcester canal runs at a short distance, and by this means the salt is distributed over all parts of the kingdom. Droitwich is divided into four parishes, and returns two members to parliament. Pop. in 1821, 2,176.

Drome, a Department of France, takes its appellation from the river Drome, which crosses it, bounded by the department of the Upper Alps, Lower Alps, and Vaucluse; the Rhone bounds it on the west. The country is high, full of mountains and valleys; the soil in many parts unproductive. Valence is the capital. Pop. 253,372. Protestants, 34,000.

Drome, or *Druna*, a r. of France, which rises near Valdrome, passes by Die, Pontaix, Saillans, Crest, Livron, &c., and falls into the Rhone about 11 m. S. Valence.

Dromo, a small island in the Grecian Archipelago. Long. 24. E. lat. 39. 28. N.

Dromore, a town and parish in the county of Down, Ireland; the town is a bishop's see, the palace of the prelate is a stately edifice. It is 20 m. W. by N. of Downpatrick, and 66 N. of Dublin, on the road to Belfast. Pop. of the town

in 1821, 1,861, and of the parish 12,769 more; there is another parish and town of the same name in the county of Tyrone. Pop. of the town 415, and of the parish 7,698.

Dromore, p.t. Lancaster Co. Pa.

Dronero, a town of Piedmont, at the foot of the Alps, on the river Maira, 15 m. S. S. W. of Saluzzo, and about the same distance W. by N. of Cuni. It contains 6 churches, and has a fine bridge across the river. Pop. about 6,500.

Drontheim, the most northerly of the four great dioceses of Norway, extending from the lat. of 62. 5. to 65. 20. N. being about 80 miles in mean breadth; it is intersected by several small streams, and the coast is indented with numerous inlets and bays, and flanked with numerous islands; although a dreary district, the industry of the inhabitants counteracts in a considerable degree the inhospitality of its position and climate. It is divided into 80 parishes containing a population of about 250,000, having considerably increased during the last and present century. The chief town of the same name is seated on a point of land, formed by a deep inlet, about 40 m. from the open sea, in the lat. of 63. 26. N. and 10. 22. of E. long., 253 m. N. E. of Bergen, about the same distance due N. of Christiana, and 360 N. W. of Stockholm. It was the residence of the ancient kings of Norway, and is now the principal trading town of the diocese, and exports a very considerable quantity of fir timber and deals, some pitch, tar, peltry, &c. It is the residence of the bishop of the diocese; the cathedral is a stately edifice; the houses are mostly built of wood, but the streets are commodious, and in the summer season this town is not an unpleasant residence. Pop. about 9,000.

Drosendorf, a town of Austria, with an ancient castle, seated on the Teyra, on the frontier of Moravia, 10 m. N. of Horn.

Drossen, a town of Brandenburg, in the New Mark, 14 m. S. E. of Custrin.

Drum, the name of two parishes in Ireland, one in the county of Mayo, and the other in Roscommon; there are also about thirty other parishes, and several villages in different parts of Ireland beginning with *Drum*, such as Drumara, Drumboe, Drummannon, &c. &c.

Drumsna, a town of Ireland, in the county of Leitrim, seated on the E. bank of the Shannon, 4 m. S. E. of Carrick, and 73 from Dublin, it is rather a neat town. Pop. in 1821, 606.

Drusenheim, a town of France in the department of Lower Rhine, seated on the Moselle, near the Rhine, 15 m. N. by E. of Strasburg.

Druses, a community of people in Syria, which had its origin in a fanatical persecution of a caliph of Egypt, against the Mahomedans. About the beginning of the 11th century, the caliph and his prophet (a native of Persia), both met a violent death, and such of their disciples (the Druses) as adhered to their tenets, fled for a refuge to the mountains of Lebanon, and Antilibanus; from whence they successively made war against the Crusaders, the Sultans of Aleppo, the Mamelukes and Turks; they were effectually subdued by Amurath III. in 1588, who imposed a regular tribute upon them, appointing an emir or chief whom he invested with executive power, and held him responsible for the payment of the tribute. This organization, however, the Druses soon turned against the Turks, with whom they have since been involved in repeated conflicts with alternate success; they still maintain a nominal inde-

pendence, occupying about 70 miles of coast from Saïde the ancient Sidon, to Gebail or Djebail Bairut or Berat (*which see*) being their chief station. Their number is estimated at about 120,000, all the males being trained to arms. Their language is the Arabic; and they now appear to have but little religion of any kind, praying indifferently in Christian churches or Turkish mosques.

Dryburg, or *Driburg*, a town in the Prussian States, seated near the source of a stream, falling into the Weser, in the principality of Paderborn; it is pleasantly located and distinguished for its baths; 10 m. E. of the town of Paderborn.

Dryden, p.t. Tomkins Co. N. Y. Pop. 5,206.

Duanesburgh, p.t. Schenectady Co. N. Y. Pop. 2,837.

Dublin, a maritime and fertile county on the E. coast of Ireland, being about 30 miles in extreme length, and 13 in mean breadth. Its capital a city of the same name is the capital of all Ireland, and in extent of population and architectural display is the second city of the British dominions in Europe, but in other respects inferior to either Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, or Edinburgh. For divisions, extent of superficies, population, &c. of the county of Dublin. See *Ireland*.

Dublin City, the capital of Ireland, is seated on the banks of the river Liffey, at its entrance into a bay of about 40 square miles in surface. The city lies up the river, about a mile from the bay, which is much more remarkable for its picturesque beauty on either side than for its navigable uses. This bay has been compared, rather idly, by some person in the first instance, with that of Naples; and after him, still more idly, by a thousand others. It forms a vast semicircular basin about eight miles in diameter, perilous on its shallows and breakers; which are, however, counteracted by a long and massive central mole running into it, with a lighthouse at its extremity, and two piers on either side at its entrance. A bold peninsular promontory, called the hill of Howth, shelters it on the north, having a range of lowlands from its base skirting the sea, luxuriantly wooded and varied, exhibiting here and there, a church, a mansion, or a pretty villa: whilst, on the south, it is bordered, at a short distance, by the picturesque and beautiful range of hills called the Wicklow mountains.

Dublin resembles the cities to be met on the continent much more than those of England, in the frequent juxtaposition of magnificence and meanness. The late Mr. Curran compared it to a man with a new coat over a dingy under dress. Its square area of about two miles and a half contains more noble edifices, wretched habitations, and public charities, than will be found within the same compass elsewhere. It is in form a rectangle, divided by the river into two nearly equal parts. We will suppose the spectator in the open space called College-green, on the left bank of the river and eastern side of the city. Looking eastward, he beholds the Bank of Ireland, formerly the parliament house, on his left; and the University immediately facing him, with a bronze equestrian statue of king William between.

The Bank of Ireland presents a noble, simple, and really classic mass of Grecian architecture. Its principal front is a grand Ionic colonnade, 147 feet long, resting on an elevated plane, reached by a flight of steps.

The front of the University, at a right angle with the Bank, is a long and florid Corinthian façade; the central columns surmounted by a pedi-

ment, and the whole terminated by Corinthian pavilions, with coupled pilasters of the same order. An octagonal vestibule, with the museum on the right, leads from the town into the first of three squares, which is built of hewn stone, and contains three principal buildings;—the chapel, presenting a beautiful Corinthian colonnade, on the left; the theatre or examination-hall on the right, exactly corresponding; and beyond this square, on the left hand, forming the smaller side of a rectangle, with a simple pilastered front, the hall in which the fellows and students of the whole university dine. The library, though inferior to to many others in the number of volumes, is one of the most complete and precious in Europe; containing rich materials of bibliography. It consists of two compartments; the ancient library of the university, entered at one end, and presenting a long and noble vista, with, on either side, a gallery and balustrade above. The books are admirably arranged in stalls beneath. At the remote end is a handsome pavilion, containing the Fagel library, a gem in its kind, once the family library of the Fagels, Grand Pensionaries of Holland, and purchased by the university. There is, again, archbishop Usher's library, left by him to the university, of which he was the founder,—containing many books noted and commented on with his own hand. There is, lastly, a collection of valuable, or at least curious, manuscripts, Persian, Arabic, Chinese, and Irish. Graduates of the university only, as in the Bodleian, have the privilege of reading; but studious strangers are admitted, upon a proper introduction to the provost and board. The chapel and theatre were built from the designs of sir W. Chambers; the latter contains a monumental marble group in memory of provost Baldwin, full of grace, sentiment, and beauty, and not sufficiently appreciated or known. There are also some mediocre portraits, including one of Swift, in whom, by the way, his Dublin alma mater could discover only ill nature and incapacity. The spectator returns to his former place, goes up Dame-street, and meets at its extremity on the left hand the Royal Exchange, on an elevated site, a quadrangle of which the principal façade presents a Corinthian portico surmounted by Corinthian pilasters and a balustrade, over which is visible the summit of the dome. The interior is a rotunda formed by twelve fluted Corinthian columns, and richly stuccoed. Immediately to the left is the Castle, the residence of the vice-regal court. The upper castle-yard or court is a quadrangle, with an Ionic structure crowned with a Corinthian tower and cupola, from which the vice-regal flag waves; and on the opposite side a colonnade leads to the vice-regal apartments. In the lower chapel-yard is observed a Gothic chapel built by a living architect of Dublin: it is a very graceful specimen of the pointed Gothic.

Crossing the river to the north side, the Law Courts present themselves; a noble edifice, ill-placed on a low site, looking immediately over the river: it is a modern building, the first stone having been laid by the duke of Rutland, lord lieutenant, in 1786. The whole façade is 450 feet, with a central portico of Corinthian columns surmounted by a pediment, and allegorical statues over these,—the wings connected in a right line with the front by arched screen walls with areas behind. The hall a circular area, lighted from the top and surmounted by a dome with a mosaic ceiling, is paced round and round, or occupied in

groups, by barristers, attorneys, and strangers, while business is proceeding in the several courts which are in the periphery of the hall. Returning on the same side, and descending with the river, Sackville-street, a spacious and even noble avenue, opens on the left. At about half its length appears Nelson's pillar, a heavy column, placed in its centre, with a perverseness of absurdity rarely seen to break a fine and complete view. The new Post-office, a fine building, with an Ionic fluted portico surmounted by a pediment and several allegorical figures, is in this street immediately near Nelson's pillar; and at the remote end another handsome mass of buildings, comprises the Lying-in Hospital and Rotunda Assembly-rooms. A little further on are the King's Inns, comprising the record-office and prerogative court; a recent edifice, with much of architectural and well-executed sculptural ornament. Having retraced his steps to the river, and followed its course a short way, the observer beholds the Custom-house, with its principal front nearly at the water's edge—its centre a Doric portico, supporting an entablature and frieze rather too ornamental, with various allegorical groups single figures,—and a noble dome, supported by columns and surmounted at its vertex by a colossal statue of Hope,—placed there most inauspiciously,—for all idea of customs or commerce has been abandoned even in expectancy, and the building receives another destination. Crossing again to the left bank or south side of the town, the spectator should halt for a moment on Carliale-bridge to view Sackville-street,—unfortunately broken and disfigured by Nelson's pillar, but adorned by its own breadth and elegance,—the portico of the Post-office, and the Rotunda in the distance; the south front of the Custom-house, and a noble line of walled quays, over an innavigable river flowing into a bay without ships; Westmoreland-street, with on either side a portico of the bank and a pavilion of the university; and d'Olier-street, with the Dublin Library, and a view of the front of the new square of Trinity-college. A little further on to the south is the theatre, a handsome building, and adapted to its purposes, built in 1821 by Mr. Henry Harris, whose name is honourably associated with the English drama.

There are in Dublin five squares; three on the south and two on the north side of the river; of which one, called Stephen's-green, may be called magnificent, from its space, ornament, and edifices. The river is crossed by seven bridges within the city, all, with one exception, modern and well built, and one of them of cast iron. Sarah's bridge, so called from Sarah, countess of Westmoreland, who laid the first stone in 1791, is about a mile above the city; consisting of a single arch, beautifully constructed and of very picturesque effect.

Dublin is an archiepiscopal see, and is singular in the United Kingdom as having two cathedrals, both of which are more interesting for their antiquity and monumental associations than for their architecture. St. Patrick's cathedral, founded in 1190, but commenced in its present form in 1370, is a Gothic structure, beautiful only for its arched stuccoed ceiling; and containing, among many other monuments, that of Jonathan Swift, dean of St. Patrick's, "one who loved virtue, liberty, and his country; and here only released from the torture of his honest indignation."

Christ-church cathedral, founded, it is stated,

in 1038, but constructed successively some centuries later, is a dilapidated Gothic edifice, containing some interesting monuments: among them that of earl Strongbow, the first English invader of Ireland. There are, besides the two cathedrals, nineteen churches and two chapels of ease; of which few are deserving of particular notice. St. Andrew's is a vain and unfinished attempt after the church of the Rotunda at Rome. St. Werburgh's exhibits the Ionic, Corinthian, and composite, in its facade; and contains the remains, but not the monument, of lord Edward Fitzgerald. St. George's is a modern edifice, with a handsome Ionic fluted portico and a light and lofty steeple.

There are in Dublin twenty Roman Catholic chapels. The metropolitan chapel, built by subscription, and begun in 1816, is in the best taste, — a large edifice, with a simple but majestic Doric portico, resting on an elevated plane, approached by a flight of steps, and sustaining a marble pediment. The places of worship for dissenting non-catholic congregations are also very numerous, and exceed, in proportion, the number in any other part of the United Kingdom. There are about a hundred public hospitals, and other benevolent institutions and private associations, for the relief, protection, reformation, and education of the poor.

Dublin contains one public and two large subscription libraries; the Dublin Society, for purposes of science and art; the royal Irish academy, and several others. Literature, however, in Dublin is rather an accessory accomplishment than a profession: there is no authorship, no publishing trade. The university sends forth well educated and disciplined generations, but does no more: the junior fellows are occupied with the "crambre repetita" of public and private lectures, and other academic duties, whilst the senior fellows live in opulence and learned ease.

The medical and surgical schools are well supplied with professors and all the other means of knowledge,—much frequented, and in high repute. Several attempts have been made in Dublin, but without success, to establish a school of art: men conscious of their genius, or who have proved it, migrate to London. From these may be singled out, without distinguishing invidiously, the president of the royal academy in London (Mr. Shee,) and Mr. Mulready.

The chief manufactures of Dublin are, what are called Irish poplins, tabinets, silks, cottons, woollens, and hardware,—of which last the extent does not at all equal the excellence.

Dublin occupies a square area of about 2 m. and a half. It is distant 102 m. from Belfast, 95 from Waterford, 122 from Limerick, and 156 from Cork. Lat. 53. 21. N. Long. 6. 0. 15. W. Pop. 200,000.

Dublin, p.t. Cheshire Co. N. H. 70 m. fr. Boston. Pop. 1,218. Also towns in Huntington, Bedford, Philadelphia and Montgomery Cos. Pa., Laurens Co. Geo. and Franklin Co. Ohio.

Dubois, a county of Indiana. Pop. 1,774. Fortersville is the chief town.

Dubro, a town of Russian Poland in the province of Volhynia, seated on the banks of a branch of the Przypiec, near the frontier of Galicia; it was formerly celebrated for its great annual fair. It is 24 miles S. E. of Lucko. Pop. about 6,500, chiefly Jews.

Duddington, a pleasant village on the S. side of Edinburgh, Scotland.

Duderstadt, a town of Germany, in the territory of Eichsfeld, 18 miles E. of Gottingen. Pop. about 4,000.

Dudley, a town of Worcestershire, Eng., insulated in the county of Stafford, 10 miles W. by N. of Birmingham, and 128 from London. It is a place of antiquity, having the remains of a castle, built about the year 700; the neighbourhood abounds in coal, iron, and limestone, and the town participates largely in the manufactures of the district; having about 20 establishments for the manufacture of nails, anvils, vices, tracery, and other heavy iron work; 10 other establishments for the manufacture of fenders and fire irons, 5 glass houses, and two other establishments for glass cutting; 3 malt and coffee mill makers, 20 malt ing houses, &c. &c. It has two churches, that of St. Thomas, recently rebuilt, is a beautiful structure with a lofty spire. The pop. which in 1801, was only 10,107, and in 1811, 13,925, in 1821 had increased to 18,211.

Dudley, a town in Worcester county, Massachusetts near the frontier of Connecticut, 20 m. S. of Worcester. Pop. 2,155.

Duffel, a town of the Netherlands, a few m. N. of Malines. Pop. about 3,000.

Duisburg, a town of Prussia in Cleves.

Duke of York Island, an island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by commodore Byron, in 1765, lying N. of the Friendly islands. Long. 172. 30. W. lat. 7. 56. S.

Duke of York Island, an island in the Pacific Ocean, lying between New Britain and New Ireland, so named by captain Carteret, in 1767. The natives go entirely naked; are stout, well made, and of a light copper colour; their hair is woolly, but they dress it with grease and powder, and make it hang straight. Their huts are made chiefly of bamboo, and placed under the shade of cocoa-nut trees, with a fence before them, within which the plantain, banana, yam, sugar-cane, &c are cultivated. The island produces, besides the plants above-mentioned, betel-nuts, mangoes, bread-fruit, and guavas. Here are also dogs, hogs, poultry, and some spices. The nutmeg was seen by captain Hunter, who anchored in Port Hunter bay, in this island, in 1791. Long. 151. 20. E. lat 4. 7. S.

Duke's County, in Massachusetts. See *Martha's Vineyard*.

Dulas, a village of Wales in the isle of Anglesey, 10 m. N. W. of Beaumaris. It stands on the Irish sea at the mouth of a river of the same name; and is much frequented on account of the corn and butter trade, and for fern-sakes and kelp. Pop. in 1821, 220.

* * There are several small rivers in different parts of Wales, named *Dulas*, and also a village in Herefordshire.

Dulcigno, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, seated at the mouth of the river Boina, 15 m. S. W. of Scutari, *which see*. Long. 18. 56. E. lat. 42. 23. N. Pop. about 8,000.

Duleek, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Meath, formerly the see of a bishop, but now an inconsiderable place. It is seated near the S. bank of the river Boyne, 3 m. S. W. of Drogheda, and 21 N. by W. of Dublin. Pop. of the town in 1821, 1,030, and of the parish 2,668 more.

Dulken, a town of the Prussian states, lying about midway between the Rhine and the Maese, 20 m. N. by W. of Juliers. Pop. about 4,000.

Dull, an extensive parish in the highlands of Scotland, in the county of Perth, about 30 m. in

length, by 12 broad; it is intersected by the military road, from Sterling to Inverness, it contains a village of the same name on the N. bank of Loch Tay. Pop. of the parish in 1801, 4,055, and in 1821, 4,508.

Dulmen, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, 14 m. S. W. of Munster. Pop. about 1,800.

Dulcorton, a town in Somersetshire, Eng. with manufactures of coarse woolen cloths and blankets. It is seated near the Ex, 20 m. S. of Minehead, and 165 W. by S. of London. Pop. in 1821, 1,027.

Dulwich, a beautifully sequestered village in Surrey, 4 m. S. of London. It is famous for a college, founded by Edward Alleyn a comedian, called the college of God's Gift; to which is attached a gallery containing a beautiful collection of paintings; the village is seated in a vale. Pop. included with Camberwell, *which see*.

Dumaring, a town of the island of Borneo, on the E. coast. Long. 117. 30. E., lat. 2. 10. N.

Dumbarton, County of, sometimes called Dumbarton, formerly Lennox, formed a narrow strip of territory between the lowlands and highlands of Scotland, extending W. from near the Frith of Forth, for about 25 miles to the mouth of the Clyde, and then N. for about 25 miles more between Loch Long and Loch Lomond, the mean breadth not exceeding 5 miles; the grand canal from the Clyde to the Forth runs along the E. part of the county, which is divided into 12 parishes: the principal towns and villages are Cumbernald and Kirkintilloch in the E. part; Kirkpatrick, Killpatrick, Dumbarton, Cardross, Bonhill, and Kilmarnock in the centre; and Roseneath, Row, Lup, and Aroquhar in the N. The cotton manufacture is carried on in the central part of the county, and illicit distillation in the N.

Dumbarton, the chief town of the preceding county, is a royal burgh, seated on the N. bank, of the Clyde, at the junction of the Leven, the outlet of Loch Lomond; on a point of land formed by the junction of the two rivers is a castle, occupying a very commanding position, and formerly deemed the key of the pasturage between the lowlands on the W., as well as commanding the navigation of the Clyde. The town consists principally of one long street, in the form of a crescent, parallel with the Leven; over which is a handsome bridge of five arches. It has a handsome church, with a lofty spire erected at the close of the last century. Its principal manufacture is glass; a portion of the inhabitants are employed in the cotton manufacture in connexion with Glasgow. It has a convenient port for small vessels, and a quay, but no custom house, being included in the port of Greenock. It is 12 miles W. N. W. of Glasgow. Pop. in 1801, 2,541, and in 1821, 3,481.

Dumboos, or *Domboos*, a salt lake on the north frontier of Bournou, in the interior of North Africa, from whence much salt is carried to Agades and other parts of western Africa; there is a considerable town of the same name on the W. side of the lake, which is S. of the Tropic of Cancer, in the long. of 21. 50. E.

Dumfries, a county of the S. of Scotland, being about 65 miles in extreme length from E. to W., and 30 in mean breadth its superficial area being 1,006 square miles; it is bounded on the N. by the counties of Ayr, Lanark, Peebles, Selkirk, and Roxburg, and E. S. E. by the English border, W. S. W. by Kirkcudbrightshire, and S. by the Solway Frith: is intersected from N. to S. by

three considerable rivers, abundant in salmon and trout, viz. the Nith, Annan, and Esk, all running from the N. into Solway Frith, and is divided into 44 parishes, including four royal burghs, viz. Dumfries, Annan, Lochmaber, and Sanquhar. A great part of this county is mountainous, over-spread with heath, well stocked with game, and affording pasturage to numerous herds of sheep and black cattle, which are driven into England, in great numbers; the valleys watered by the three rivers before mentioned, and the coast bordering on the Frith, are fertile both in pasture and tillage; the mountains in the N. W. part of the county contain a bed of rich lead ore, yielding a small portion of silver; coals and lime abound over the greater part of the county, and on the English border both copper and iron have been found; the county also contains a vein of antimony, and two mineral springs. It has no manufactures of importance.

Dumfries, a royal burgh, and chief town of the preceding county, seated on the E. bank of the river Nith, where that river forms the boundary between the counties of Dumfries and Kirkcudbright, and about 7 miles above its entrance into Solway Frith. Dumfries is a port of entry, but its external commerce is inconsiderable (except coastwise); it derives its chief importance from being the assize town for the county of Kirkcudbright as well as for Dumfries, and from being the seat of the commissary and sheriff court and of the Presbytery and Synod, while the agreeableness of its locality renders it the focus of gaiety and fashion for all the S. W. part of Scotland. It has 2 bridges over the Nith, one of them ancient, the other modern and elegant, 2 churches, a catholic chapel, and 4 dissenting places of worship. Its other public buildings are the town house, guild-hall, infirmary, house of correction and lunatic asylum; Dumfries is 38 m. W. N. W. of Carlisle, 75 S. W. of Edinburgh, 79 S. S. E. of Glasgow, and 80 E. N. E. of Port Patrick. Pop. in 1801, 7,288, and 1821, 11,052. It is the place of interment of Burns. *Dummer*, t. Coos Co. N. H., 20 m. fr. Lancaster. Pop. 65.

Dun, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, on the river Meuse, 15 m. N. N. W. of Verdun.

Dun le Roi, a town of France, in the department of Cher, on the river Auron, 15 m. S. of Bourges.

Dunamunda, a town of Russia, in the government of Riga. It formerly belonged to the duchy of Courland, but was taken by the Swedes in their wars with the Poles. In 1700 it was taken by the Poles, and retaken the next year by Charles XII. In 1710 it was taken by Peter the Great. It is situate at the mouth of the Dwina, 15 m. N. W. of Riga, to which it is the outport, and 20 N. of Mittau. Long. 23. 41. E., lat. 57. 5. N.

Dunaburgh, a town of Russia, in the government of Vitepsk, seated on the E. bank of the Dwina, about 100 m. above Riga. The Russians formed extensive entrenchments near this place in 1812, but abandoned them on the approach of the French towards Moscow. Pop. about 6,000.

Dunbar, p.t. Fayette Co. Pa.

Dunbar, a town of Haddingtonshire, on the S. E. coast of Scotland, seated on the shore of a bay opening in the German Ocean, the harbour, defended by a battery, is difficult of access, but safe and commodious when attained. It is a port of entry, but its foreign commerce is in-

considerable; it has a yard for ship-building, a ropery, soap work, one or two iron foundries; exports a considerable quantity of corn to the London market, and the inhabitants in the season pursue the herring fishery with much industry. Here was anciently a castle, now in ruins, which stood on a rock, and before the use of artillery, was deemed impregnable. Under the rock are two natural arches, through which the tide flows; and between the harbour and the castle, is a stratum of vast basaltic columns of red stone, interspersed with veins of jasper. Dunbar is distinguished in various periods of Scottish history through several centuries, and was formerly deemed of much greater importance than at present. It was created a royal burgh about the middle of the 14th century. The parish extends for about 9 m. along the coast, and in 1801 contained a pop. of 3,951, and in 1821, 5,272. It is 27 m. E. of Edinburgh, and 29 N. W. of Berwick on Tweed. Lat. 56. N. and 2. 30. of W. long.

Dunbarton, p.t. Merrimack Co. N. H. 65 m. fr. Boston. Pop. 1,067.

Dunblane, or *Dumblane*, a town of Scotland in Perthshire, formerly a bishop's see, with a magnificent cathedral; it is 6 m. N. of Stirling. Pop. in 1821, 3,135.

Duncansby, or *Dungisby Head*, the extreme N. E. point of Great Britain, in the lat. of 58. 40. N. and 3. 8. of W. long.

Duncannon, p.v. Barnwell Dis. S. C.

Dunchurch, a village in Warwickshire, Eng. 80 m. N. W. of London on the mail coach road to Liverpool and to Holyhead, by Birmingham, which makes it a place of great intercourse; it derives its name from its situation on the border of what was formerly an extensive heath, called *Dunsmore* heath, celebrated for a legendary tale of a cow of enormous size, which roamed upon it.

Dundalk, a parish and town on the E. coast of Ireland, in the county of Louth, and of which it is the assize and chief town. The town is seated at the mouth of a small river, falling into a bay of the same name. It participates largely in the linen manufacture, and is distinguished for a manufacture of fine cambrics, established in 1737. It has a custom house, and an elegant town hall, and other public buildings. Pop. in 1821, 9,256, and the parish 3,096 more. It is 18 m. N. of Drogheda, and 12 S. of Newry. It returns a member to the parliament of the United Kingdom.

Dundee, a seaport of Scotland, seated at the S. extremity of Angus, or Forfarshire, on the N. shore of the Frith of Tay, which forms a convenient and commodious harbour for ships of large burthen. Next to Edinburgh and Glasgow, Dundee is the most manufacturing and commercial town in Scotland; independent of its extensive coasting trade, it imports a large quantity of flax and other products direct from the Baltic, and employs several ships in the Greenland whale fishery. Its manufactures consist of sail-cloth, cotton, bagging, osenaburgs and other heavy linen fabrics, and coloured sewing threads. The town consists of 4 principal streets, diverging from a square in the centre; the public buildings are a town house, trades hall, infirmary, orphan and lunatic asylum, 3 churches, and a theatre. Dundee was erected into a royal burgh in 1165, and has been exposed to the repeated ravages of the contending parties which have prevailed in Scotland since that period; the

last time it suffered from such cause was in the time of Cromwell, when it was taken by assault and given up to pillage by the troops under general Monk, who shared 260 a man from the booty they obtained. It is 22 m. E. of Perth, and 42 N. E. of Edinburgh. Lat. 56. 27. N. and 3. 3. of W. long. Pop. in 1801, 26,064, and in 1821, 30,575.

Dundonald, a village S. of Irvine, in Ayrshire, Scotland, abounding in excellent coal. The cotton manufacture is also carried on in the villages. Pop. in 1801, 1,240, and in 1821, 2,482.

Dunfermline, a royal burgh of Scotland, in Fifeshire, seated near the S. W. extremity of the county about 3 m. from the north shore of the Frith of Forth. It is celebrated for its once magnificent abbey, which fell a prey to the plundering army of Edward I., and as the place of interment of Malcolm Canmore, the founder of the abbey; 7 other Scottish monarchs, 5 queens, and several of the most eminent persons who figure in the Scottish history. Dunfermline has been celebrated in latter times for its extensive manufacture of fine linen, and still ranks among the most important manufacturing towns of Scotland. The town is well built on an eminence, and commands some beautiful prospects of the surrounding country; its public buildings consists of a town house, an elegant guildhall, &c. It is 17 m. W. of Edinburgh. Pop. in 1801, 9,980, and in 1821, 13,681.

Dungannon, a town of Ireland, in the S. E. part of the county of Tyrone. It returns a member to the parliament of the United Kingdom. It is 11 m. N. by W. of Armagh, and 73 from Dublin. Pop. in 1821, 3,243.

Dungarvon, a town of Ireland, seated at the head of a bay, in the county of Waterford; although the harbour is safe and convenient, it is not a port of entry, its principal trade consists of potatoes and fish, for the Dublin market. It returns a member to the parliament of the United Kingdom, and is frequented in the summer season for sea bathing; the principal object of the town is the ruin of an ancient castle, 17 m. W. by S. of Waterford, in the lat of 52. 2. N. and 7. 35. of W. long. Pop. in 1821, 5,105.

Dungeness, a celebrated promontory forming the S. E. point of the county of Kent, Eng. at the entrance into the straits of Dover; the lighthouse is in the lat. of 50. 55. 1. N. and 0. 57. 48. of E. long.

Dunkeld, a town of the highlands of Scotland, seated on the N. bank of the river Tay, in a delightfully romantic part of the county of Perth.—It was the capital of ancient Caledonia; and at an early period a Pictish king founded here a monastery of Culdees, which was converted into a bishopric by David I. in 1130, and for a length of time held the first rank in Scotland. The choir of the cathedral is still entire, and serves for the parish church. At a more recent period it was much frequented as a place of fashionable retreat, and for obtaining goat's whey; but this practice has ceased. The town and surrounding country is claimed by the Duke of Argyll, as his exclusive property, and as such, he has converted the whole of the adjacent vicinity to his own immediate profit and gratification; here is an elegant bridge of 7 arches over the Tay. Dunkeld is the chief market town of the highlands; it is 15 miles N. of Perth, on the line of the military road to fort Augustus and Inverness. Pop. in 1821, 1,364.

Dunford, a township in Greene Co. Pa.

Dunkirk, a seaport of France, in the department of Nord. It was taken from the Spaniards by the English and French in 1658, and put into the hands of the English, but sold to the French by Charles II. in 1662. Louis XIV. made it one of the best fortified ports in the kingdom; but all the works are demolished, and the basins filled up, in consequence of the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713. The French afterwards resumed the works; but they were ordered to be demolished at the peace of 1763. They continued thus till the peace of 1793, when the works were again resumed; and the next year it was declared a free port. The English attempted to besiege this place in 1793, but were obliged to retire with loss. Dunkirk is divided into the old and new town, is well built, has a spacious market place, and an elegant modern built church; as a seaport it is now but of little note. It is the seat of a prefect, and in 1825 contained a population of 23,012; 16 m. E. by N. of Calais.

Dunkirk, p.v. King and Queen Co. Va.

Dunlapville, p.v. Union Co. Indiana.

Dunleary See *Kingstown*.

Dunmow a corporate town in Essex, Eng. It is seated on a hill, 13 m. N. N. W. of Chelmsford, and 38 N. E. of London. Pop. in 1831, 2,400.

Dunmow, Little, a village 2 miles from Dunmow. It had once a monastery, built in 1103, and part of the priory now forms the parish church. This place is famous for the tenure of its manor; namely, that whatever married couple will go to the priory, and swear they have not repented of their marriage, within a year and a day after it took place, shall receive a fitch of bacon.

Dunnet Head, an extensive promontory of Scotland, in the county of Caithness. Its N. extremity, in the Pentland frith, is the most northern point of Great Britain. Long. 3. 29. W. lat. 58. 42. N. It gives name to a bay on the west; on the E. shore of which is a village of the same name. See *Thurso*.

Dunnoe, a cape in the English channel, on the S. E. side of the Isle of Wight. Long. 1. 12. W. lat. 50. 37. N.

Dunnsbury, p.v. Lyeomg Co. Pa.

Dunse, a town of Scotland, the largest in Berwickshire. Here is a woollen manufacture, and a celebrated mineral well, similar to that of Tumbidge in England. It is situate under a hill, near the river Whiteadder, 14 m. W. of Berwick, and 40 E. S. E. of Edinburgh; it is distinguished as the birth place of *Joannes Duns Scotus*, in 1274. Pop. in 1821, 3,773.

Dunsinane, or *Dunsinane*, a hill, 6 miles N. E. of Perth, in Scotland, 1,024 feet above the level of the sea; immortalized by Shakspeare, in his drama of Macbeth.

Dunstable, a town in Bedfordshire, Eng. It is of great antiquity, having been ruined by the Danes, and restored by Henry I., who made it a borough, but no members were ever sent to parliament. The church is the remainder of a priory, and opposite to it is a farm house, once a royal palace. Dunstable consists principally of one long street, and is celebrated for its manufactures of straw for bonnets, &c. It is seated on the verge of a range of chalk hills, which extend across the counties of Bedford, Buckingham, and Oxford; and large quantities of larks, are caught in its vicinity, and sent to the London market.

It is 33 miles N. N. W. of London. Pop. in 1831, 1,831.

• *Dunstable*, p.t. Hilleborough Co. N. H. on the Merrimack, 34 m. from Boston. Pop. 2,417.

Dunstable, p.t. Middlesex Co. Mass. 25 m. N. W. of Boston. Pop. 593. Also a township in Lycoming Co. Pa.

Dunstanville, p.v. Edgefield Dis. S. C.

Dunstaffnage, a castle of Scotland in Argyleshire, one of the first seats of the Pictish and Scottish monarchs. Here was long preserved the famous stone, used as the coronation seat of the Scottish monarchs, which was removed to Scone by Kenneth II., and thence by Edward I., in 1296, to Westminster abbey, where it now remains as an appendage to the coronation chair. Some of the ancient regalia still continue in the castle; and near it is a small roofless chapel, of elegant architecture, where several of the kings of Scotland are said to be interred. It stands on a promontory, almost insulated, at the entrance of Loch Etive, 24 m. N. W. of Inverary.

Dunster, a town in Somersetshire, Eng. It has a castle, on a steep knoll; and at one corner of the terrace is an ancient turret, supposed to be part of the original castle, built in the time of William I. A priory stood on the N. W. side of the castle, part of which now serves for the parish church. It stands on the edge of a vale, near the Bristol channel, 20 m. N. W. of Taunton, and 161 W. of London. Pop. 895.

Dunwich, a borough in Suffolk, Eng. It was formerly a bishop's see, and had many churches which have been swallowed up by the sea. The remains of two churches and a palace are the only marks left of its former greatness. It is seated at the top of a loose cliff 24 miles S. of Yarmouth, and 100 N. of London; it returns 2 members to parliament. Pop. in 1821, 200.

• • There are numerous other towns and villages in England, the names of which begin with *Dun*, a Saxon word signifying a down or level place, or country. There are also a number more in Ireland, and Scotland, but none that merit any particular mention.

Duplin, an interior county in the S. E. part of the state of North Carolina, watered by the N. E. branch of cape Fear river. Pop. 11,373. Kenansville is the chief town.

Dupreenville, Northampton Co. Va.

Duguella, r province of Morocco, about 80 m. long and 60 broad, exceedingly fertile in corn and pasture.

Durance, a river in the S. E. of France, which is formed near Briançon, of the rivulets Dure and Ance, and flows by Embrun, Tallard, Sisteron, Monasque, Cavaillon, and Avignon, into the Rhone.

Durango, a town of Spain, in Biscay, 14 m. S. E. of Bilbao.

Durango, one of the 15 new divisions of Mexico, extended from the lat. of 24. to 32. N. comprising the greater portion of the late province of New-Biscay, intersected from S. to N. by the main ridge of the Andes. Its superficial area is computed at 129,247 square miles, and in 1803 contained a population of 159,700. The chief town of the same name, is seated near the S. end of the province in the lat. of 24. 10. N. and 104. of W. long. at an elevation of 6,854 feet above the level of the sea. It is about 530 miles N. W. of the city of Mexico. Pop. about 12,000.

Durazzo, a town of European Turkey, capital of Albania, and a Greek archbishop's see. It has

a ruined fortress, and a good harbour on the gulf of Venice, 50 m. N. of Alvona. Long. 19. 36. E. lat. 41. 25. N. Pop. about 5,000.

Durbunga, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar, near the Gogary, 50 m. N. E. of Patna.

Durbuy, a town of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg, seated on the Ourthe, 25 m. S. by W. of Liege, and about the same distance E. by S. of Namur.

Duren, or *Deuren*, a town of the Prussian states of the Rhine, on the E. bank of the Roer, in the duchy of Juliers, 15 m. E. of Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. about 4,700.

Durham, a maritime county, on the N. E. coast of England, bounded on the S. and S. W. by the river Tees, which divides it from Yorkshire; the western extremity of the county juts upon Westmoreland and Cumberland, and the rivers Derwent and Tyne divide it from Northumberland on the N.; the line of the coast from the mouth of the Tees to the Tyne, is about 32 miles, but in its extreme extent from N. to S. the distance is 36 miles, and from E. to W. about 40 miles; being, however of a triangular form, its superficial area does not exceed 1,061 square miles. All the W. part of the county is mountainous, some of the peaks rising upwards of 2,000 feet above the level of the sea: from these mountains rises the river Wear, which by its circuitous course and collateral streams, waters all the interior parts of the county. The chief characteristic of this county, is the coal mines, which yield about two million tons annually, chiefly for the supply of London, and the E. and S. E. parts of England. The river and coasts abound in salmon and other excellent fish, while the E. and S. E. parts of the county yield a surplus of agricultural produce, both in grain and cattle: it owns also a considerable extent of shipping, employed chiefly in the conveyance of its coal, the value of which, including the freight and its supply of agricultural produce, together with some lead, iron, and mill-stones, constitute an exchangeable amount, exceeding £1,000,000 per annum. The principal towns besides the capital of the same name, are Stockton, Darlington, and Bernard castle, on the N. bank of the Tees; Gateshead, and South Shields on the S. bank of the Tyne; Monk Wearmouth, Bishop's Wearmouth, and Sunderland, at the mouth of the Wear; Bishop's Auckland, Chester-le-Street, &c. in the interior.

Durham City, the chief place, and capital of the preceding county, is seated on the banks of the river Wear, about the centre of the county, on the line of the great high road from London to Edinburgh, 10 miles from the sea in a direct line, about 20 from the mouth of the Wear by the course of the stream, 14 from the Tyne at Newcastle, 19 from the Tees at Darlington, 242 in a meridional line, and 255 by the line of road N. by W. of London. It was created a bishop's see, by a king of Northumberland prior to the conquest, who out of devotion conferred the whole county of Durham upon St. Cuthbert, a monk of Landisfarne, its first bishop, and his successors for ever. This grant was confirmed by William the Norman Conqueror, who constituted it a principality, or county palatine; hence the county is sometimes designated the principality of Durham; and the revenue of the see justifies the appellation, it being the richest in England. The cathedral was founded towards the close of the 11th century, and is a magnificent edifice, upwards of 400 feet in length, seated on

an eminence 80 feet above the surface of the river; the principal tower is 214 feet in height. Besides the cathedral there are six other churches, three of them fine edifices, two Roman catholic, and several dissenting places of worship. Durham has also a stately castle, founded by William the Norman, now the bishop's palace, and several public buildings more immediately belonging to the city; while the goal, house of correction, courts and governor's house for county purposes, have all been recently rebuilt in a handsome style. There are three bridges over the river; and on the whole, the city of Durham presents a very interesting and imposing aspect and is celebrated in several pages of English history. It returns two members to parliament; market on Thursday; it has no manufacture of importance. Pop. in 1801, 7,530, and in 1821, 9,822.

Durham, p.t. Stafford Co. N. H. 11 m. fr. Portsmouth. Pop. 1,606. Also a p.t. Cumberland Co. Me. Pop. 1,731. Also a p.t. Middlesex Co. Conn. Pop. 1,116. Also a p.t. Green Co. N. Y. Pop. 3,039. Also a township of Bucks Co. Pa.

Durkheim, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine; seated on the river Hardt, 17 m. S. W. of Worms.

Durkheim, or *Turkheim*, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, where the French gained a victory over the Austrians in 1675. It is 4 m. N. W. of Colmar.

Durlach, a town Suabia, capital of Baden-Durlach, with a castle. It was formerly the seat of government of the grand Duke of Baden, who transferred his residence to Carlsruhe, since the peace of 1814. Here are manufactures of porcelain, cloth, and stuffs. It is seated on the Gieszen, 15 miles N. N. E. of Baden. Long. 8. 35. E., lat. 48. 58. N. Pop. about 8,000.

Dursley, a corporate town in Gloucestershire, Eng. In 1821 it had 3 establishments for drawing of wire, 4 for the manufacture of carding machines, and 4 for the manufacture of woolen cloths; it had formerly a castle. It is 13 m. S. W. of Gloucester, 20 W. of Cirencester, and 108 from London. Pop. in 1821, 3,186.

Durtal, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire. The chief trade is tanning. It is 16 m. N. E. of Angers.

Dusky Bay, a bay on the S. W. coast of New Zealand, in the Pacific Ocean. The country here is steep, and the hills near the sea-side are covered with intricate and impenetrable forests. Abundance of excellent refreshments are found here and it contains several coves and harbours. Long 166. 18. E., lat. 45. 47. S.

Dusseldorf, a strong city of Westphalia, capital of the duchy of Berg. Contiguous to the palace is a celebrated gallery of paintings. Dusseldorf was taken by the French in 1795. It is seated on the river Dussel, near the Rhine, 25 m. S. of Wesel. It was included in the sessions to P-usaia in 1815, and is now the capital of a circle with about 356,000 inhabitants: that of the town about 20,000. Long. 6. 40. E., lat. 51. 12. N.

Dutches, a county of N. Y., extending for 45 m. along the E. bank of the Hudson river, and 22 in breadth. Poughkeepsie, the chief town, seated near the banks of the river, is 60 m. N. of the city of N. Y., and 73 S. of Albany. Pop. 50,926.

Dutton, a township in Penobscot Co. Me. Pop. 652.

Duxbury, t. Washington Co. Vt. Pop. 652.

Duxbury, a town of Massachusetts, in Plymouth

county, on the W shore of Massachusetts bay, with a harbour for small vessels, and a light-house at the S. extremity of the beach. It is situate S. by E. of Plymouth, 3 m. across Plymouth bay. Pop. 2,705.

Duysburg, a fortified town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Cleves, with a Calvinist university. It has a considerable trade with Holland, and is seated on the Roer, near the Rhine, 12 m. S. by E. of Wesel.

Duytz, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, with a Benedictine abbey. It is inhabited chiefly by Jews, and seated on the Rhine, opposite Cologne.

Duyveland, one of the islands of Zealand, in Holland, E. of Schowen, from which it is separated by a narrow channel.

Dvina, a river of Russia, which runs from S. to N. into the White Sea, at Archangel.

Dvina, another river of Russia, which issues from two lakes, one in the government of Twer, and the other in the government of Pskov,

runs S. by W. to Vittepak, then W. N. W. past Polotsk and Dunabourg, dividing the ancient province of Livonia on the N., from Samigalia on the S., and after a course of 450 m. in a meridional line, and upwards of 600 by the course of the stream, falls into the gulf of Riga at Duna-maunde, a few miles below the city of Riga.

Dyberry, a township of Wayne Co. Pa.

Dyer, a county of West Tennessee. Pop. 1,904. Dyersburgh is the capital.

Dynapoor, a town and fort of Hindoostan, in Bahar, near which is a diamond mine. It is seated on the Ganges, 10 m. W. of Patna.

Dysart, a borough of Scotland, in Fifeshire, with a good harbour. It has a considerable trade in coal, a salt work, a manufacture of checks, and some employ in building ships. The number of inhabitants in the borough in 1821, was 1,658, and of the parish 4871 more. It is seated on the N. shore of the frith of Forth, 16 m. N. by E. of Edinburgh, and 90 S. W. of St. Andrew.

E

EAGLE, a township of Hocking Co. Ohio.

Eaglesham, a village of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, 9 m. S. W. of Glasgow. It has bleaching-grounds, and a considerable cotton manufacture. Pop. in 1821, 1,927.

Eaglesville, v. in Onondaga Co. N. Y. and Marengo Co. Alabama.

Eating, with *Old Brentford*, a village in Middlesex, having a great number of private schools for the education of the youths of the metropolis. Pop. of the parish in 1821, 6,608. See *Brentford*.

Eaouwe, one of the Friendly islands, in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Tasman in 1643, and by him named Middleburgh. The land gently rises to a considerable height, presenting a beautiful prospect of extensive meadows, adorned with tufts of trees, and intermixed with plantations. Long. 174. 30. W., lat. 21. 24. S.

Earl, townships in Bucks Co. and Lancaster Co. Pa.

Earlston, a town of Scotland, in Berwickshire. Near it, on a rocky bank, stands Cowdenknows, an old building, now somewhat modernized; and on the adjacent knolls may be seen, the remains of its *Broom*, so renowned Scottish ditty. Earlston is seated on the river Leader; 35 m. S. E. of Edinburgh.

Earn. See *Erne*.

Easdale, a small island of Scotland, near the coast of Argyleshire, to the S. E. of Mull, celebrated for its slate quarries, which abound throughout the whole island: it is also traversed in many places with basaltic veins and thin layers of quartzose and calcareous stones.

Easenhall, a village in the parish of Monks Kirby, Warwickshire, seated near the river Avon, 4 m. N. by W. of Rugby; the line of canal from London to Manchester and Liverpool passes through the hamlet.

Easingwold, a town in the North Riding of Yorkshire, Eng. with a great trade in bacon and butter. It is 13 m. N. N. W. of York, and 208 N. by W. of London. Pop. 1821, 1,912.

Eastbourn, a town in Sussex, Eng. noted for plenty of the birds called wheatears, and as a

place of resort for bathing. Near it is a chalybeate spring. In 1707 a tessellated pavement and a Roman bath were discovered here. It is seated near Beachy Head, in the English channel 15 m. E. S. E. of Lewes, and 61 S. S. E. of London. Pop. in 1821, 2,607.

East Cape, the most eastern extremity of Asia, on the W. side of Behring's strait, nearly opposite Prince of Wales Cape on the continent of America. Long. 92. 20. E. lat. 59. 17. N.

East Chester, p.t. Westchester Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,300.

East Greenwich, p.t. Kent Co. R. I. Pop. 1,591.

East Haddam, p.t. Middlesex Co. Conn. Pop. 2,763.

East Hampton, p.t. Hampshire Co. Mass. Pop. 734.

East Hartford, p.t. Hartford Co. Conn. Pop. 3,373.

East Haven, township, Essex Co. Vt. Pop. 33.

East Kingston, p.t. Rockingham Co. N. H. Pop. 442.

East Manor, a township of Lancaster Co. Pa.

East Nantsville, a township in Chester Co. Pa.

East Sudbury, p.t. Middlesex Co. Mass. Pop. 944.

East Windsor, p.t. Hartford Co. Conn. Pop. 3,537.

Easton, p.t. Bristol Co. Mass. Pop. 1,756.

Easton, p.t. Washington Co. N. Y. Pop. 3,753.

Easton, p.t. Talbot Co. Maryland.

Easton, p.t. Northampton Co. Pa. It is seated on the Delaware immediately above the Lehigh, and is a handsome town regularly laid out, with a large square in the centre. There are two bridges across the Delaware and Lehigh. The Delaware, Morris and Lehigh canals unite at this point, and afford it remarkable facilities for trade.

Eastown, a township of Chester Co. Pa.

Eastville, p.v. Northampton Co. Va.

Eastwoodford, p.v. Union District, S. C.

Eaton, p.t. Strafford Co. N. H. Pop. 1,439.

Eaton, p.t. Madison Co. N. Y. Pop. 3,558. Also townships in Luzerne Co. Pa. and Freble Co. Ohio.

Eddyville, p.v. Caldwell Co. Kentucky.

Eatonion, p.t. Putnam Co. Geo.

Eatonstown, a village of Monmouth Co. N. J.

Ebensburg, p.v. Cambria Co. Pa.

Easter Island, an isle in the Pacific Ocean, 12 leagues in circuit. It has a hilly and stony surface; is naturally barren, and affords neither safe anchorage, fresh water, nor wood for fuel. Rats are the only quadrupeds, and there are but few birds. The natives are industrious, and plant paper-mulberries and bananas, with regular fields of potatoes and yams. This island was seen by Davis in 1686; it was visited by Roggewein in 1722, and by Cook in 1774. Long. 109. 57. W., lat. 27. 6. S.

Eastport, p.t. Washington Co. Me. the most eastern point of the United states of America. The town is situated on Moose island, in Passamaquoddy bay, and is favourably placed for carrying on an extensive traffic, up the Passamaquoddy, and other rivers falling into the bay of Fundy. Lat. 44. 43. N. and 10. 5. or about 530 statute m. in a meridional line N. E. of Washington, in the Long. of 66. 49. W. of Greenwich. Pop. 2,450.

Eastonness, a cape of England, on the coast of Suffolk, forming the N. point of Southwold bay.

Eastwood, a parish of Renfrewshire, Scotland, seated on the border of Lanarkshire, participating largely in the cotton manufacture. Pop. in 1821, 5,676.

Eaton Socon, a town in Bedfordshire England, united with St. Neots, in Huntingdonshire by a handsome bridge over the river Ouse, 55 m. N. of London. Pop. of Eaton in 1821, 2,039, and of St. Neots, 1,255.

Eause, a town of France, in the department of Gers, 17 m. S. W. of Condom. Pop. 3,350.

Ebeltoft, a town of Denmark, in Jutland, with a good harbour, on a bay of the Cattegat, 16. m. N. E. of Aarhus.

Ebenetzer, a town of Effingham county in Geo. situate on the Savannah 25 m. N. N. W. of Savannah.

Ebenfurth, a town of Austria, on the Leyta, 22 m. S. of Vienna.

Eberbach, a town of Germany, in the Lower Rhine, with a Cistercian abbey; seated on the Neckar, 11 m. E. by N. of Hiedelsberg, now included in the territory of Baden.

Ebermannstadt, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bamberg, on the Wisent, near its entrance into the Rednitz, 13 m. S. S. E. of Bamberg.

Eberstein, a town and castle of Suabia, 8 m. S. by E. of Baden.

Eberville, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, with a Benedictine abbey, seated on the Seicoule, 8 m. N. of Riom.

Ebingen, a town of Wurttemberg, noted for its cheese, 7 m. S. of Hohenzollern. Pop. about 3,800.

Ebro, a river of Spain, the ancient Iberis, which rises in the mountains of Asturias on the confines of Leon, about 60 m. from the shore of the bay of Biscay, runs E. across the N. part of Old Castile, and afterwards in a direction E. S. E., forming the boundary between that province and those of Biscay and Navarre: it then, in a S. E. direction, divides Arragon into nearly two equal parts, intersecting the S. part of Catalonia, and after a course of 300 m. in a meridional line, and about 400 by the course of the stream, past Logrono, Calahorra, Tudela and Saragossa, falls into the Mediterranean a few m. below Tortosa. There are

several islands off its mouth, and a canal runs parallel with it through Arragon, used more for irrigation than navigation. The river is but little used for navigable purposes, on account of its numerous shoals and rapids.

Eccles, a parish of Lancashire, Eng. consisting of five townships on the W. side of Manchester, (*whick see*). Pop. in 1821, 23,331.

Ecclesall Bierlow, a township in the parish of, and contiguous to Sheffield, Eng. on the S. W. side. Pop. in 1801, 5,362, and in 1821, 9,113. *See Sheffield.*

Ecclesfield, a town and parish 5 m. N. of Sheffield, the town in 1821 contained 7,163 inhabitants, and the remainder of the parish 5,333 more. *See Sheffield.*

Ecclesfechan, a town of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, noted for its great monthly market for cattle, 5 m. N. of Annan, and 15 E. of Dumfries. Pop. about 600.

Eccleshall, a parish and town in Staffordshire, Eng. The bishop of Litchfield and Coventry has a castle here. It is seated on the river Sow, 7 m. N. W. of Stafford and 148 of London. The parish consists of 21 small townships; the total pop. in 1821, 4,227, of which the town contained 1,254.

Ecclesiastical State, or *States of the Church*. *See Papedom*, and *Rome*.

Echoconne, p.t. Crawford Co. Geo.

Echternach, a town of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg, on the river Sour, surrounded by mountains, 18 m. N. E. of Luxemburg.

Ecija, an episcopal and populous town of Spain, in Andalusia, with manufactures of leather and shoes, and a trade in wool and hemp. It is seated on the Xenil, 62 m. E. N. E. of Seville.

Eckardsberg, a town and castle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, 10 m. S. W. of Naumburg.

Eckernforde, a seaport of Denmark, in South Jutland, on a bay of the Baltic. Near the town in a fresh-water lake, which is connected with the bay. It is 14 m. N. W. of Kiel in Holstein. Long. 10. 1. W., lat. 54. 33. N.

Eckmuhl, a small town of Bavaria, near to which Bonaparte defeated the Austrians in Apr. 1809: it is 13 m. S. by E. of Ratibon, and about the same distance W. of Strunberg S. of the Danube.

Economy, a beautiful little village in Beaver Co. Pa. on the Ohio, a few m. below Pittsburg. It is inhabited solely by the sect of Harmonists under the celebrated Rapp. The village is regularly laid out with wide and rectangular streets. The houses are mostly of wood. The inhabitants are Germans, and are very industriously occupied in manufacture, and husbandry. They have a woolen and cotton manufactory with steam machinery on a large scale, also breweries, distilleries, tanyards, &c. The buildings for these are generally of brick. Here is also a handsome church, and a spacious building with a hall for concerts, a museum, a mineralogical collection, a mathematical school, a library and a school for drawing. Considerable attention is paid to the cultivation of grapes, and close to the village is a hill covered with vineyards. All their property is held in common. They carry on an extensive trade with the neighbouring county, and are in a very thriving condition. Pop. about 800.

Eddenburg, p.v. Portage Co. Ohio.

Edom, a town of North Holland, famous for its red rind cheeses; seated on the Ey, near the Zuyder Zee, 11 m. N. N. E. of Amsterdam.

Eddystone, the name of some rocks in the En-

lish channel, lying S. S. W. from the middle of Plymouth sound, at the distance of 14 m. On the principal rock (for the rest are under water) Mr. Winstanley built a light-house in 1700, which was destroyed by a storm in 1703, and the projector perished in it. In 1709 another, built of wood, was erected by Mr. Rudyard, which was consumed by fire in 1755. Within four years after, one was built by Mr. Smeaton, which also was burnt down in 1770; and another, of stone, was completed by him in 1774, which has hitherto withstood the fury of the elements. The building to the height of 33 feet from the foundation, is a solid mass of stones, engrafted into each other; above this are four rooms, one over the other, and at the top a gallery and lantern. It is nearly 80 feet high; and its distance from the Ram Head, the nearest point of land is 12 m. Long. 4. 24. W., lat. 50. 8. N.

Eden, p.t. Hancock Co. Me. Pop. 957. Also a p.t. in Erie Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,066.

Edenburg, p.v. Johnson Co. Indiana.

Edenton, a town of North Carolina, capital of Chowan county: it formerly gave name to an extensive district now divided into 8 or 9 counties, in the N. E. corner of the state. It is situate on Albemarle sound, at the mouth of the Chowan, 110 m. E. by N. of Raleigh. Long. 77. 5. W., lat. 32. 38. N.

Edessa, or *Vodena*, a town of European Turkey in Macedonia, once the residence of the Macedonian kings. It is seated near the Viestrieza, 44 m. W. N. W. of Salonichi. Long. 22. 3. E., lat. 40. 50. N.

Edgarton, p.t. Dukes Co. Mass. on the island of Martha's Vineyard. Pop. 1,509.

Edgbartan, an out-parish of the town of Birmingham, (which see.)

Edgecomb, p.t. Lincoln Co. Me. Pop. 1,258.

Edgecomb, Mount, a hill on the W. side of the harbour of Devonport, from the summit of which is an enchanting prospect of the surrounding country and the English channel.

Edgecombe, an interior county on the E. part of N. Carolina, intersected by Tar river. Pop. 14,933. Tarborough is the chief town.

Edgefield, a district of S. Carolina, bounded on the S. W. by the Savannah river, comprising about 1,500 square m. of surface. Pop. 30,511. The chief town of the same name in the centre of the county, is 63 m. E. S. E. of Columbia, and 140 S. S. E. of Savannah.

Edgehill, a village in Warwickshire, Eng. 14 m. S. of Warwick, memorable for the first battle fought between Charles I. and the parliament, in 1642; from the brow of the hill there is an extensive and delightful prospect over the vale of Redhorse.

Edgemoore, a town in Middlesex, Eng. It stands on the Roman road, leading to St. Albans, 8 m. N. W. of London.

Edinburghshire, or *Mid Lothian*, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by the Frith of Forth, E. by the shires of Haddington, Berwick, and Roxburg, S. by those of Selkirk, Peebles, and Lanark, and W. by Linlithgowshire. It is divided into 31 parishes, comprising an area of 354 square miles. The soil is fertile, and produces corn of all sorts with plenty of grass; also coal, iron, limestone, and black marble. The principal rivers are the N. and S. Esk, Leith, Amond, and Gala, all flowing into the Frith of Forth. See *Scotland*.

Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland stands on

the southern shore of the Frith of Forth about a mile and a half from the sea. The situation of this interesting city is worthy of the capital of such a romantic land. Built on three lofty eminences, the interior arrangement of its streets and public edifices, and the surrounding scenery, afford a spectacle of the greatest beauty and variety. The castle, from which it originated, is built on the rocky verge of the central hill, and marks, with Holyrood-house on the opposite side, the limits of the Old Town. The northern division is occupied by the New Town, which is as remarkable for the neatness of its buildings and the elegance of its streets and squares as the more ancient quarter is for its closeness and irregularity. The two divisions are connected by a bridge thrown over the intervening hollow, and an artificial hillock called the Mound. The southern quarter is less distinguished for regularity of plan than the New Town, but contains several important public buildings, and is joined to the other parts of the city by Bridge-street, formed of the north and south bridges, which respectively cross the two lakes, now dry, that formerly separated the different eminences on which it stands. About a mile and a half distant is the Frith of Forth. On the east rise, the precipitous rocks named Calton-hill, Arthur's-seat, and Salisbury-crag; the Corstorphine-hills bound the prospect on the west; and the Pentland mountains, with those of Braid, form the romantic landscape of the south. The principal part of the Old Town consists of the High-street, which is more than a mile long, and in some parts ninety feet wide; of Cowgate, which runs parallel with the former; and of innumerable lanes and alleys which form the communication between these great avenues. Owing to the narrowness of the inferior streets, and to the extreme height of the houses in the larger ones, this quarter of the city has to strangers an unpleasant appearance; but when viewed without relation to the advantages of domestic comfort, there is something very imposing in its massy extent of building; while the beautiful bridge across the southern valley, covered as it is on each side by rows of handsome houses, offers an object as picturesque as it is singular. The New Town is intersected by George-street, which is terminated by St. Andrew's-square on the east, and Charlotte-square on the west, and is 115 feet wide. The principal streets parallel with this are Prince's-street and Queen-street, which are crossed by others of proportionate width and extent. But every year is adding to the size and beauty of this elegant capital. The road by which it is connected with Leith has become a street, and the new road over the Calton-hill has opened another magnificent passage for its growing wealth.

Of the public buildings of Edinburgh the most interesting are the palace and abbey of Holyrood. The former is a quadrangular edifice, surrounding a spacious court, the sides of which are ornamented with piazzas. The west front is supported by circular towers at the angles, and has a portico and cupola resting on Doric columns. It was in a small apartment of the north-west tower that Rizzio was murdered while attending the unfortunate queen Mary; and the bedchamber which she occupied, with some relics of its furniture, are still shown. The great gallery is 150 feet long by 72 wide; and is now used by the nobility when they elect their sixteen representatives in parliament. Of the ancient abbey only the walls remain standing, but the spot marked out as its burial-ground possesses the dust of a long line of

kings. The castle is at present employed as a barrack, and can hold about 3,000 men. It was once a place of great strength; the rock on which it is situated being near 200 feet above the plain beneath, and in some places overhanging the base. Palisades, a dry ditch surmounted by a draw-bridge, and two batteries to protect the gate, form the principal defences of the fortress; the area of the whole occupying about seven acres.

Of the religious edifices of Edinburgh, the church of St. Giles is the principal and the most ancient. Charles I. made it the cathedral of the new diocese, and it was a collegiate church as early as the year 1466. It is built in the form of a cross, and occupies one entire side of the Parliament-square. The most remarkable circumstance connected with it is, that it is divided into four parts, each of which is a distinct church. It is here also that the General Assembly is held, and that the affairs of the Scottish church are ordered by its ruling ministers. The part of the building most admired is the elegant tower and spire, which rise from the centre of the edifice to the height of 161 feet, and are ornamented by richly wrought arches. Of the other churches it is only necessary to mention that of Trinity college, founded by Mary of Gueldres in 1462, a noble Gothic structure; and those of St. Andrew's and St. George, which are elegant buildings of modern erection. Besides these, which belong to the national church, there are six episcopal chapels, of which St. Paul's and St. John's, raised within late years, are amongst the grandest of modern structures: the former is after the model of King's college chapel, Cambridge; and the latter is a parallelogram, the parts of which are composed in richest Gothic style. A Roman Catholic chapel built in 1814, is greatly admired for a similar species of architecture; and almost every class of dissenters has its appropriate place of worship.

The university was founded in the year 1582, but at that period had only one professor: another, however, was soon after appointed, and then a third, till the number increased to twenty-seven, the present establishment. The original building belonging to the university was so ill adapted to its increasing celebrity, that in 1789 it was partly taken down, and a new structure commenced; but from want of funds the work was for many years delayed, and was not till of late resumed, and then on a diminished scale. The university library contains more than 50,000 volumes; and the number of students is, on an average, 2,000. Next to this establishment we may mention the high school, founded in the sixteenth century, and consisting of a rector, four masters, and near 500 scholars.

The charitable institutions are numerous, and some of them richly endowed. The hospital, established by the celebrated jeweller of James VI., George Heriot, is a handsome Gothic edifice; and under its venerable roof 180 boys are boarded and educated with benevolent care. Watson's hospital is also on a similar plan; and there are others for the support of decayed tradesmen, their wives, and daughters. Of the literary and scientific institutions of Edinburgh, the Royal, Antiquarian, and Wernerian societies are deservedly distinguished; and there is no other city in Europe where the men of letters and scientific ability bear so great a proportion to the number of the inhabitants.

No particular manufacture is carried on in this

city; the working and trading classes being chiefly supported by the production and sale of the more general articles of domestic use. Edinburgh sends one member to parliament. Distance N. N. W. of London 396 miles. Lat. 55. 58. N. Long. 3. 12. W. Pop. in 1821, 112,335. See *Leith*.

Edisto, a river in South Carolina, which after a course of about 140 m. falls into the Atlantic Ocean by two channels, about 40 m. S. of Charleston. The island, formed by the divergence of the stream, contains about 3,000 inhabitants, the greater part of whom are slaves.

Edmonton, a village of Middlesex, England, 6 m. N. of Shoreditch Church, London, on the great high road to Edinburgh. It has nothing but its thoroughfare to entitle it to notice. Pop. in 1801, 5,093, and in 1821, 7,900.

Edwards, a county on the E. frontier of the state of Illinois, bounded by the great Wabash river, 35 m. from S. to N. and about 30 in mean breadth, the little Wabash intersects the W. side of the county; and towards the S. part, between the two rivers. Pop. 1,649. Albion is the capital.

Edwardsville, a village in Madison Co. Illinois. Also a township in Greenville Co. Upper Canada.

Ecoloo, a populous town of the Netherlands, 11 m. N. by W. of Ghent.

Efferding, a town of Austria, with a castle, seated near the S. bank of the Danube, 12 m. W. of Linz.

Efingham, a village in Surry, Eng. 12 m. N. E. of Guilford. It was once a much larger place, and supposed to have contained 16 churches, wells, cavities like cellars, having been frequently found in the neighbouring fields and woods; and in the present church are some ancient stalls and monuments.

Efingham, a county in the state of Georgia, bordering on the Savannah river, its area comprises about 500 sq. m. Pop. 2,969. Willoughby is the chief town.

Efingham, p.t. Strafford Co. N. H. 67 m. fr. Portsmouth. Pop. 1,911.

Egeln, a town and castle of Germany, in the duchy of Magdeburg, on the river Bode, 16 m. S. S. W. of Magdeburg.

Egenburg, a town of Austria, noted for good wine, 13 m. S. W. of Znain in Moravia.

Eger, a river in Germany, which rises in the principality of Culmbach, running in an E. N. E. direction through the circle of Saaz, and after a course of about 120 miles falls into the Elbe, near Leutmeritz.

Eger, a fortified town at the western extremity of Bohemia, in the circle of Saaz, with a castle and college. It was taken by the French in 1742, but they were forced to evacuate it the next year through famine. Here are manufactures of leather, hats, cloths, and stuffs; and its mineral waters are famous. It is seated on the Eger, 90 m. W. by N. of Prague. Long. 12. 27. E., lat. 50. 5. N. Pop. about 8,000.

Egerseg Szale, a town of Lower Hungary, seated on the banks of the Szale, which falls into the S. end of lake Balaton.

Egg, an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, to the S. of Skye, 5 m. in length, and from 2 to 3 in breadth. It is partly flat, and partly hilly and rocky, with some basaltic pillars. The low grounds are fertile.

Egg Harbour River, *Great and Little*, the former constituting the S., and the other the

N. boundary of Gloucester county, New Jersey; the harbours opening into the Atlantic Ocean, in the lat. of 39. 17. and 39. 30. N. On both these harbours are towns of the same name.

Egham, a village of England, in Surrey, 18 m. from Hyde Park Corner, London, on the great western road.

Eglingen, a town of Suabia, capital of a lordship of the same name, 8 m. N. of Dillengen.

Eglisau, a town and castle of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, seated on the Rhine, 13 m. N. of Zurich.

Egmont op den Hoef, a village of North Holland, 3 m. W. by S. of Alkmaer. It appears to have been a considerable town, but was destroyed in 1573, by the enraged Spaniards, after their failure before Alkmaer. It now exhibits extensive and picturesque ruins perhaps the only ruins in all Holland. Near it are two other villages; *Egmont op Zee*, a m. to the W. on the sea-coast; and *Egmont Binnen*, nearly two m. to the S.; where a bloody but undecisive battle was fought, in 1799, between the allied English and Russian army, and the French and Dutch.

Egremont, a town in Cumberland, Eng. On the W. side is an artificial mount, with the ruins of a castle; and 3 m. S. E. of the town, in the wooded vale of the Calder, are the remains of the Calder abbey. *Egremont*, is seated near the Irish sea, on the river Eden, 5 m. S. S. E. of Whitehaven, and 269 N. W. of London.

Egremont, p.t. Berkshire Co. Mass. Pop. 889.

Egypt, a country comprising the N. E. extremity of Africa, having about 400 m. of coast, between Alexandria, and El Arish, including the indentations of lakes and bays; Cape Bourlos its N. extremity is in lat. 31. 36. N., from which point it extends inland to the frontier of Nubia, in the lat. of about 24. 30. giving a length of about 500 m. while its boundaries E. and W. are very undefined. It is divided from Asia, at its N. E. extremity, by an extensive desert, and further S. by the gulf of Suez, and the Red sea, (*see Suez*.) It is bounded on the W. by the deserts of Barca and Libya, and parts of Africa but little known, and in its extreme limits from W. to E. may be considered as comprising about 2 degrees of long. or 122 statute m. between 31. and 32. E.; the inhabited parts however, do not exceed more than 15 to 25 m. on each side of the Nile, which runs in a direction N. by W. through the whole extent of Egypt, except for about 120 m. above its entrance into the Mediterranean, where it diverges into two main and numerous collateral channels. This is called the *Delta of the Nile*, comprising an area of about 12,000 square m. studded over, the greater part, with towns and villages.



In the marshes of this region grows that remarkable reed grass celebrated in ancient times by the

name of *papyrus*, the leaves of which afforded the first materials for making paper. It has a tapering stem surmounted by a tuft or plume of hairy leaves.

This country, so celebrated in history for its fertility, its policy and arts, appears first to have attained pre-eminence under the renowned *Sesostris* about 1720 years antecedent to the christian era. For nearly four centuries prior to this period, Egypt appears to have been divided into several petty sovereignties, under what was then termed *Hycsos* or Shepherd Kings, of whom *Amasis* at *Thetmosis* was the first who gained an ascendancy over his compeers; this ascendancy was acquired about 100 years prior to that of *Sesostris*; and it appears to have been the descendants of *Amasis* who were ruling in Egypt at the time of the death in western Asia, when Jacob and his family established themselves in the valley of Gessen, or Goshen, east of the Nile. From the descendants of *Amasis* and *Sesostris* sprung the race of the Pharaohs, who ruled over Egypt for 12 centuries, until Cambyes king of Persia, became master of it, 525 years B. C. By the Pharaoh's all those wonderful structures were raised, and works perfected, which we cannot behold without astonishment. These are, the pyramids, the labyrinths, the immense grottos in Thebaid, the obelisks, temples and pompous palaces, the lake Mæris, and the vast canals, which served both for trade, and to irrigate the land. After this conquest, Cambyes demolished the temples, disinterred the remains of *Amasis* and burnt them, and persecuted the priests. This country continued under the Persian yoke till the time of Alexander of Macedon, who having conquered Persia, built the city of Alexandria. He was succeeded by Ptolemy, the son of Lagos, 324 years B. C. Ten kings of that name succeeded each other, till Cleopatra, the sister of the last Ptolemy, ascended the throne; when Egypt became a Roman province, and continued so till the reign of Omar, the second caliph of the successors of Mahomet, who drove out the Romans after it had been in their hands 700 years. When the power of the caliphs declined in the 13th century, Saladin set up the empire of the Mamelouks who in time became so powerful, that they extended their dominions over a great part of Africa, Syria, and Arabia. Next, about 1570, Egypt yielded to the arms of Selim, the 2nd emperor of the Turks, under whose dominion it still continues.

The present inhabitants are composed of four different races of people; the Turks, who assume to be masters of the country; the Saracen Arabs, who were conquered by the Turks; the Copts, who were descended from the first Egyptians that became Christians; and the Mamelouks, who were originally Circassian or Mingrelian slaves, and being the only military force, continued for centuries to be the real masters of the country; and Egypt had been for many years, distracted by the civil wars between the different contending beys, by which its 24 provinces were governed. The famous Hassan Ali, the Turkish admiral, gained several victories over them in 1786; but though he repressed, he could not totally subdue them. The French invaded Egypt in 1798, under Bonaparte, who defeated the beys in several engagements; but after the departure of Bonaparte, a strong British force arrived to aid the country, and the French were expelled in 1801. But the Turkish Pacha, finding the

power of the Mamelouks broken by their conflicts with the French, partly by treachery and partly by force, succeeded in driving them out of Egypt into Nubia.

The complexion of the Egyptians is of a dusky brown, they are generally indolent and cowardly; and the lower class are disgustingly filthy in their persons; the richer sort do nothing all day but drink coffee, smoke tobacco, and sleep; and they are ignorant, proud, haughty, and ridiculously vain. But the Copts are an ingenious people, and have great skill in business. From March to November, the heat, to an European, is almost insupportable; but the other months are more temperate. The S. winds which occur at intervals, from February to the end of May, are by the natives called poisonous winds, or the hot winds of the deserts; they are of such extreme heat and aridity, that no animated body exposed to it can withstand its fatal influence; and for the three days that it generally lasts, the streets are deserted. The sands are so subtle, that they penetrate into the closets, chests, and cabinets, which, with the hot winds, are probably the cause of sore eyes being so very common here. It rains very seldom in Egypt; but that want is fully supplied by the annual inundation of the Nile.



When the waters retire, all the ground is covered with mud; then the corn is harrowed into it, and in the following March there is usually a plentiful harvest. But some lands are never fallow, and yield three harvests annually; particularly in Lower Egypt, where sowing and reaping are going on incessantly, wherever the water of the river can be obtained for irrigation. There is no place in the world better furnished with corn, flesh, fish, sugar, fruits, and all sorts of garden vegetables; and in Lower Egypt, oranges, lemons, figs, dates, almonds, cassia, and plantains, are produced in great plenty. Lentils form a considerable article of food to the inhabitants of Upper Egypt, who rarely enjoy the luxury of rice; and onions remarkably mild and of the purest white continue to be a favourite diet among all classes.

The animals of Egypt are tigers, hyenas, antelopes, apes, black-cattle, fine horses, large asses, the camelion, crocodiles, hippopotami, the cerastes, or horned viper, and a kind of rat called ichneumon. This animal is domesticated among the Egyptians, as the cat is among us. He destroys rats and mice, and hunts also birds, serpents, lizards and insects. He sucks the eggs of the crocodile, and even kills the young ones when they first come out of the shell. It is a fable however, that the ich-

neumon enters the jaws of the Crocodile while he is asleep and devours his entrails. This animal



was so highly esteemed for his services that he was deified by the ancient Egyptians.

Among the birds may be mentioned eagles, hawks, pelicans, water fowls of all kinds, and the ibis, which resembles a duck, and was deified by the ancient Egyptians, on account of its destroying serpents and noxious insects.

The pyramids of Egypt, so justly celebrated as evidences of human labour and art, are all built on rocky and sandy plains; the largest is 500 feet in height, and covers eleven acres of ground. They are situated in the south part of the Delta, or Lower Egypt, on the W. bank of the Nile. Egypt is now spoken of as divided into three parts, Lower, or the Delta, Middle, and Upper. During the reign of part of the Pharaohs, Thebes in Upper Egypt in the lat. of 25. 25. appears to have been the capital of the whole country; afterwards transferred to Memphis, in the lat. of 29.; and during the reign of the Ptolemies, the seat of the empire was transferred to Alexandria, whilst at the present time Cairo is the seat of government. Under the present Pasha, Mahomed Ali, who has ruled since 1798, Egypt has made advances in enterprize and cultivation almost without a precedent; and cotton wool, indigo, sugar, and grain, are again forming the basis of an extensive external commerce. Respecting the extent of the pop. of Egypt, information is very imperfect, both in reference to the past, as well as at the present time, being now variously estimated at from 2 to 4 millions: conjecture has hardly ever offered an opinion as to the number in former times. In further illustration of this very interesting section of the globe, see *Nile*, *Suez*, and *Thebes*.

Ekingen, a town of Suabia, near which the Austrians were defeated by the French, in 1805. It is seated on the Danube, 12 m. S. W. of Ulm.

Ekingen, another town of Suabia, seated on the Neckar, opposite Rotenberg, 6 m. W. by S. of Tübingen, and 25 S. S. W. of Stuttgart; both these towns are in the dominions of the king of Wurtemberg, and contain each about 4,000 inhabitants.

Ehrenbreitstein, a fortress of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, on the E. bank of the river Rhine, opposite Coblenz. It stands on the summit of a stupendous rock, not less than 800 feet above the level of the river, and is deemed to be impregnable. It has a communication with Coblenz by a subterraneous passage, cut out of the solid rock, and is plentifully supplied with water from a well 280 feet deep. In the vale of Ehrenbreitstein is an old palace, which belonged to the elector of Treves. This fortress surrendered to the French through famine, in 1799, after a blockade of above 20 months.

Eibenstock, or *Eybenstock*, a town of Upper Saxony, in the circle of Erzeberg, near the N. W. frontier of Bohemia, 60 m. S. by E. of Leipzig. Pop. 3,200.

Eichsfeldt, a territory of Germany, at the N. E. extremity of the circle of the Lower Rhine, surrounded by Brunswick, Thuringia, and Hesse. It produces much flax and tobacco. Heiligenstadt is the capital. It is now divided between Prussia and Hanover: it formerly belonged to the elector of Mentz, and contained a pop. of 90,000, on a surface of about 600 square miles; Stadt Worbis and Mulhausen are the other principal towns.

Eichstadt. See *Aichstadt*.

Eil Lock. See *Linné Lock*.

Eilenburg, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, situate on the Mulda, 12 m. N. E. of Leipzig.

Eimeo, one of the Society isles, in the Pacific Ocean, lying 12 m. W. of Otaheite. The products of the two islands, and the manners of the people, are much the same. Eimeo has steep rugged hills, running in different directions, leaving large valleys, and gently rising ground about their sides. The hills, though rocky, are generally covered with trees almost to the tops.

Eisbeck, a fortified town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Calenberg. It has manufactures of cloth and all kinds of stuffs; and in the mountains near it are mines of silver, iron, copper, and lead. It is situate 17 m. N. of Göttingen, and 45 S. of Hanover. Pop. about 5,000.

Eisenach, or *Eysenach*, a town of Upper Saxony, at the western extremity of Thuringia, capital of a principality of the same name, with a celebrated college. The duke resides in a castle within the town; and there is another on a mountain out of it, called Wartburg, which, in 1521, was for some time the asylum of Luther. It is seated on the Nesse, at its conflux with the Horsel, 16 m. W. of Gotha. Long. 10. 21. E., lat. 51. 0. N. Pop. about 8,000.

Eisenartz, or *Eisenitz*, a town of Germany, in Stiria, famous for its iron mines, 34 m. N. N. W. of Gratz.

Eisenberg, another town in Thuringia, 35 m. S. W. of Leipzig. Pop. 3,500.

Eisnstadt, a town of Hungary, with a magnificent palace, 5 m. N. W. of Odenburg, and 27 S. of Vienna.

Eisleben, a town of Upper Saxony, capital of the county of Mansfield, with a decayed castle. The celebrated Luther was born and died here. In the churches of St. Andrew and St. Ann are the superb burial places of the ancient counts of Mansfield. Eisleben contains many breweries, and derives much profit from the neighbouring iron mines. It is 28 m. N. N. W. of Naumburg. Long. 11. 47. E., lat. 52. 32. N.

Eisfeld, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Coburg, with a castle. It has manufactures of vitriol, &c. and stands on the Werra, near its source, 7 m. E. of Hildburghausen.

Elba, an island in the Mediterranean sea, between Italy and the island of Corsica, and separated from Tuscany by the channel of Piombino. It was known to the Greeks by the name of *Æthalia*, and to the Romans by that of *Ilva*. The form of the island is very irregular, the length from E. to W. is about 14 m. and the greatest breadth, which is at the W. end, is between 8 and 9 m. and contains a pop. of about 14,000 souls. The whole island presents numerous mountains, separated by deep valleys, and some plains of considerable extent; the south-west part is the most elevated, and are composed of black and white granite, susceptible of a fine polish. Elba has been renowned for its mines of iron and load-

stone, for a period beyond the reach of history. Aristotle speaks of them as opened from time immemorial; it has also quarries of fine marble. On the N. E. part is the mountain, or mine of iron ore, which supplies most of the forges of Italy. The tower of Voltorajo stands on this mountain, on a shaggy rock. The view from this tower is wonderfully fine every way, as the eye overlooks the whole island, that of Corsica, many scattered islets, the channel of Piombino, and a great range of continent. On the E. side of the mountain stands Rio, a village inhabited by miners. Under it breaks out the only rivulet in Elba, which does not run above a mile before it falls into the sea; but the water gushes out of the rock in such abundance, that it turns 17 mills in that short course. The soil of Elba is very shallow, with scanty room for cultivation, and few places level enough for corn, producing little more than six month's provision for its inhabitants; but the island is so situated that it can, in spite of a blockading fleet be always supplied with provisions, and the garrison with reinforcements. The wine is good, if made with care and properly kept; the fruit of its standard trees are excellent, though not in great plenty; orange and lemon trees thrive very well in the sheltered vallies and narrow plains near the sea. There are several springs of excellent water in the island; and the climate is much milder than the adjacent continent, for it produces many fruits and plants that cannot stand the Tuscan winters. Among the animals and birds are wild boars, hedge-hogs, partridges, quails, canary-birds, nightingales, ortolans, &c. It has no rivers; but there are a number of rivulets. This island was held with Piombino, by the Appiani, as a fief of the empire, till Charles V. thought proper to transfer it to Cosmo I. duke of Florence, that he might rescue it and the adjacent coasts from the Turks and French. Before the French revolution, it was subject to the prince of Piombino, except Porto Ferrajo, and Porto Longone, the former belonging to the duke of Tuscany, and the latter to the king of Naples; but in 1801 the French became possessed of the whole island. It now owes its chief celebrity to the circumstance of its having been ceded by the powers of Europe in full sovereignty to Napoleon Bonaparte; after the surrender of Paris to the allies in March 1814. He landed at Porto Ferrajo, the capital of the island, on the 4th of May in that year, but on the 26th of February following, he embarked again for France, and reached Paris, without encountering the least obstruction: since when the island has been wholly ceded to the duke of Tuscany. Porto Ferrajo, on the N. side of the island, is in lat. 42. 50. N., and 10. 15. of E. long.

Elba, p.t. Genesee Co. N. Y. Pop. 2,679.

Elbassano, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, 45 m. S. E. of Durazzo.

Elbe, a river of Europe, rising on the N. E. frontier of Bohemia, bordering on Silesia, in the lat. of 50. 30. N., and 15. 35. of E. long., flows S. for about 40 m. past Königsgratz to Pardubitz, in the circle of Chrudin, from whence it takes a meandering course in a N. W. direction to Melnick, where it receives the Moldau from the frontier of Austria on the S.: from Melnick, it continues a winding course through the circle of Leutmeritz, in which it receives the Eger from the frontier of Franconia, on the W. S. W. and then enters the circle of Meissen in Upper Saxony, still running in a N. W. direction past Dresden, into the duchy of Saxony to Magdeburg;

from whence it takes a direction N. by E. to Havelberg, where it receives the Havel; from Havelberg it intersects in a N. W. direction the Old Mark of Brandenburg; and then divides Mecklenburgh Schwerin, and the duchy of Saxe Laubenburgh on the N., from Luneburg Zell, to Hamburgh: from whence it becomes navigable for ships of the largest burthen, dividing for about 70 m. the duchy of Holstein on the N., from Bremen on the S.; and after a course of 380 m. in a meridional line, and upwards of 500 m. by the course of the stream, falls into the North sea at Cuxhaven, in the lat. of 53. 52. N., and 8. 46. of E. long. The Elbe is rendered subservient to the purposes of navigation; and by itself and collateral branches, receives and distributes produce along lines of country, several hundred m. in extent. See *Lubeck*.

Elberfeldt, or *Elerfeldt*, a town of the grand duchy of Berg, seated on the banks of the Wipper, which falls into the Rhine between Cologne and Dusseldorf. It has extensive manufactures of linen, silk, and wool, and a pop. of near 20,000. It is 18 m. due E. of Dusseldorf.

Elberston, p.t. Effingham Co. Geo.

Elbeuf, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine. It has extensive manufactures of cloth, and is seated on the Seine, 10 m. S. of Rouen, and 65 N. W. of Paris.

Elbert, a county of the state of Georgia, lying between the Savannah and Broad rivers. Pop. 12,354. Elberton the chief town; it is 190 m. N. W. of the city of Savannah.

Elbing, a strong town of W. Prussia, in the palatinate of Marienburgh, with a considerable trade in butter, cheese, and corn. It is seated on a river of the same name, near its entrance into the Frische Haff, 30 m. E. S. E. of Dantzic. Long. 19. 30. E. lat. 54. 18. N. Pop. about 18,000.

Elbogen, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, with a citadel; seated on a mountain, by the river Eger, 10 m. N. E. of Egra.

Elbridge, p.t. Onondaga Co. N. Y. Pop. 3,357.

Elburn, a town of Holland, in Gelderland, on the E. coast of Zuyder Zee, 10 m. N. E. of Harderwick.

Elche Albufera de, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 10 m. W. S. W. of Alicante.

Elckingen, a village of Suabia, on the N. bank of the Danube, about 5 m. N. E. of Ulm, where a battle was fought between the French and Austrians in 1805, which obtained for Ney, one of Bonaparte's generals, the title of duke of Elckingen.

Elda, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 20 m. W. N. W. of Alicante.

Eldorton, p.t. Armstrong Co. Pa.

Eldridge, p.v. Buckingham Co. Va. Also a township in Huron Co. Ohio.

Elephanta, called by the natives *Gharipoor*, an island on the W. coast of Hindoostan, 5 m. from Bombay. It contains one of the most celebrated temples of the Hindoos. The figure of an elephant of the natural size, cut coarsely in stone, appears on the landing place, near the foot of a mountain. An easy slope then leads to a subterranean temple, hewn out of the solid rock, 80 feet long, and 40 broad, the roof supported by rows of pillars 10 feet high. At the further end are gigantic figures of the three Hindoo deities, Brahma, Vishna, and Seva, which were mutilated by the zeal of the Portuguese, when this island was in their possession. Elephanta was ceded to the English by the Mahrattas

Elouthe, a kingdom of Tartary, lying to the N. W. of Chinese Tartary. It was conquered in 1759 by the emperor of China. See *Kalmucs*.

Elgin, a borough of Scotland, capital of Murrayshire, and formerly the see of a bishop. Here are many large old buildings over piazzas. Its cathedral was one of the most magnificent structures in Scotland; of which its ruins are a sufficient proof. Two miles to the N. E. on the banks of a lake, is the palace of Spynie, formerly the residence of the bishop, of which some rooms are still pretty entire. Elgin stands on the Lossie, 5 m. from its port at Lossiemouth, where there is a tolerable harbour, whence much corn is exported. It is 38 m. E. N. E. of Inverness, and 163 N. of Edinburgh.

Elginshire. See *Murrayshire*.

Elinge, a village of Hampshire, Eng. at the head of Southampton bay, 5 m. W. of Southampton. Here are docks for building and repairing ships, and store-houses for merchandise and corn, in which last it carries on a considerable trade.

Elio. See *Ely*.

Elizabeth City, a small county of Virginia, forming the promontory between the mouths of York and James rivers upon Chesapeake bay. Pop. 5,068. The chief town is called Hampton, and gives name to the celebrated anchorage ground called Hampton Roads, at the entrance of James river.—A town of the same name is seated on the Pasquotank river, in North Carolina, which is united with Chesapeake Bay, by the canal cut through the Great Dismal Swamp.

Elizabeth Islands, small islands near the coast of Massachusetts, bearing N. W. of Martha's Vineyard, and belonging to Dukes county. They are about 16 in number; the chief of which are Nashawunn, Pasqui, Nashawenna, Pinequese, and Chatahunk. Nashawunn, the largest, supports a considerable number of cattle and sheep, and is famous for excellent cheese and wool. It is two miles from the continent, and the N. point 6 m. W. S. W. of Falmouth. Long. 70. 38. W., lat. 41. 34. N.

Elizabeth, p.t. Essex Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,729.

Elizabethtown, a town of New Jersey, in Essex county, with a handsome presbyterian church, an episcopal church, and an academy. It is situate on a creek of Newark bay, 14 m. W. S. W. of the city of New York. Pop. 3,451.

Elizabethtown, a town of North Carolina, chief of Baldwin county, seated on the W. bank of Cape Fear river, 36 m. S. by W. of Fayetteville, and 48 N. W. of Wilmington.

Elizabethtown, or *Hagerstown*, a town of Maryland, chief of Washington county. It has a considerable trade with the western country, and the neighbourhood produces the finest Orinoko tobacco. It is situate in a valley, 70 m. W. N. W. of Baltimore, and 80 N. N. W. of Washington. Also townships and villages in Lancaster Co. Pa. Alleghany Co. Pa. Bladen Co. N. C. Hardin Co. Ken. Carter Co. Ten. Gallaway Co. Missouri; and Hamilton Co. Ohio.

Elk, a river of Maryland, which falls into the head of Chesapeake bay. It has been lately united with the Delaware, by a Canal.

Elk, a township in Athens Co. Ohio.

Elk River, a township in Columbiana Co. Ohio.

Elk Creek, a township of Erin Co. Pa.

Elkholtz, p.v. Montgomery Co. Missouri.

Elkland, a town of Lyeomg Co. Pa.

Elk Lick, a township of Somerset Co. Pa.

Elk Marsh, p.v. Fauquier Co. Va.

Elk Ridge, p.t. Anne Arundel Co. Maryland.
Elkton, villages in Todd Co. Ken. and Giles Co. Ten.

Elkton, a town of Maryland, chief of Cecil county with a considerable trade, particularly in wheat. It is situate at the conflux of the head branches of the Elk, 13 miles from its mouth in Chesapeake bay, and 47 S. W. of Philadelphia. Long. 76. 20. W. lat. 39. 40. N.

Ellery p.t. Chataque Co. N. Y. Pop. 2,001.
Ellesmere, a town in Shropshire, Eng. with a considerable trade in malt. It has a canal from Shrewsbury, which passes hence, by Wrexham and Chester, to the estuary of the Mersey. The town is seated on a large mere, 16 miles N. N. W. of Shrewsbury, and 178 N. W. of London. Pop. in 1821, 6,056.

Ellichpore, or **Ellikpoor**, a town of Hindoostan, in Berar, capital of a circar of the same name, subject to the Nizam of the Deccan. It was formerly the capital of Berar, and is 154 m. N.E. of Aurungabad. Long. 78. 5. E., lat. 21. 12. N.

Ellisport, p.t. Chataque Co. N. Y. Pop. 2,101.
Ellington, p.t. Chataque Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,379.

Ellington, p.t. Tolland Co. Conn. Pop. 1,455.
Elliot, p.t. York Co. Me. Pop. 1,845. Also the name of a missionary station in the eastern part of Mississippi.

Ellisburn, p.t. Jefferson Co. N. Y. Pop. 5,292.
Ellisville, p.v. Nicholas Co. Ken.

Ellora, a town of Hindoostan, capital of one of the Circars, on the bay of Bengal. It is 33 miles north of Masulipatam. Long. 81. 15. E., lat. 16. 43. N.

Ellsworth, p.t. Hancock Co. Me. Pop. 1,365. Also a township in Trumbull Co. Ohio.

Elbogen, a town of Bohemia, capital of a territory, in the Circle of Saatz, with a castle on a rock, by the river Egra, 38 miles W. S. W. of Saatz. Long. 12. 50. E., lat. 50. 20. N.

Elne, a town of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees. It suffered greatly in the civil wars, during the reign of Louis XI. and is 8 miles S. by E. of Perpignan.

Elora, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad, celebrated for its wonderful temple cut out of the natural rock. It is 15 miles N. of Aurungabad.

Elphin, a town of Ireland in the county of of Roscommon, and the see of a bishop, 16 m. N. of Roscommon.

Eltich, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, capital of the county of Hohenstein. It stands on the river Zorge, 19 m. N. N. W. of Nordhausen. Long. 10. 43. E., lat. 51. 38. N.

Elsfel, a town of Westphalia, at the conflux of the Hamtorf with the Weser, 13 m. E. N. E. of Oldenburg, and 19 N. W. of Bremen.

Elstborough, t. Salem Co. N. Y.

Elsinburg. See **Helsingburgh**.

Elsinore, a town in Denmark, seated on the Sound, in the isle of Zealand. It is the most commercial place in Denmark, next to Copenhagen, being the residence of a considerable number of foreign merchants, and the consuls of the principal nations trading to the Baltic. A little to the E. is the fortress of Cronborg, which guards the Sound. Every vessel as it passes, pays a toll at Elsinore, in return for which, the crown takes the charge of constructing light-houses, and erecting signals to mark the shoals and rocks, from the Categat to the entrance into the Baltic. Elsinore has no harbour, but a good and safe road, and is 22 m. N. of Copenhagen.

Long. 12. 35. E., lat. 56. 9. N. See **Cronborg**.

Elster, **White and Black**, two rivers of Upper Saxony, the first rises near the northern frontier of Franconia and runs N. nearly parallel with and E. of the Saal, into which it fills about 18 m. N. W. of Leipzig; this river proved very disastrous to the French troops, on their retreat after the battle of Leipzig, in October 1813.—The Black Elster rises near the Spree in Upper Lusatia, and after a winding course E. of the Elbe, falls into that river in the duchy of Saxony.

Elsterberg, a town on the W. bank of the White Elster, near its source, 7 m. N. of Plauen.

Elstervoerda, a town and castle of Upper Saxony, in Miania, on the E. bank of the Black Elster, 24 m. N. by W. of Dresden.

Eltham, a town in Kent, Eng. Here are the remains of a palace, in which Edward II. often resided, and his son, John of Eltham, was born; it is now in part converted into a farm house, and the stately hall forms the barn. It is 8 m. S. W. of London Bridge. Pop. in 1821, 1,863.

Elvas, a strong frontier town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, and a bishop's see, with a castle. Here is a cistern so large, that it will hold water enough for the town for six months. The water is brought by a Moorish aqueduct, three miles in length, which, in some places is supported by several stories of arches. On the side of it is a forest of olive-trees, among which are walks and fine mountains. Elvas was bombarded by the French in 1706. A royal academy for young gentlemen was founded here in 1733. It is seated near the Guadiana, 15 m. W. of Badajoz, and 118 E. of Lisbon. Pop. about 16,000.

Elvira, a township in Union Co. Illinois.

Elwangen, a town of Suabia, near the S. frontier of Franconia, with a castle on a mountain; seated on the Jart, 18 m. N. W. of Nordlingen.

Ely, a city in Cambridgeshire, Eng. and a bishop's see. It is seated on the Ouse (which is navigable hence to Lynn) in the fenny tract, called the Isle of Ely. The spring assizes are held here. It is a county of itself, including the territory around it, and has a distinct civil and criminal jurisdiction, of which the bishop is the head. It has a fine cathedral, but is otherwise a mean place. It is 17 m. N. of Cambridge, and 67 N. by E. of London. Pop. in 1821, 5,079.

Ely, or **Elis**, a town of Scotland, on the S. E. coast of Fifeshire, with a good harbour, with upwards of 20 feet water at common tide, but has little trade. It is opposite to N. Berwick, and forms the N. point of entrance to the Frith of Forth.

Elyon, p.v. Jefferson Co. Alabama.

Elyria, p.t. Lorrain Co. Ohio.

Elze, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Hildesheim, seated on the Leine, 12 m. S. W. of Hildesheim, and 20 S. of Hanover.

Emanuel, a county of Georgia. Pop. 2,681. Swainsborough is the capital.

Embold, or **Jamboli**, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, and a Greek archbishop's see. It is the ancient Amphipolis; and is sometimes called Christopolis. It is seated on the Strumona, at its entrance into the gulf of Contessa. Long. 23. 55. E., lat. 40. 59. N.

Embsen, p.t. Somerset Co. Me. Pop. 894.

Embrun, a city of France, in the department of Upper Alps. It has a fortress built by Louis XIV. and is seated on a craggy rock, near the river Durance, 17 m. E. of Gap. It is the seat of a prelate, and in 1825, contained 3,002 inhabitants.

Emden, a strong town of Westphalia, capital of E. Friesland. It has a good harbour and a safe road at the mouth of the Ems; and considerable manufactures of stockings, soap, leather, and cotton. The greatest part of the inhabitants are Calvinists, but there are some Lutherans, Papists, and Jews. It was a free port under the protection of the United Provinces, but in 1744 they sold their right to the king of Prussia. It was a neutral port during the early part of the war between England and France, which began in 1793. It is now included in the kingdom of Hanover; population about 12,000. It is 28 m. E. N. E. of Groningen, and 47 W. N. W. of Oldenburg. Long. 7. 8. E., lat. 53. 20. N.

Emmaus, a village of the Moravians in Lehigh Co. Pa.

Emmendingen, a town of Suabia, in Brisgau, and chief town in the marquisate of Hochberg, seated on the river Ens, 10 m. N. by W. of Friburg.

Emmerick, a strong town of Germany, in the duchy of Cleves. It has a considerable trade with Holland, and is seated on the Rhine, 22 m. N. W. of Wesel.

Emmitsburg, p.v. Frederick Co. Maryland, 50 m. N. W. Baltimore.

Ems, a river of Westphalia, which rises in the territory of Paderborn, and after a course of about 150 m. in a N. N. W. direction, flows at Emden, into the Dollart, a bay of the German Ocean.

Ems, or **Embs**, a town of Germany, in Tyrol, near which are some baths impregnated with sulphur. It is 10 m. S. E. of the lake of Constance.

Encheysen, a town of N. Holland, on the Zuider Zee. It was once a flourishing place; but its harbour being now obstructed by sand, it has lost its former consequence. It was taken by the English in 1799. It is 27 m. N. E. of Amsterdam.

Endeavour Strait, a strait of the S. Pacific Ocean, which separates New Guinea from the N. E. point of New Holland. It received its name from captain Cook, who explored it in 1770. Its length, is 10 leagues, and its breadth about five, except at the N. E. entrance, where it is contracted to less than two miles, by the islands called Prince of Wales Islands.

Endingen, a town of Suabia, in Brisgau, near the Rhine, 7 m. N. N. E. of Old Brisach.

Enfield, a town in Middlesex, Eng. It was once famous for an extensive royal chase, disforested in 1779; and had a royal palace, of which little now remains, the front having been taken down in 1792, and its site occupied by some houses. It is 10 m. N. of London. Pop. 8,227.

Enfield, p.t. Grafton Co. N. H. 105 m. fr. Boston. Pop. 1,492.

Enfield, p.t. Hampshire Co. Mass. Pop. 1,058.

Enfield, a town of Connecticut, in Hartford county, situate on the E. bank of the Connecticut, 16 m. N. by E. of Hartford. Pop. 2,129.

Enfield, p.t. Tompkins Co. N. Y. Pop. 2,332. Also a village in Halifax Co. N. C.

Engadina, or **Inthal**, a delightful valley of Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, extending along the banks of the river Inn, from its source to Tyrol. It is divided into Upper and Lower, the chief towns are Surz and Cernetz.

Engelberg, a valley of Switzerland, in the canton of Unterwalden, 10 m. long, surrounded by mountains. It is subject to the abbot of a Benedictine monastery of the same name, whose revenues arise principally from a commerce in cheese. The country contains extensive glaciers, on the

side of fertile mountains, fine black marble, white veined; small crystals called Swiss diamonds; silver and vitriol. The abbey is 12 m. S. W. of Altdorf.

Engelholm, a sea port of Sweden, in Schonen, on a bay of the Categat, with good anchorage near the entrance to the Sound. In 1678, it was taken by the Danes, after an obstinate defence. It is 44 m. N. by W. of Lund. Long. 12. 57. E., lat. 56. 22. N.

Egers, a town of Germany, in the Westerwald, capital of a county of its name; seated near the Rhine, 6 m. N. W. of Coblenz.

Enghein, a town of the Netherlands, in Hainault, 15 m. S. W. of Brussels, on the road to Tournay. It gives the title of Duke to one of the Bourbon family.

Engia, **Engina**, or **Egina** (its ancient name), an island of European Turkey, in the gulf of Engia, between Livadia and the Morea. It has a town of the same name, 22 m. S. S. W. of Athens. Long. 23. 39. E., lat. 37. 45. N.

England, the southern part of the island of Great Britain is a very irregularly shaped territory, extending in its extreme length, from the Land's End in Cornwall, in the lat. of 50. 4. 7. and long. of 5. 41. 31. to Berwick, at the mouth of the Tweed, which divides it from Scotland, in the lat. of 55. 46. 21. N., and 1. 59. 41. of W. long. The meridional distance between these two points is 366 geographical, or 425 English statute m.; this line, however, intersects the entrance to the Bristol channel, South and North Wales, and the Irish Sea; the extreme meridional line that could be drawn on English ground, from N. to S. would be from Berwick to St. Alban's Head, in the county of Dorset: this line would measure 366 statute m.; and the extreme length from W. to E. would be from the Land's End, Cornwall, to the Dudgeon lights on the N. E. coast of Norfolk, which would measure 359 statute m. The four S. E. counties of Somerset, Dorset, Devon, and Cornwall, however form a promontory; and as the superficial area of England by actual survey proves to be 50,535 square m. taking the length from N. to S. to be 366 m. the mean breadth from W. to E. will be within 150 m. The sea on the S. is called the English Channel, and which divides England from the N. W. coast of France: the sea at the S. E. point is called the straits of Dover, and divides England from the N. W. point of France and the Netherlands: the sea on the E. coast of England is called the North Sea, or German Ocean, and divides England from Holland, Germany, and Jutland: the sea on the N. W. coast of England is called the Irish Sea, and divides England from the N. E. coast of Ireland. Wales, North and South, bound the centre of its western side; and the four S. W. counties before mentioned, project into the Atlantic Ocean. England, for local purposes, is divided into 40 counties, viz.: Bedford, Berks, Bucks, Cambridge, Chester, Cornwall, Cumberland, Derby, Devon, Dorset, Durham, Essex, Gloucester, Hants, Hereford, Huntingdon, Hertford, Kent, Lancaster, Leicester, Lincoln, Middlesex, Monmouth, Norfolk, Northampton, Northumberland, Nottingham, Oxford, Rutland, Salop, Somerset, Stafford, Suffolk, Surrey, Sussex, Warwick, Westmorland, Wilts, Worcester, and York; each of which is subdivided into hundreds and parishes. For judicial purposes it is divided into six circuits; and for ecclesiastical purposes into two archiepiscopal and 20 episcopal sees, or jurisdictions. The extent, relations, &c., of each of

the several counties, towns, &c., are noticed in their alphabetical place in this work.

The face of the country affords all that beautiful variety which can be found in the most extensive tracts of the globe; not, however, without romantic, and even dreary scenes, lofty mountains, craggy rocks, black barren moors, and wide uncultivated heaths; and yet, few countries have a smaller proportion of land, absolutely sterile and incapable of culture. The richest parts are, in general, the midland and southern. Towards the N. it partakes of the barrenness of the adjoining parts of Scotland. The E. coast is in many places, sandy and marshy. A range of rude and elevated land, sometimes rising into mountains 3,000 feet in height, extends from the borders of Scotland to the very heart of England, forming a natural division between the E. and W. sides of the kingdom. Cornwall is also a rough hilly tract; and a similar character prevails in part of the adjacent counties. These mountainous tracts abound with various mineral treasures, more particularly coal, iron, copper, lead, and tin.

The rivers of England are numerous, and contribute essentially to the beauty and fertility of the country, as well as to facilitate the conveyance of its products from one part of the kingdom to another: the four most deserving of notice for their magnitude and utility, are the Trent, Mersey, Severn, and Thames. These four rivers rise in the interior of the country, and flow in contrary directions, the first to the N. E., the next to the N. W., the Severn to the S. W., and the Thames to the S. E.; and being rendered navigable and united to each other by canals, they afford an admirable facility of conveyance over all parts of the country. In addition to these, the great Ouse and the Nen, flow from the centre of the country in a N. E. direction, into the N. sea between the Thames and the Trent, and the Nen is united to the line of canal which unites those two rivers, and thereby with the Mersey and Severn. Further N. are the Humber, Tees, Wear, Tyne, and the Tweed, which divides England from Scotland, all flowing from W. to E. into the North Sea: and on the other side is the Eden, Derwent, Ribble and the Dee, flowing into the Irish Sea: the tributary rivers deserving of notice, are the Medway and Lea, falling into the Thames, the Soar and Derwent falling into the Trent, the Don, Aire, and Ouse falling into the Humber, the Irwell into the Mersey, and the Upper and Lower Avon and Wye into the Severn; all of which are navigable, and yield a variety of fish: The Tamar, Torridge, Tame, Exe, Arun, and a few other rivers of inferior note, intersect the S. and S. W. parts of the country, falling into the Bristol and English channels. The lakes are neither numerous nor extensive, and are chiefly in the N. W. counties: those of Westmoreland and Cumberland, in particular, exhibit such varieties of beautiful scenery, as to become the object of summer excursions from every part of the country. With respect to climate, England is situate in the N. part of the temperate zone, so that it enjoys but a scanty share of the genial influence of the sun. Its atmosphere is inclined to chillness and moisture, subject to frequent and sudden changes; and is more favourable to the growth, than to the ripening of the products of the earth. No country is clothed with so beautiful and lasting a verdure, but the harvests, especially in the northern parts, frequently suffer from unseasonable rains. The country, nevertheless, generally affords an abun-

dant supply of grain, and all the other necessaries of life, and the rigours of winter, and the heats of summer, are felt here in a much less degree than in parallel climates on the continent; a circumstance common to all islands. The whole country, some particular spots excepted, is sufficiently healthy; and the longevity of its inhabitants is equal to that of almost any region. All its most valuable productions, both animal and vegetable, have been imported from foreign countries, and have been kept up and improved by constant attention. England has now no other wild quadrupeds than those of the smaller kind; as the fox, badger, marten, otter, hare, rabbit, squirrel, &c. On the other hand, every kind of domestic animal, imported from abroad, has been reared to the greatest degree of perfection. The horse has been trained up for all the various purposes of strength and swiftness, so as to excel in those qualities the same animal in every other country. The whole number kept in Great Britain has been estimated at 1,500,000, including every valuable variety of that noble animal. The breeds of cattle in various parts of the kingdom have also been cultivated with much care, and have been brought to the largest size and greatest justness of shape. The different races of sheep are variously distinguished, either for uncommon size, goodness of flesh, or plenty or fineness of wool. The deer of its parks, which are originally a foreign breed, are superior in beauty of skin, and delicacy of flesh, to those of most countries. Even the several kinds of dogs have been trained to degrees of courage, strength, and sagacity, rarely to be met with elsewhere. Domestic poultry, as well as wild birds, are numerous; the shape and beauty of plumage of the pheasant, and delicious note of the nightingale, cannot be surpassed. The improvement in the vegetable products of this island is not less striking than in the animal. Nuts, acorns, crabs, and a few wild berries, were almost all the variety of vegetable food which its woods could boast. To other countries, and to the efforts of culture, it is indebted for corn, esculent roots, plants, and all its garden fruits. The seas as well as the rivers of England are stocked with a great variety of fish, which yield a plentiful article of provision to all ranks of people.



The English are generally of a middle size, and are upon an average an inch shorter than the Americans. They are well-formed, handsome, robust, and though not so fair as the northern nations generally, of a florid complexion. The females are distinguished for their grace and beauty. In the cities a d among the more fash-

ionable classes their dress is showy, although the fashions are generally copied from the French. The manners of the English are formal, stiff, and reserved, and there is no country where ranks and conditions are fenced round with so many barriers.

Of the early history of England, but little is known prior to its becoming a province of the Roman empire, during the first century of the Christian era. The first invasion of England by the Romans was under Julius Cæsar in the year 55, at which period the country was inhabited by a very numerous but hardy and rude race of people denominated Britons, living in tribes and subject to an austere and rigorous priesthood. About the year 86 the whole country, after numerous conflicts, was subdued by the Romans. During a period of nearly 400 years, from the time of Agricola to the year 447, when the Romans finally quitted the island, they had effectually succeeded in reconciling the natives to a dependence on their government, and in diffusing a taste and desire to cultivate and practice the arts of social life; they had, however, so implicitly yielded to Roman government and protection, that, on being left to govern and protect themselves, they were unable to withstand the rude and vigorous attacks of the Picts and Scots, who poured into the country from the north. The Romans, on being applied to by the Britons, declining from inability to render them assistance, the Britons invited the assistance of the Saxons, a people who had acquired celebrity for their valour in the north of Europe. In the year 449 Hengist and Horsa, two Saxon leaders, arrived with a force of 1,600 men, who succeeded in speedily subduing the Scots and Picts; but perceiving the inefficiency of the Britons, the Saxons obtained a succession of reinforcements, made allies of the Scots and Picts, and turned their whole force to the subjugation of England; and, in the progress of time, the country became divided into seven monarchies, some one of which, however in its turn maintaining an ascendancy over the rest, the ascendant monarch being regarded as king of England. The following is a list of the seven monarchies: with the dates of their foundation and extinction, viz—

Kent	founded in	454	extinct	823
South Saxons . .	—	491	—	685
East Saxons . . .	—	527	—	827
Northumberland .	—	547	—	827
East Angles . . .	—	575	—	792
Mercia	—	582	—	827
West Saxons . . .	—	592	—	828

This period is denominated the Heptarchy, which merged into an undivided sovereignty under Egbert, the 17th king of the West Saxons, in 828. In 860 the Saxon Dynasty in its turn was assailed by the Danes, and, after repeated conflicts and aggressions, Sweyn, a Dane, was crowned king of England in 1013. The crown reverted again to the Saxons in Edward, surnamed the Confessor, in 1042; but on the 14th of October, 1066, the destinies of England were placed in the hands of William of Normandy, surnamed the Conqueror, from the decisive victory he gained on that day, over Harold II., king of England. From that period to the present time the whole country has been under the rule of a successive line of kings, except for 11 years, from

1649, to 1660, when it was under the protectorate of Cromwell, during which time it was ruled by the Parliament or the Protector, and was called the commonwealth of England.

England, New. See *New England*.

English Town, p.v. Monmouth Co. N. Y.

English Turn, a bend in the river Mississippi, 18 m. below New Orleans.

Enkioping, a town of Sweden, in Upland, on the N. side of Lake Mæler, 21 m. S. W. of Upsal.

Ennis, a town in the parish of Drumcliff, Ireland, capital of the county of Clare. It is seated near the head of a bay, on the N. side of the river Shannon. It is 19 m. N. W. of Limerick, and 113 S. S. W. of Dublin. Population of the town (which is sometimes called Clare), in 1821, 6,702, and the remainder of the parish 3,533 more. It returns a member to the parliament of the United Kingdom.

Enniscorthy, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, with a manufacture of coarse woolen cloth, and some iron works. It is situated on the Slaney, close under Vinegar-hall, 10 m. N. of Wexford, and 27 N. E. of Waterford.

Enniskillen, a borough of Ireland, capital of the county of Fermanagh. It is seated on an island in Lough Erne, where that lake is contracted for about six miles to the width of an ordinary river, and has a strong fort, it being a pass of great importance between the N. and S. of Ireland. In 1595 it made an obstinate defence against the army of queen Elizabeth, and again in 1690 against James II. It is 80 m. N. W. of Dublin. Population, in 1821, 2,399, and of the parish 10,000 more. It returns one member to the parliament of the United Kingdom.

Ennisville, p.v. Huntingdon Co. Pa.

Eno, or *Enos*, a town of European Turkey, in Rumelia, and a Greek archbishop's see; seated near a gulf of the Archipelago, at the influx of the Marissa, 90 m. S. by W. of Adrianople, and 145 W. S. W. of Constantinople. Long. 28. 15. E., lat. 40. 46. N.

Enosburgh, p.t. Franklin Co. Vt. Pop. 1,560.

Ens, a town of Austria, on a river of the same name, at its conflux with the Danube, 12 m. E. S. E. of Lintz.

Essene, a town of Egypt, on the E. side of the Nile. Here are considerable ruins of the ancient Antinoë. It is 120 m. S. of Cairo. Long. 30. 54. E., lat. 28. 5. N.

Ensisheim, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, on the river Ille, 10 m. S. of Colmar.

Enskirken, a town in the duchy of Juliers, 15 m. S. W. of Cologne.

Enstorf, a town of the palatinate of Bavaria, 22 miles N. of Ratisbon.

Entlibuch, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucern, 14 m. W. S. W. of Lucern.

Entre Douro e Minho, the most N. W. province of Portugal, lying on the sea coast, between the rivers Douro and Minho, and bounded on the E. by Trallos Montes. It is 68 miles from N. to S., and 40 broad, and in 1810 contained a population of 907,965. Braga, 30 miles N. N. E. of Oporto, is the capital. It is watered by two other rivers, falling into the Atlantic Ocean, viz. the Lima and Cavado; the other principal towns are, Lagos, Lapeda, and Moncao, on the S. bank of the Minho, which divides the province from the Spanish province of Galicia: Port de Lima, and Viana, near the mouth of the Lima, Barcellos, between

Braga and the mouth of the Cabado, Guimaraens, and Amarante in the S. E. and Oporto on the N. bank near the mouth of the Douro, which separates the province from Beira.

Eperies, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of the county of Szros, celebrated for its mines of salt. It is seated on the Tatza, 20 miles N. E. of Cassovia. Long. 21. 13. E., lat. 48. 50. N. Pop. about 7,500.

Epernay, a town of France, in the department of Marne. It was taken by Henry IV, in 1592, when marshal Biron was killed while the king's hand was on his shoulder. The wines produced in its neighbourhood are excellent. It is 17 miles N. W. of Chalons, and the seat of a prefect, with a population in 1825, of 4,997.

Epernon, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire, 15 m. N. N. E. of Chartres.

Ephesus, a village of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, anciently one of the most splendid cities of Asia Minor, and the most frequented emporium of that continent. Of its former splendour there is nothing to be seen but heaps of marble, overturned walls, columns, capitals, and pieces of statues. The fortress, which is upon an eminence, seems to have been the work of the Greek emperors; and also the aqueduct, part of which is yet standing, supported by pillars of fine marble. The eastern gate has three basso-relievos, taken from some ancient monuments; that in the middle was constructed by the Romans. The most remarkable structure was the Temple of Diana, deemed one of the seven wonders of the world, and which the primitive Christians had converted into a church; but it is now so entirely ruined, that it is not easy to find the ground-plot. Ephesus is seated near the mouth of the Cayster, which formerly afforded a good harbour for ships, but is now almost choked up with sand. The present inhabitants are only Greek peasants, who live in extreme wretchedness and insensibility. It is 30 miles S. S. E. of Smyrna. Long. 27. 23. E., lat. 38. 8. N.

Ephrata, or *Tunkerstown*, a town of Pennsylvania, in Lancaster county, and the principal settlement of a sect called Tunkers [Dippers], who are of German extraction, and first appeared in America in 1719. It is 22 miles N. of Lancaster.

Epinal, a town of France, capital of the department of Vosges. It is famous for its paper-mills, and seated on the river Moselle, near the mountains of the Vosges, 65 miles S. W. of Strasburgh, and 196 E. by S. of Paris. Pop. in 1825, 7,941.

Epping, a town in Essex, Eng. It is famous for excellent butter, and seated at the N. end of a forest of the same name, 17 miles N. N. E. of London. Pop. in 1821, 1,688.

Epping, p.t. Rockingham Co. N. H. 20 m. fr. Portsmouth. Pop. 1,263.

Epsom, p.t. Merrimack Co. N. H. Pop. 1,418.

Epsom, a town in Surrey, Eng. celebrated for its mineral waters and salts; and on its neighbouring downs are annual horse-races. It is 15 miles S. S. W. of London. Population in 1821 3,890.

Epworth, a town in Lincolnshire, Eng. on the isle of Axholm, with a manufacture of sack. John Wesley, the founder of the Arminian sect of methodists, was born here. It is 11 miles N. of Gainsborough, and 106 N. N. W. of London. Pop. in 1821, 1,502.

Erbach, a town of Franconia, capital of a coun-

ty of the same name, with a castle. It is 22 miles W. by S. of Wertheim, and 35 S. S. E. of Frankfort.

Erekli, a town of European Turkey, on the N. shore of the sea of Marmora, 55 miles W. of Constantinople. It was the ancient *Heracleia*, and contains the ruins of an amphitheatre, built by the emperor Severus; and a wall at some former time extended from this place to Derkus on the shore of the Black Sea, a distance of about 55 miles, the object of which, seems to have been the protection of Constantinople from the northern barbarians.

* * There is another town of the same name on the S. W. shore of the Black Sea, 130 m. E. by N. of Constantinople.

Erfurt, a city of Upper Saxony, sometimes accounted the capital of Thuringia, with a university and two strong forts. The principal magistrate is sometimes a protestant and sometimes a papist; but the greatest part of the burghers are protestants. It has three fine libraries, one of which belongs to the papists, another to the university, and a third to the protestant ministers. The inhabitants are computed at 15,000. A fire happened here in 1736, which burnt down 180 houses, and several churches. In 1806 it was taken by the French; and in 1814, it surrendered to the allies. It is seated in a fertile country, on the river Gerar, 58 m. W. S. W. of Leipzig.

Eribol, *Loch*, in Scotland, an arm of the sea, on the N. coast of Sutherlandshire, in the long. of 4. 30. W., capable of affording a safe retreat to the largest vessels. It receives several streams; particularly that which flows from a lake called Loch Hope.

Ericht, *Loch*, a lake of Scotland, lying in the counties of Inverness and Perth. It is 24 m. in length and one in breadth, surrounded by lofty mountains and rugged cliffs, and its banks covered with heath and a few straggling birches and alders. Its outlet, at the S. extremity, is the river Erich, which flows into Loch Rannock.

Erie, *Lake*, one of the great chain of lakes in North America, lies between 79. and 84. W. long., and 41. and 43. N. lat. Its length is 230 m. and 40 its medium breadth. It is upwards of 660 m. in circumference, and navigable for ships of any burthen. The coast on both sides is generally favourable for batteaux and canoes; yet in some places, chiefly on the S. side, there are rocks that extend several m. in length. Some of these, near the mouth of the Cuyahoga, rise 40 or 50 feet perpendicular out of the water, and project over the lake. The heathen Indians, when they pass this impending danger, offer a sacrifice of tobacco to the water. The islands and banks towards its W. end are so infested with rattlesnakes, as to render it dangerous to land on them. The lake is covered, near the banks of the islands, with a large pond lily; the leaves of which are thickly spread on the surface of the water, to an extent of many acres: on these, in the summer, lie myriads of watersnakes, basking in the sun. This lake, at its N. W. end, receives the waters of the great chain, from the N. W. by the river Detroit, and discharges them by the river Niagara, over the great falls at its N. E. end, into Lake Ontario. It forms the boundary line between the United States, and British North American territories, both parties claiming an equal right of navigation. During the war of 1812—1815, the Americans had a squadron of 9 vessels, carrying 56 guns, and the British one of 6 vessels, carrying

68 guns; on the 10th of September 1813, after an action of three hours, the whole of the British squadron surrendered to the American Commodore Perry. The English have a fort called fort Erie, at the N. E. extremity of the lake where it narrows into the river Niagara, in the lat. of 42. 57. N., and 78. 20. of W. long.

Erie, a county of West Pennsylvania. The N. W. side is washed by the shore of the lake, the W. end borders on the State of Ohio, and the E. end on that of New York. Its area is about 750 square m. Pop. 16,906. A town of the same name seated near the shore of the lake, is 315 m. in a meridional line, N. N. W. of Philadelphia.

Erie, a county of New York, bordering on the E. end of the lake and Niagara river, bounded N. by the Tonnewanta, and S. by the Cattaraugus river. Buffalo, opposite the British fort Erie, is the chief town. Pop. 35,710.

Erie, p.v. Erie Co. N. Y.

Erie, p.t. Erie Co. Pa. on Lake Erie at the harbour of Presqu' Isle which is safe and commodious but has only 8 feet water at the entrance. The town has considerable trade, principally by the lake commerce. A turnpike road extends from hence to Pittsburg.

Erieville, p.v. Madison Co. N. Y.

Erie Canal, the largest in the United States unites Lake Erie with the river Hudson. It is 362 m. long, 40 feet wide and 4 deep. It has 679 feet of lockage; the locks are 90 feet in length and 15 in width. This immense work leaves the lake at Buffalo and passes northwardly along Niagara river towards lake Ontario. It then turns to the east and proceeds northward of the small lakes of New York to the valley of the Mohawk down which it passes to the mouth of that stream. It then follows the western bank of the Hudson to Albany where it joins the river. It has several large aqueducts; one of which across the Genesee at Rochester is 804 feet in length, and two other across the Mohawk are 1188 and 748 feet in length. The sides of the canal are paved with stone or covered with thick grass. There are a number of branches or side cuts to this canal; one of them which extending from Syracuse to Oswego is 38 m. long, and another to Geneva 20 m. The navigation upon this canal is very great, and the canal duties amply compensate the cost of the work, which was above 7,000,000 dollars. It was begun in 1817 and finished in 1825.

Travelling upon the canal is very easy and cheap. The boats for passengers are 80 feet long with cabins nearly the whole length of the deck. They are drawn by horses and proceed 4 m. an hour, day and night. The fare is 4 cents per mile.

Eriskay, a small island of the Hebrides of Scotland, at the S. end of South Uist; noted for being the first place upon which Charles Stuart landed, in his wild attempt to gain the British crown.

Erité, a village in Kent, Eng. on the Thames, 5 m. E. by S. of Woolwich. Great quantities of corn and wood are shipped hence; and here the East India ships, in their passage up the river, generally discharge a part of their cargoes.

Erivan, the capital of Persian Armenia, in a province of the same name, and the seat of an Armenian patriarch. The city is defended by a fortress, in which is the governor's palace, and by a castle, on the river Zuanqui, near the lake of Erivan, which is very deep, and 60 m. in circumference. The Maidan is an open square, 400 paces over, in which are very fine trees. The baths and cara-

vanserais have their beauties, but the churches of the Christians are small, and half under ground. It is seated on the banks of the Arus river, which runs past Shirvan into the Caspian sea, from which it is distant about 130 m., and about the same distance from Gonieh on the S. E. shore of the Black Sea. Long. 44. 10. E., lat. 40. 20. N.

Erkelens, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers; seated on the Roer, 10 m. N. W. of Juliers. Pop. about 2,300.

Erlau, or *Erlau*, a populous town on the frontiers of Lower and Upper Hungary, 60 m. E. N. E. of Buda. It is the see of an archbishop. The cathedral and archiepiscopal palace are stately edifices.

Erlangen, a town of Franconia, with a university and a palace. It is divided into the old and new town; and the latter is one of the handsomest towns in Germany. The principal manufactures are hats, gloves, and stockings. It is seated on the Rednitz, 12 m. N. of Nuremberg; and is now included in the dominions of the king of Bavaria. Long. 11. 2. E., lat. 49. 38. N.

Erne, a river of Scotland, which issues from a lake of the same name in Perthshire, flows by Crieff, and joins the Tay, a little below Abernethy.

Erne, a river of Ireland, which issues from a small lake on the N. border of the county of Longford, flows N. through that of Cavan, and N. W. through Fermanagh into Donegal bay. In the latter county it forms a lake, called Lough Erne, 30 m. in length, containing several islands; and on one in the middle part, where the lake is very narrow, stands the town of Enniskillen.

Ernee, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne, on a river of the same name, 15 m. N. W. of Laval.

Erodu, or *Erroad*, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Coimbatore, with a large mud fort. Much coarse cotton cloth is made here and in the vicinity. It is seated on a canal from the Bhawani, E. of the Cavery river, 75 m. W. N. W. of Trichinopoly.

Errol, t. Coos Co. N. H. on the W. of Umbagog lake. Pop. 82.

Erromango, one of the new Hebrides in the S. Pacific Ocean, 70 m. in circumference, with low shores. On the W. side is a promontory that separates two bays, and captain Cook, from the treacherous behaviour of the inhabitants, named it Traitor's Head. Long. 169. 19. E., lat. 18. 47. S.

Ervy, a town of France, in the department of Aube, 17 m. S. by W. of Troyes.

Erzerum, or *Arz Roum*, the capital of Turkish Armenia, with Armenian and Greek episcopal sees. It is surrounded by double walls, defended by strong towers, and estimated to contain 125,000 inhabitants. The Turks are all janissaries; but most of them tradesmen, and receive no pay. The Armenians have two churches, the Greeks but one; the latter are mostly braziers, and live in the suburbs. A great trade is carried on in furs, Persian silks, cottons, calicoes, and drugs. This city is a thoroughfare, and a resting place, for the caravans to the East Indies. It is situate between the two sources of the Euphrates, at the foot of a chain of mountains, 104 m. S. E. of Trebisond, on the S. E. shore of the Black Sea. Long. 41. 36. E., lat. 39. 57. N.

Erzgebirg, *Circle of*, a populous district of Upper Saxony, forming the S. W. part of the Margraviate of Meissen, or Misnia, bounded on the

S. by the Bohemian mountains. It abounds in valuable minerals. Freyburg, Altenburg, and Chemnitz, are the principal towns.

Escalona, a town of Spain, in New Castile, surrounded by walls. It is situate on an eminence, in a fertile country, near the Albreche, a tributary of the Tagus, 20 m. N. W. of Toledo, and 32 S. W. of Madrid.

Escambia, a county of West Florida. Pop. 3,386. Pensacola is the capital.

Eschwege, a town and castle of Germany, in the landgraviate of Hesse Cassel, seated on the Werra, 25 m. E. S. E. of Cassel.

Escorial, a village of Spain, in New Castile, seated on the Guadara, 15 m. N. W. of Madrid. It takes its name from a noble structure, founded by Philip II. in memory of the victory gained over the French near St. Quentin, in 1557. This edifice consists of a royal palace, a church, a monastery, a college, a library, shops of different artists, apartments for a great number of people, beautiful walks, large alleys, an extensive park, and fine gardens. It is built of grey stones, found in the neighbourhood, and in the form of a gridiron, because St. Lawrence, on whose day the victory was gained, suffered martyrdom by being broiled on such an instrument. It is a long square of 740 feet by 580, and four stories high, with a tower at each angle 200 feet high; and the palace forms the handle of this imaginary gridiron. The most remarkable part is the arched chapel; in which is a magnificent sepulchre called the Pantheon, being built in imitation of that church at Rome: it is the burying-place of the kings and queens of Spain; and is thought by some to be the most curious piece of architecture in the world. The church is built after the model of St. Peter's at Rome.

Esgueyra, or *Esgueria*, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 8 m. S. of Avero.

Esk, a river which rises in Scotland, in the N. E. part of Dumfriesshire, and flows S. E. through a dale to which it gives name to the edge of the county. It there receives the Liddel from Roxburghshire, and enters Cumberland, flowing S. by Longtown into the N. E. extremity of Solway frith.

Esk, a river of Scotland, in Edinburghshire, formed by the junction of two streams called N. and S. Esk. They almost encircle the town of Dalkeith, passing on each side of the eminence on which it stands, and unite a little below the town. The river enters the Frith of Forth, at Musselburgh.

Esk, *North* and *South*, two rivers of Scotland, in Angusshire, which descend from the hills called the Braes of Angus. The former divides the county from Kincardineshire for several miles, and reaches the ocean, a little to the N. of Montrose: the latter, after traversing the whole breadth of the county, enters the bay on the W. of the same town.

Eski Shehr, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on the river Sakaria, which falls into the Black Sea, 80 m. E. S. E. of Bursa. Long. 31. 18. E., lat. 39. 48. N.

Esne, *Asna*, or *Esnay*, a town of Egypt, supposed to be the ancient Latopolis. Here is an ancient temple, with walls on three sides, and in the front 24 columns, well preserved: within it are three stories of hieroglyphics, of men about three feet high; and the ceiling is adorned with animals, painted with beautiful colours. On the N. side of the town is another temple; richly

carved with hieroglyphics, crocodiles, &c. and a mile to the S. is the monastery of St. Helena, which contains many magnificent tombs. Esne stands on the Nile, 300 m. S. of Cario. Long. 31. 40. E., lat. 24. 46. N.

Esopus, p.t. Ulster Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,770.

Espalion, a town of France, in the department of Aveyron, on the river Lot, 14 m. N. N. E. of Rhodéz. It is the seat of a prefect, and in 1925 contained 3,261 inhabitants.

Esperance, p.v. Schoharie Co. N. Y.

Esposenda, or *Espandenda*, a sea-port of Portugal, in Entre Douro e Minho, at the mouth of the Cavado, 22 m. N. of Oporto. Long. 8. 21. W., lat. 41. 32. N.

Esquimaux, a people of North America, chiefly inhabiting Labrador, the shores of Hudson's bay, the country between Gulf Welcome and Mackenzie's River, and probably Bhering's Straits. To the S. they extend as far as Slave Lake, and, to the N., the territory which they occupy is bounded by an icy sea, if such a sea really exists, or else they extend their wandering excursions into a frozen desert. A permanent establishment of this nation was met with by Captain Ross, at Prince Regent's Bay, in lat. 76. N.; and their huts were numerous in many parts of Melville Island, in lat. 75. N. The latter officer observed them frequently in the islands of the Archipelago of Barrow's Straits, though their timidity prevented any intercourse. Little, squat, and feeble, the complexion of these Polar men partakes less of a copper hue, than of a reddish and dirty yellow. Their huts, which are of a circular form, and are covered with deer-skins, can only be entered by creeping on the belly. Yet the rude necessities of the climate have suggested to this feeble race many contrivances which do honour to their ingenuity. The *snow-house*, or the comfortable, and comparatively speaking commodious



dwelling, which they construct from the frozen snow that surrounds them, affords a favourable example. The rapidity and neatness with which they raise these edifices, and render them impervious to the rigorous atmosphere around, is truly admirable; and these edifices, when finished, afford their inhabitants a similar protection to that which the vegetable world receives from a covering of snow. The Esquimaux of Prince Regent's Bay, and of the Arctic Highlands, are entirely ignorant of boats and canoes, affording, it is said, a unique instance of a fishing tribe unacquainted with the means of floating on the water. Ross advances strong grounds for considering them as the true aboriginal race, from whence all other Esquimaux are derived. They seem utterly ignorant of the nations to the south, and may be considered as an independent tribe, separated by

almost impassable mountains from the regions of South Greenland, and extending beyond the most northern inlet of Baffin's Bay. They are almost entirely destitute of religious ideas. The other tribes have canoes made of the skins of the sea calf, which sail with great swiftness. These savages patiently work a grey and porous stone into the shape of pitchers and kettles. The edges of these vases are elegantly ornamented. They preserve their provisions of meat in bags, filled with whale oil. Those who live near the mouth of Mackenzie's River, shave their heads, a peculiar custom, but not sufficient of itself to prove an Asiatic origin.

Esquimaux Bay, a bay on the S. coast of Labrador, at the entrance to the straits of Belleisle from the gulf of St. Lawrence. Long. 57. 59. W., lat. 51. 30. N.

Esquimaux Islands, a cluster of small islands in the gulf of St. Lawrence, off the entrance to the bay.

Esseg, or *Eszek*, a trading town of Sclavonia, with a strong castle. It has a wooden bridge over the Drave, into Lower Hungary, and the marshes, 8 m. in length, and 80 feet in breadth, with towers at a quarter of a m. distant from each other. It is a difficult pass, and several battles have been fought here between the Turks and Germans. *Esseg* was taken from the Turks in 1687, since which time it has continued in the hands of the house of Austria. It is seated on the river Drave, 100 m. W. N. W. of Belgrade, and 136 S. of Buda. Long. 19. 16. E., lat. 30. 45. N. Pop. about 9,000.

Essen, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg. Here are several Catholic churches and convents, but the inhabitants are chiefly Lutherans. It is 8 m. E. of Duisburg.

Essens, a town of Westphalia, in East Friesland, near the German Ocean, 20 m. N. N. E. of Emden.

Essequibo, a river of Dutch Guiana, on which is a settlement of the same name, in lat. 7. N. long. 58. 30. W. It formerly belonged to the Dutch, but was ceded to the English in 1814. The river is 300 m. long and 20 wide at its mouth but incommoded with shoals. The whole district is fertile and well cultivated, producing coffee, cotton, sugar and cocoa.

Essex, a maritime and beautifully fertile county of England. It is bounded on the S. by the river Thames, which divides it from the county of Kent. The county is nearly a square, the area of which is 1,532 square m. It possesses a variety of soil and face of country. The S. W. part is occupied principally by the two forests of Epping and Hainault, and is noted for its butter, which takes the name of Epping butter. The N. W. part from Saffron-Walden to Cambridge, is famous for the growth of saffron; and for a kind of triple crop of coriander, carraway, and teasle, which are all sown together, but come to maturity at different periods. The middle part is a fine corn country, varied with gentle inequalities of surface, and sprinkled with woods. The part bordering on the Thames and the sea consists chiefly of marshy grounds, which afford excellent pasturage, being secured from the inroad of the tides by embankments. Its contiguity to the metropolis, affords it a facile and advantageous market for its surplus produce of grain, seeds, calves, butter, poultry, potatoes, fruit, wild fowl, and oysters, all of which it supplies in a greater proportion than any other county in the kingdom;

yet, notwithstanding all the advantages of fertility, abundance, and contiguity to market, pauperism and crime prevail to an equal extent to any, and to a much greater extent than in most other parts of the kingdom. The manufacture of baize and other worsted stuffs was formerly carried on over the greater part of this county, but since the middle of the 18th century it has progressively declined, and is now almost extinct. It has large establishments for the printing of calico, and mills for making sheet lead.

Essex is also the name of a county in Upper Canada, forming a promontory at the southern extremity of the province, and nearly surrounded by lakes Erie, and St. Clair, and Detroit river.

Essex is also the name of five counties in different parts of the United States of America: viz.

First in Vermont, bounded on the E. for about 45 m. by the Connecticut river, and bounded on the N. by Lower Canada; its mean breadth is about 20 m. Population 3,961: chief town Guildhall.

Second, forming the N. E. part of the state of Massachusetts, bordering on New Hampshire and the Atlantic Ocean; it is intersected by the Merrimack river, and contains several large towns: viz. Newburyport, Ipswich, Gloucester, Marblehead, Salem, and Beverly, &c. Population 82,867. Salem is the chief town.

Third, in New York, bounded on the E. for 52 m. by lake Champlain. Population 19,167. The court house is at Elizabethtown, in Pleasant Valley.

Fourth, in New Jersey, bounded on the W., N. and E. by the Passaic river; its area is only about 150 square m. Pop. 41,023. Newark, is the chief town; its contiguity to New York renders it the most populous and important part of the State.

Fifth, in the E. District of Virginia, on the S. W. bank of the Rappahannock river, along which it extends about 36 m. being about 8 m. in mean breadth. Pop. 10,531. Tappahannock, is the chief town.

Essex, p.t. Chittenden Co. Vt. Pop. 1,664. Also a village in Middlesex Co. Conn.

Esslingen, a village of Austria, on the N. bank of the Danube, about 6 m. E. S. E. of Vienna, between which and Aspern a sanguinary battle was fought between the French and Austrians, on the 21st and 22nd May, 1809.

Esslingen, a town of Suabia, in the kingdom of Wurtemberg. Here are several convents, but the inhabitants are chiefly Lutherans. It has three extensive suburbs, and its district yields good Neckar wine. It is seated on the Neckar, 8 m. S. E. of Stuttgart. Pop. about 7,000.

Estain, a town of France in the department of Meuse, 12 m. E. N. E. of Verdun.

Estakar, a town of Persia, in Farsistan, capital of a district of the same name. Near it are the magnificent ruins of ancient Persepolis. It is 50 m. N. E. of Shiras. Long. 53. 40. E., lat. 30. 5. N.

Estavayer, a town and bailiwick of Switzerland, in the canton of Friburg, with a fine castle, seated on the lake of Neuchâtel, 13 m. W. of Friburg.

Este, a populous town of the Venetian territory, 14 m. S. S. W. of Padua.

Estella, an episcopal town of Spain, in Navarre, with a castle and a university; seated on the Ega, 15 m. W. S. W. of Pamplona. Long. 2. 2. W., lat. 42. 38. N.

Estepa, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with an ancient castle on a mountain, 18 m. S. of Ecija, and 58 E. of Seville.

Estepona, a town of Spain, in Granada, near the coast, 20 m. W. S. W. of Marbella.

Esterabad. See *Asterabad*.

Esthonia, or *Revel*, a government of the Russian empire, bounded on the W. by the Baltic, N. by the gulf of Finland, E. by Ingria, and S. by Livonia. After having been long an object of bloody contention between the Russians, Poles, and Swedes, it was confirmed to the latter by the peace of Oliva in 1660; but it was subdued by Peter the Great in 1710, and finally ceded to Russia in 1721. It is divided into 4 circles. Revel is the capital.

Esthwaite-water, a lake in Lancashire, Eng. between Hawkshead and Windermere-water. It is two m. and a half long, and half a m. broad, intersected by a peninsula from each side, jetting far into the lake. On the banks are villages and scattered houses, pleasantly situate under woods and hanging grounds clothed with verdure, all heightened by the strong back ground of rocky mountains. No char are found in this lake, though it is connected with Windermere-water.

Estill, an interior county in the E. part of the state of Kentucky, intersected by the Kentucky river; its area is about 500 square m. Pop. 4,618. Irvine is the chief town.

Estillville, p.v. Scott Co. Va.

Estremadura, a province of Spain, extending from the lat. of 37. 56. to 40. 15. of N. lat. bounded on the W. by the Portuguese province of Alemtejo and part of Beira. It is about 90 m. in mean breadth, giving an area of 14,400 square m. The pop. in 1820, was returned at 428,493. The N. end is intersected by the Tagus, and the S. by the Guadiana; it seems a country of great capability. The vine, olive, and corn, all luxuriate within its limits. Cattle and fine wool are the chief articles of trade; and great herds of black swine are fed on the hills, which are covered with oaks. Badajoz, near the Portuguese frontier, is the capital, and the other principal towns are Plazencia, Coria, Alcantara, Albuquerque, Truxillo, Merida, Olivenza, Xeres, and Llerena.

Estremadura, the metropolitan province of Portugal, lying on both sides of the Tagus; its area is about 700 square m. and the pop. in 1810, was returned at 826,680. The part S. of the Tagus is mountainous and unproductive, whilst the N. although in parts mountainous, is exceedingly fertile; the vine, olive, orange, lemon, and other delicious fruits, as well as corn, millet, and legumes, abound. Besides Lisbon, the capital of the province, and of all Portugal, the other principal towns are Leyria, Thomar, Abrantes, Santarem, and Alenquer, all N. of the Tagus, and Setubal near the coast on the S.

Estremos, a town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, and one of the strongest in the kingdom, being surrounded by ten bastions. An earthenware is made here, generally esteemed for its beauty and fine smell; and in the vicinity are quarries of beautiful marble. It is 18 m. W. of Elvas. and 100 E. of Lisbon. Pop. about 6,500.

Ezek, or *Esseg*. See *Esseg*.

Elampes, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, seated on the river Loet or Elampes, 15 m. E. of Chartres. It is distinguished for the murder of its prefect on the 1st of March, 1792. Pop. in 1825, 7,693.

Elaples, a town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, situate on the English Channel, near the mouth of the river Canche, 13 m. S. of Boulogne.

Etaya, or *Etarech*, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Agra, situate on the E. bank of the Jumna, which is here 60 feet high. On the top, near the river, are the remains of a fort. It is 62 m. S. E. of Agra. Long. 79. 16. E., lat. 26. 45. N.

Ethiopia, a name by which a vast region of Africa has been distinguished by some geographers, who have divided it into Upper and Lower Ethiopia. The first includes Nubia, Abyssinia, and part of Guinea: the second all the countries S. of the equinoctial line, as Congo, Monumugi, Monomotapa, &c. Ethiopia appears to have once been a great and powerful empire, but the details of its history are lost in the vortex of time. The Egyptian empire, was probably founded on the ruin of that of Ethiopia.

Etienne, St. a town of France, in the department of Loire. Beside the manufactures of arms, hardware, and cutlery (the most considerable in France,) the weaving of ribbands forms a considerable article of commerce. Coal is found in the neighbourhood, and also a soft stone, fit for grindstones. It is the seat of a prefect, 20 m. S. E. of Montbrison, and 32 S. W. of Lyon. Pop. in 1825, 19,102.

* * There are about a dozen other towns in different parts of France, named after St. Etienne, (Stephen) all inconsiderable.

Etive Loch, a navigable inlet of the sea, on the W. coast of Scotland, in Argyleshire. It is 20 m. in length, but of very unequal breadth; and its banks are indented with creeks, which afford safe anchorage. About 7 m. from the entrance it contracts into a narrow channel, called Connel, where a ridge of rocks occasion, at particular times of the tide, a violent current. About 2 m. below is the ancient castle of Dunstaffnage.

Etna. See *Etna*.

Etna, a township in Penobscot Co. Me. Pop. 362. Also a village in Tompkins Co. N. Y.

Eton, a town in Buckinghamshire, England, seated on the N. bank of the Thames, opposite to Windsor, to which it is united by an elegant stone bridge over the river. Eton is celebrated for its school, founded by Henry VI. 1440, for the education of 70 scholars, a portion of which, when duly qualified, are annually elected to King's College, Cambridge. In addition to the 70 foundation scholars, there are generally 3 to 400 of the sons of the opulent classes, receive their education at Eton. The buildings are commodious and elegant, their light gothic turrets form a beautiful and interesting contrast to the massive and majestic towers of Windsor Castle, from which it is separated only by the river. Eton is 22 m. N. W. of London. Pop. in 1821, 2,475.

Etruria. See *Tuscany*, and *Stoke upon Trent*.

Ettenheim, a town in the territory of the grand duke of Baden, 25 m. S. by E. of Strasburg.

Ettlingen, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Baden, on the river Albe, 4 m. S. S. W. of Durlach.

Eu, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, with a strong castle, and a harbour for small vessels at Treport. The principal trade is in serges and lace. It is seated on the river Bresle, near the English channel, 15 m. N. E. of Dieppe.

Eufemia, St. a town of Naples, on the W. coast of Calabria Ulteriori, on a gulf of the Mediterranean, to which it gives name, 27 m. S. by E. of Cosenza.

Eu-ho, or *Precious-river*, a river of China, in

Pe-tche-li, which flows N. E. into the Pei-ho, at Tien-sing. Much grain is conveyed by this river for Pekin and it is also important for its connection with the N. extremity of the grand canal.

Eulë, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kurzim, with a gold mine, 11 m. S. by E. Prague.

Euatorgia, or *Kostof*, a town of Russia, in the Crimea or government of Taurida, situate on the W. side of a salt lake, and near the Black Sea, 68 m. S. by W. of Perecop. Long. 33. 16. E., lat. 45. 12. N.

Eupem. See *Oesper*.

Euphrates, a noble river of Western Asia, which rises from three sources in Turkish Armenia. The principal head is about 35 m. S. E. of Erzerum, and is called by the Turks Bingheuil Frat, or 1,000 springs, and on the opposite side of the mountains from whence these springs flow, the Rakai, a branch of the Aras, which falls into the Caspian sea below Shirvan, also has its source: another branch of the Euphrates rises about 35 m. N. by W. of Erzerum; these two branches unite in the long. of 40. E., and lat. of 39. 50. N., and about 40. m. W. by S. of Erzerum, from whence the united stream becomes navigable for boats. Another branch rises on the frontier of Persia, in the long. of 43. 40. E., and runs a course nearly due W. to the long. of 39. 25. and lat. of 39.; the united streams are then called the Frat, and flow in a direction S. S. W. to Semisat, in the lat. of 37. 8. N. and long. of 37. 20. E., being within 60 m. of the gulf of Aïasso, at the N. E. extremity of the Mediterranean; from this point the Euphrates flows in a S. E. direction through 12 degrees of longitude in European Turkey, falling into the gulf of Persia, in the lat. of 30., and long. of 48. 40. E., the meridional distance from the source to the mouth of this noble river, is about 800 m. but the course of the stream is about 1,200. It is navigable for ships of the largest burthen to Bassora, 35 m. from its mouth; and, were the country through which it runs, inhabited by a social and well organized people, it might be instrumental to the conveyance of a reciprocal interchange of the products of Asia and Europe. A social, scientific, and enterprising people would not be content with its communicating with the Persian gulf, but would unite its waters with the Mediterranean on one side, and the Caspian sea on the other. The ancient Babylon was seated on its banks. See *Syria*. *Irak-Arabi*. and *Roum*, and *Tigris*.

Eure, a department of the N. of France, so named from a river which intersects the E. part, falling into the Seine, about 15 m. above Rouen; the Seine then forms its northern boundary to its entrance into the sea. *Eure*, however, may be considered a manufacturing and agricultural, rather than a maritime department. It is divided into five arrondissements.

Eure and Loire, an interior department of France, bordering on the preceding province, on the S. It is so named from the two rivers, the *Eure* and the *Loire*, both of which rise within the department; the *Loire* flowing to the S., and the *Eure* to the N., as described in the preceding article.

Europe, one of the five grand divisions of the globe; the extreme limits of which, are Cape Matapan, S. in 36. 23. N. and 22. 29. E., Cape St. Vincent, W. in 37. 3. N. and 9. 2. W., Cape North, N. in 71. 10. N. and 25. 50. E., Cara River, E. in 66. 30. N. and 63. 30. E. The longest meridional line, that could be drawn across Europe, would

be from Europa point, in the strait of Gibraltar which divides Europe from the N. W. extremity of Africa, in the lat. of 36. 7. N., and 5. 20. of W. long., to the Cara river, in the long. of 63. 30. E. in the lat. of 66. 30. N. This line, the angle of which is N. E. bearing E. would intersect the gulfs of Dantzic, Riga, and Finland, and the lakes Ladoga and Onega; and its length would be 3,065 geographical, or 3,546 English statute m. The longest line that could be drawn from S. to N. would be from Cape Matapan at the S. extremity of the Morea, to Cape North, at the northern extremity of Finmark: this line would intersect the gulf of Riga, the entrance to the gulf of Finland, and the N. E. shore of the gulf of Bothnia; and its length would be 2,090 geographical, or 2,423 English statute m. The boundaries of Europe, however, on all sides, are extremely irregular, jutting out into several great peninsulas, so that if it was resolved into a square, the sides would not exceed 1,600 geographical m. each way. It is bounded on the N. by the Arctic Sea, W. by the Atlantic Ocean, S. from the long. of 5. W. to 35. E. by the Mediterranean Sea, and E. by Asia.

Among all the divisions of the globe, Europe is that in which perhaps the works of external nature are on the smallest scale, and in which certainly the development of mind is the greatest. "A mere adjunct of the immense Asiatic continent"—to use the words of the most illustrious geographer of modern times—"the whole peninsula could hardly contain a basin large enough for the Nile, the Kiang, or the Amazon. Its loftiest mountains cannot be compared in height, or in extent to the Andes, or Himalayas. If all its downs and uncultivated lands were added to the sandy plains of Africa, the augmentation might be wholly imperceptible. The productions of the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms are here few and insignificant. Its mines do not abound in gold; the diamond is not found among its minerals. There are not more than fifteen or twenty species of quadrupeds that belong exclusively to Europe, and these are not of the most useful kind. Some animals, as the horse, the ox, the sheep, and the dog, have been greatly improved by the care and industry of man; but the most valuable natural productions have been imported from other quarters of the world. The silk-worm was brought from India, fine wool from Mauritania, the peach from Persia, the orange from China, and the potato from America. If it is rich, its wealth has been derived from the produce or spoils of other countries." Presenting a less extent of surface than Asia, Africa, or America, this continent shows that surface more crowded with men, improved by cultivation, enriched by productive industry, and extensive commerce, embellished with mighty cities, and splendid works of art, illumined with the reflections of genius, and invested with irresistible preponderance in the scale of political importance. In other regions, we contemplate, amid the great physical features of the scene,

A world of wonders, where creation seems
No more the works of Nature, but her dreams.

In Europe, we behold a yet more elevating spectacle,—spirit asserting its supremacy over body,—and man, the lord of nature, pursuing most gloriously the high destiny originally assigned him 'to replenish the earth,' and to subdue it.' In other regions, it is matter we wonder

at; in Europe, it is mind we admire. Here humanity has her chosen seat, and from hence have emanated her noblest gifts.

The superficial extent of Europe has been variously estimated by different geographers. Our want of information respecting the extent of some countries, and the doubts regarding the real boundaries between Europe and Asia, noticed above, increase the difficulty of stating precisely the extent of surface belonging to Europe. Kitchen reckons 3,258,038 English square miles; Hassel, 3,331,579; and Crome, 3,796,349. Perhaps, notwithstanding its irregularity of form, we may ascertain the superficial area of this continent with tolerable accuracy, by reducing it to an oblong square. If for angles of this square, be taken the North Cape in Norway, and the town of Ekaterineburg in the Russian government of Perm, Bordeaux in France, and Cape Solomon the eastern extremity of the Island of Crete, the sides of this parallelogram will measure 2,100 m., and 1,500 m. respectively, and will enclose a superficies of 3,150,000 square m.; and the different portions of land excluded from this measurement, will amount to about 300,000 square m., making in all a superficial extent of 3,450,000 square m. Europe thus embraces about one-sixteenth part of the whole terrestrial surface of the globe; and, with all its islands, does not exceed in superficial extent, the Australian continent. Europe is particularly distinguished by the seas and numerous gulfs that wash its shores, and the number and extent of its inland waters. Hence the facility with which the commercial intercourse of nations is here conducted; and hence too the influence which Britain has been enabled to exert over the political destinies of Europe, as a great maritime power. Europe has an abundance of inland lakes. The greater part of them are situated in Switzerland, Upper Italy, Germany, Russia, and Sweden; but very few of them can be compared, in point of extent, to those found in other parts of the world. The largest European lake is the Ladoga, in Russia, which has a superficial extent of 6,340 square m.; the Onega, in the same country, is about half that size, and greatly exceeds the largest of the remaining lakes. The accumulation of lakes, or insulated pools of water, in some places of Europe, is very remarkable. Some Russian governments possess an incredible number. They are less numerous in the western parts of Europe. But in Iceland, a hundredth part of the territory is occupied by lakes. Europe is abundantly watered, though its rivers are greatly inferior in size to those of the other continents. In fact, this continent is too much intersected by the sea, and presents too small a mass of land, to abound in such magnificent streams as are found elsewhere. In the eastern part only, where it stands connected with the great Asiatic mass of land, is found any considerable breadth of contiguous territory, and here also do we find its largest rivers.

The greater part of Europe is a mountainous surface; but the masses which tower up in the south greatly exceed those of the north. The plains of Europe are much inferior in dimensions to the same physical feature in the other continents. With the exception of the wide valley of the Theiss, and the basin of the Po, we do not recognise any extensive plain on the south of the Sudetic chain; but an enormous plain extends from the mouth of the Rhine, over the whole of northern Germany and the greater part of Poland,

to the foot of the Uralian chain. The difference in general elevation between northern and southern Europe may be illustrated by stating, that if the waters of the Atlantic Ocean were to rise 1,500 or 1,600 feet above their present level, the whole of northern Europe, with the exception of the mountainous districts of Norway and Scotland, would be laid under water; while southern Europe, on the contrary, being higher than the level of such inundation, would form one or two large and high islands. The most elevated districts in Europe are Switzerland and Savoy. In the comparatively level countries of Europe, extending from Iceland to the Caspian sea, the mountains rise in insulated groups; while in the southern and central parts of this continent, or from Etna in Sicily, to the Blocksberg of the Harz, and from the Strait of Gibraltar, to the Bosphorus, all the mountains belong to one great connected system. In this quarter are the Alps,—the highest, and beyond comparison the most extensive range of mountains in Europe, though scarcely exceeding a half of the average height of the great South American chain under the equator. Perpetual ice commences here at the elevation of 7,000 or 8,000 feet. At the height of 10,800 feet the ice disappears, and the atmospheric vapour, congealed as it descends, covers the ground with eternal snow. The Alps extend over a space of 13,000 square miles. They branch out, in various angular directions, into the Maritime, Cottian, Graian, Feninne, Lepontine, Swiss, Rhetian, Norian, Carnian, Julian, and Dinarian Alps, which again spread out in many secondary chains. The Apennines, stretching in a vast crescent through the whole length of the Italian peninsula, and evidently connected with the mountains of Sicily, may be regarded as a southern branch of the Alpine series. The average height of this chain is about 5,000 feet. A second great chain stretches its branches over the whole peninsula of the Pyrenees. The two outer bulwarks of this peninsula—which consists of a central plain elevated from 2,000 to 4,000 feet—are the mountains commonly called the Pyrenees, stretching between France and Spain on the north, and the Alpujarras or *Sierra Nevada* of Spain on the south. The mountains of Auvergne, which are connected with those of Vivarais and the Cevennes, are united to the Pyrenees by the Logere. At the other extremity of Europe, three chains of mountains meet together, collectively called Argentario, at a point nearly equidistant from the Danube, the Adriatic, and the Ægean Sea. This central point may be considered as the nucleus of all the mountain in European Turkey. From it proceeds the ancient Hæmus or modern Balkan, eastwards to the Black Sea. A second range runs N. W. till it joins the Carnian Alps; and a third runs southwards through the peninsula, dividing the northern continent of Greece into two parts of nearly equal breadth, and passing into the islands of the Archipelago. As the Hellenic Mountains, with the exception perhaps of Athos and Olympus, have never been accurately measured, it is impossible to determine whether or not they are higher than the Apennines. Mount Orbelus, the northern boundary of the country, has, according to Pouqueville, its summit perpetually covered with snow, and must therefore, according to the laws that fix the lower limit of congelation, exceed 8,500 feet of elevation. None of the other Hellenic Mountains, however, whether they be insulated or disposed in groups and

ranges, attain the line of perpetual snow. The Carpathian and Hercynian Mountains are separated from the Alps and the Hellenic Mountains by the Danube. This wild range, the general elevation of which is from 4,000 to 5,000 feet, completely encircles Transylvania, and is connected with the Sudetes or Giant Mountains of Silesia, and the *Erzgebirge* or Metallic Mountains of Saxony. The mountains of Russia have no visible connexion with the other European mountains. The woody heights of Valdai and Duderhof seem to form their centre, from which a number of secondary branches diverge, like radii, into the surrounding country. The British, Irish, and Icelandic mountains are all of secondary rank. There are only three volcanoes properly so called, in Europe; viz. Etna, Vesuvius, and Hecla. Besides these, however, there are nine *jökuls* in Iceland, and two mountains upon Stromboli and Milo, which emit flames. Some naturalists assert that there are two great subterranean fires under Europe, one of which cuts the first meridian of the Arctic polar circle, and the other extends under Italy and the Mediterranean, towards the Archipelago.

The greater part of Europe is situated within the northern Temperate zone; about a twelfth part only of its superficies extends within the Arctic polar circle. Although the astronomical climates are greatly modified in this part of the world by physical causes, we may, in taking a general view of the climate of Europe, consider it divided into four different districts, the boundaries of which are defined by parallels of latitude. The Arctic district of Europe extends over a superficies of about 400,000 square m., and the warm district may be estimated at 540,000 square m.; while upwards of 1,500,000 square m. belong to the cold, and 970,000 to the temperate. With the exception perhaps of Australia, Europe in natural fertility of soil, and variety and richness of productions, is much inferior to any other division of the earth. Zimmermann asserts that it has only sixteen species of indigenous animals, and these chiefly mice and bats. Some species of wild animals have entirely disappeared before the increase of population, while others have become extremely rare. The Fallow Deer are found in greatest abundance in England. Yet



here they are diminishing.—And according to Aristotle, the lion was once found in Greece, but it no longer exists in Europe. The buffalo, the elk, the stein-buck, and the beaver, are becoming daily more rare in Europe; and the varieties of game—which once seemed to possess, under the protection of merciless tyrants, a fuller right in the soil than man himself—are now confined to juster limits. The rein-deer and dog are the only domestic animals of the Polar zone. The walrus, white bear, and blue fox, appear on the

shores of the Frozen Sea. The horse is found to the 66th parallel, but in the high latitudes is reduced to a dwarfish stature; cattle too lose their horns in the northern regions, and shrink in size; even man himself appears here an inferior species, whether physically or morally considered. Some Asiatic animals are found in the neighbourhood of the Caspian and Sea of Azof. The black bear, the urus, and the wolf, are the most formidable wild animals now known



in Europe. The jackal is found in all the warm regions; and the lynx and wild-cat attain considerable dimensions in the Italian forests. Europe, though not wholly free of dangerous reptiles, suffers less from their presence than any other region of the globe. The chameleon is one of the most singular European reptiles. The



mosquito is troublesome in the highest north; and flights of locusts occasionally arrive in Taurida from the African or Syrian coast. Europe is indebted for its most valuable plants to other climates. Originally it probably possessed little more than forest-trees, a few shrubs, and some species of grass. The cereal and leguminous plants are now universally cultivated, and garden-herbs are here usually of finer quality than elsewhere. The vine is successfully cultivated at Witzenhausen under 51. 21. 30., and at Zullichau under 51. 58.; but, with these exceptions, wine manufactured above the 50th parallel does not deserve the name. The northern countries furnish good materials for the carpenter and ship-builder. The forest-trees of the warmer climate are tamarisks, carubes, sumachs, mastics, the cork-tree, planes, sycamores, and cypresses. Every species of the inferior and superior metals, and even several of the more precious minerals, are found in Europe. Hungary and Transylvania possess the nobler ores; Russia, Sweden, and Norway, abound in iron; England produces copper and tin; and Scotland, lead. There are likewise extensive mines of rock-salt, alum, saltpetre, and coal, in Europe.

It is difficult to estimate the precise amount of the population of Europe, notwithstanding the accuracy with which the census of most countries has been taken: for we do not possess a census of contemporary surveys, and in Turkey the population can only be loosely estimated from the number of hearths paying tax to the Porte. The population-returns of Russia, Hungary, Spain,

and Transylvania, are very old. In 1787, Zimmermann estimated the population of Europe at 144,000,000; at present, according to Malte Brun, it is not likely to be overrated at 205,000,000. In 1819, Hassel estimated it at 180,550,000. Perhaps 200,000,000 will be pretty near the truth, which gives an increase of 56,000,000 in 40 years. This population is not equally concentrated throughout Europe. Thus, in the Duchy of Lucca, it is in the ratio of 288 to a square m.; while in Iceland and Faroe it is only 4.2-3; in the Netherlands it is as 212, in Great Britain as 178, and in Sweden and Norway as 10 to the square m. Upon the whole, the south of Europe is more populous than the north in proportion to its extent: and must continue so, as the means of subsistence are procured with so much greater facility in the countries of the former than in those of the latter. The climate of Norway is quite as favourable to longevity as that of Lucca; but the one comprehends a vast tract of rugged, unutilisable surface,—the other is a garden throughout.

In almost every European State, we find the citizens divided into four distinct classes. The first is that of the nobility, which exists in every State, with the exception of Norway and the Turkish empire. Nobility is, in most cases viewed in Europe as an hereditary rank; but it can be acquired by the will of the sovereign, and even, in some instances, purchased by money. The clergy form the second class of the community. The third is that of the citizens, or inhabitants of towns, which in most countries enjoys peculiar rights and privileges. The fourth and lowest class includes the peasants, and forms the mass of the population in every country.

Euroville, a town of France, department of Upper Marne, 5 m. S. E. of St. Dizier.

Euskirchen, a town of the Prussian states, 23 m. S. E. of Jülich.

Eustace, an island which forms, with a long point of land, the entrance to the harbour of St. Augustine, in E. Florida.

Eustatia, St. one of the least of the Leeward Islands, in the West Indies, 10 m. N. W. of St. Christopher. It is a mountain in the form of a sugar loaf, whose top is hollow, yet for its size, it is one of the most valuable of all the Caribbees. Tobacco is cultivated on its sides, to the very summit; and hogs, kids, rabbits, and all kinds of poultry, are in great abundance. It has a town of the same name, with a good fort. It was taken by the English in 1781, who pillaged the inhabitants, and confiscated all private property; it was soon after retaken by the French, and restored to the Dutch, in 1783; again taken by the English, in 1801, and again restored to the Dutch, at the general peace of 1814.

Eutin, a town of Lower Saxony, in Holstein, near the side of a lake, 20 m. N. N. W. of Lubeck.

Euxine, or *Black Sea*, a large inland sea, dividing Europe from Asia, between the latitudes of 41. and 47. N. extending E. from the long. of 23. to 41. 25., giving an extreme length from W. to E. of 606 geographical, or 702 British statute m. On the W. it washes the coasts of Romania, Bulgaria, and Bessarabia; and on that side receives the waters of the Danube: at the N. W. corner it receives the waters of the Dniester, and the Dniester, which flow through the southern provinces of European Russia; and from the N. between the longitudes of 33. and 37. E. projects

the peninsula of the Crimea, or Russian province of Taurida. A narrow strait at the eastern extremity of this peninsula, leads into the sea of Azof, into which flows the river Don: the N. E. part of the Euxine, washes the coast of Circassia, and the territory of the Abkhas; the eastern extremity washes the coast of Mingrelia, which contributes to the waters of the Euxine by several streams, the most important of which is the Rioni or Phasis: the S. part washes the coasts of the Turkish provinces of Armenia, Roum, and Natolia which contribute the waters of the Kisi-Jernak, and numerous other rivers of inferior note. The Euxine communicates with the Mediterranean, first by the narrow strait of Constantinople into the sea of Marmora, and from thence by the Dardanelles, the ancient Hellespont, or Thracian Bosphorus, into the Grecian Archipelago. The navigation of the Euxine appears to have been more general in past than at the present time, the Phœnicians, Egyptians, Greeks, Romans, Venetians, and Genoese, all appearing to have maintained an extensive intercourse with the inhabitants on its shores. In 1476, when the Turks drove the Genoese from the Crimea, they precluded all intercourse through the straits of Constantinople, and claimed an exclusive right of navigation within. In 1774 the Russians, and in 1784 Austria obtained by treaty an equal right of navigation, which at the peace of Amiens was extended to all nations; and since the peace of 1814 a considerable traffic has been carried on from the port of Odessa, between the rivers Dniester and Dniester, with the Mediterranean and with England; but the other parts of its extensive shores are but little frequented, and but little known, though doubtless susceptible of affording a rich field for well-directed enterprise and exertion.

Euzet, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and the chief place of a canton, in the district of Uzès, 9 m. W. N. W. of Uzès.

Evansville, p.t. Vanderburg Co. Indiana.

Evcaux, a town of France, in the department of Creuse, near which is a mineral spring and baths. It is 25 m. E. of Gueret.

Evansburg, p.v. Crawford Co. Pa.

Everettsville, p.v. Albemarle Co. Va.

Everding. See *Efferding*.

Everfeld, or *Elverfeld*, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, near the river Wipper, 18 m. E. of Dusseldorf.

Everghem, a populous town of the Netherlands, 7 m. N. of Ghent.

Evesham, a borough in Worcestershire, England. Here are three churches, and it had formerly an abbey, of which some remains are still visible. A remarkable battle was fought here in 1265, between prince Edward, afterward Edward I., and Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, in which the earl and most of his adherents were slain. Evesham is seated in a fertile vale, and is nearly surrounded by the Avon. The vale is mostly appropriated to gardens, and supplies vast quantities of fruit and vegetables for the Worcester, Bath, Bristol and other markets. It has also some extensive flour mills, worked by the water of the Avon, over which there is here a bridge of 7 arches. It is 14 m. S. E. of Worcester, and 100 N. W. of London. It returns two members to parliament.

Evesham, t. Burlington Co. N. J.

Evora, a fortified city of Portugal, capital of Alemtejo, and a bishop's see, with a university. Some remains of the ancient Roman wall are

visible, part of a temple of Diana, of which there are seven entire pillars standing, is now converted into butchers' shambles; and the famous aqueduct built by Sertorius, still conveys a noble stream of water to the city. Evora is seated in a pleasant country, surrounded on all sides by mountains, 65 m. E. by S. of Lisbon. Long. 7. 50. W., lat. 38. 28. N.

Evoramonte, a town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, situate on a rock, 8 m. W. S. W. of Estremoz, and 23 N. N. E. of Evora.

Evreux, a town of France, capital of the department of Eure, and a bishop's see. The cathedral is a handsome structure. The trade consists in corn, linen, and woolen cloth; and it has manufactures of cotton, velvets, and tick. It is seated on the Iton, 25 m. S. of Rouen, and 55 N. W. of Paris. Pop. in 1826, 9,728.

Exell, a town in Surry, Eng. contiguous to Epsom, 6 m. W. of Croydon, and 13 S. S. W. of London.

Ex, a river rising in the forest of Exmoor, in Somersetshire, Eng. and leaving the county below Dulverton, runs through Devonshire, by Tiverton, Exeter, and Topsham, whence it forms an estuary to the English channel, at Exmouth.

Exeter, a city of England, and the capital of Devonshire, on the river Ex. It was formerly the seat of the W. Saxon kings, who resided in the castle, called Rougemont, from the colour of the hill on which it is built. It was encompassed by walls, and four gates, two of which are now pulled down. With its suburbs it contains 19 churches, beside the cathedral, which is a magnificent fabric. It is governed by a mayor, has 13 companies of tradesmen, and formerly carried on an extensive commerce in woolen stuffs to Spain, &c.; but its commerce and manufactures have materially declined since the close of the 18th century, and its present importance is derived from the agreeableness of its locality, occasioning it to be much resorted to by the neighbouring gentry: an elegant new bridge crosses the river. The public buildings consist of a guildhall, county hall, hospital, lunatic asylum, &c. &c. It is situate 9 m. above the entrance of the river into the sea, 43 m. E. of Plymouth, 87 S. W. of Bath, and 168 W. S. W. of London, by way of Salisbury. Pop. in 1821, 23,479.

Exeter, p.t. Penobscot Co. Me. Pop. 1,438.

Exeter, p.t. Rockingham Co. N. H. on Exeter river, a branch of the Piscataqua. It has several manufactures, and the saddlery business is carried on to a great extent. Some vessels are built here, the river being capable of floating down those of 500 tons. Here are an academy, and a court-house, 15 m. S. W. of Portsmouth, and 47 N. of Boston. Pop. 2,759. Also a p.t. in Washington

Co. R. I. Pop. 2,389. Also a p.t. in Otsego Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,690. Also a p.t. in Luzerne Co. Pa. Also a township in Berks Co. Pa. and villages in New Hanover Co. N. C. and Harrison Co. Indiana.

Exideuil, or *Exsiderfil*, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, 20 m. N. E. of Périgueux, and 32 S. of Limoges.

Exilles, a strong town of Piedmont, with a fortified castle on a mountain, which guards one of the passes into the country. It is seated on the river Doire, 37 m. W. N. W. of Turin.

Exmouth, a village in Devonshire, Eng. on the E. side of the mouth of the river Ex, 10 m. S. S. E. of Exeter. It is much frequented for the benefit of sea-bathing.

Eybenschitz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Znaim, on the river Ollawa, 12 m. S. W. of Brunn.

Eyder, a river and canal that separates Jutland from Holstein. The river rises in Holstein, and flows W. by Rendsburg, Fredericstadt, and Tonnungen into the German Ocean. The canal passes E. from Rendsburg to a bay of the Baltic, a little N. of Kiel. These jointly afford a safe inland navigation across the country, between the Baltic sea and German Ocean.

Eye, a borough in Suffolk, Eng. Here are the ruins of a castle and a Benedictine abbey. The women are employed in making bonelace. It is a mean place, 20 m. N. of Ipswich, and 89 N. E. of London. It returns two members to parliament. Pop. in 1831, 1,882.

Eyemouth, a town of Scotland, in Berwickshire, with a harbour for vessels of small burden and a trade in corn and meal. It is seated at the mouth of the Eye, 8 m. N. by W. of Berwick.

Eylau, a town in E. Prussia, 20 m S Ko nigsberg; famous for a bloody battle between the Russians and French, Oct. 7, 1807.

Eymoutiers, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, with a considerable trade in skins, leather, and rags; seated on the Vienne, 20 m. N. of Limoges.

Eyndhoven, a town of Dutch Brabant, at the conflux of the Eynds with the Dommel, 13 m S. E. of Bois le Duc.

Eynowowitz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz, 27 m. S. S. W. of Olmutz.

Exagen, a rich and ancient town in the kingdom of Fez, 60 m. S. of Tetuan.

Ezel, an island in Russia, in the Baltic sea, of a triangular form, about 8 m. in circumference. Long. 40. E., lat. 58. 20. N.

Ezy, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, 15 m. S. E. of Evreux.

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FAABORG, a seaport town of Denmark, on the S. coast of the island of Funen, in a flat but fertile country. The principal trade is in provisions. It is 17 m. S. of Odense. Long. 10. 16. E., lat. 55. 12. N.

Fabists, p.t. Onondaga Co. N. Y. Pop. 3,071.

Fabriano, a town of Italy, in the marquise of Ancona, famous for its excellent paper. It is 25 m. N. E. of Foligno.

Factoryville, p.v. Tioga Co. N. Y.

Faenza, a city of Italy, in Romagna, and a bishop's see, with an old fortress. The cathedral stands in the great square, and has a steeple 5 stories high, with balustrades. In 1796 it was taken by the French; and afterwards taken by the troops of the pope. In 1797, the pope's troops were defeated and expelled. Faenza is famous for fine earthen ware. It is seated on the Amona, 20 m. W. S. W. of Ravenna.

Fahlun, a town of Sweden, capital of Dalecar-

lla. Near it is a large copper mine, deemed the most ancient in Europe; also a manufacture of green and blue vitriol. It is situated in the midst of the rocks and hills, between the lakes Run and Warpen, 110 m. N. W. of Stockholm. Pop. about 4,000.

Faifo, a town of Cochin China, and a place of great trade; situate on a river that flows into the bay of Turon, 30 m. S. E. of Turon.

Fairbank, p.v. Chataouque, Co. N. Y.

Fairfax, a county of the E. District of Virgin is lying W. of the Potomac river, bounded on the E. by the district of Columbia. Its area is about 400 square m. Pop. 9,206.

Fairfax, p.t. Franklin Co. Vt. Pop. 1,739. Also towns in Fairfax and Culpepper Cos. Va.

Fairfield, a county at the S. W. extremity of Connecticut, bounded in a W. S. W. direction by Long Island Sound, and N. N. E. by the Housatonic river. It is divided into 18 townships. Pop. 46,950. The chief town of the same name is seated on the W. bank of a creek in Long Island Sound, 22 m. W. S. W. of New Haven. It was burnt by a party of Tories and British in 1777. Pop. 4,246.

Fairfield, is also the name of an interior county in the south part of Ohio, in which the Hocking river and a tributary of the Scioto have their sources; it extends about 30 m. from N. to S., and 15 in mean breadth. Pop. 24,788. Lancaster is the chief town.

Fairfield, a district of South Carolina, lying between the Catawba and Broad rivers. Pop. 21,546. Wanesborough is the chief town.

Fairfield, p.t. Herkimer Co. N. Y. Pop. 2,265. Also towns in Cumberland Co. N. J.; Crawford, Westmoreland and Adams Cos. Pa.; Rockbridge and Nelson Cos. Va.; Columbia and Putnam Cos. Geo.; Jefferson, Columbiana, Highland, Tuscarawas, Greene, Butler, and Licking Cos. Ohio. Nelson Co. Ken.; Franklin Co. Indiana, and Wayne Co. Illinois.

Fairford, a town of Gloucestershire, Eng. The church was founded in 1493, by John Tame, a merchant of London, purposely for the reception of some glass, taken by one of his vessels, in a ship going to Rome: it has 28 windows, beautifully painted with subjects chiefly scriptural, designed by the famous Albert Durer. It is seated near the Coln, 26 m. S. E. of Gloucester, and 30 W. by N. of London. Pop. in 1821, 1,547.

Fairhaven, p.t. Rutland Co. Vt. Pop. 676. Also a p.t. Bristol Co. Mass. on Buzzard's Bay opposite New Bedford. Pop. 3,034.

Fairhead, the N. E. point of Ireland, rising 631 feet above the level of the sea, in lat. 55. 44. N., and 6. 2. of W. long. It is opposite to Roughlin Island.

Fair Isle, a small island in the Northern ocean, between the Shetland and Orkneys, from both which its high towering rocks are visible. On the E. side the duke of Medina Sidonia, admiral of the Spanish armada, was wrecked in 1598.

Fairlee, p.t. Orange Co. Vt. Pop. 656.

Fairley, a village of Scotland, on the coast of Argyshire, 12 m. N. W. of Irvine. It has a small harbour; and the strait in the frith of Clyde, formed by the coast and the Cumbray isles is called Fairley Road.

Fairport, p.v. Geauga Co. Ohio, on lake Erie. It has a good harbour for small vessels.

Fairtown, a village in Cumberland Co. N. J.

Fairview, a township in York Co. Pa. Also a village in Erie Co. Pa. on the lake. Also a vil-

lage in Brooke Co. Va.; and a village in Guernsey Co. Ohio.

Faisas, an island in the river Bidasoa, which separates France from Spain. It is also called the Isle of Conference, because Louis XIV. and Philip IV. here swore to observe the peace of the Pyrenees, in 1660, after 24 conferences between their ministers. It is considered as a neutral place, and is situate between Andaye and Fontarabia.

Fakenham, a town in Norfolk, Eng. situate on a hill, by the river Yare, 9 m. from the coast, 20 N. W. of Norwich, and 108 N. N. E. of London. Pop. in 1821, 1,635.

Falaiss, a town of France, in the department of Calvados, with a castle, and one of the finest towers in France. It is the birth-place of William the Conqueror, and has a good trade in serges, linen, and lace. It stands on the river Ante, 20 m. S. E. of Caen, and 115 W. of Paris, it is the seat of a prefect. Pop. in 1825, 9,912.

Fale, a river in Cornwall, which flows by Gram-pound and Tregony to Falmouth, where it forms a fine haven in the English channel.

Falkenau, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Seats, with manufactures of alum, sulphur, and vitriol; seated on the river Egra, 12 m. N. E. of Egra.

Falkenberg, a town of Sweden, in Holland at the mouth of the Athran, on the Categat, opposite to the isle of Anholt, 17 m. N. by W. of Halmstadt.

Falkenberg, a town of Brandenburg, in the New Mark, with a castle, seated on the Drage, 32 m. E. by N. of New Stargard.

Falkenberg, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppeln, with a castle, 14 m. S. by E. of Brieg.

Falkenstein, a town in Germany, in a county of the same name. It stands a little to the N. of Winweiler, 24 m. W. by S. of Worms.

Falkenstein, is also the name of a town in the Vogtland, near the N. W. frontier of Bohemia.

Falköping, a town of Sweden, in W. Gothland, 56 m. E. of Uddevalla. It is memorable for a battle fought in 1388, between Margaret, queen of Denmark, and Albert, king of Sweden, when the latter was defeated and taken prisoner with his son.

Falkirk, a populous town of Scotland, in Stirlingshire, famous for its trysts, held thrice a year at which 60,000 head of black-cattle have been sold at one tryst, beside a great number of sheep and horses. It is seated near the Carron and the Great canal, 12 m. S. E. of Stirling. The royal army was defeated near this place in 1746. Pop. about 12,000.

Falkland, a town of Scotland, in Fifeshire, with some linen manufactures. Here are the ruins of the royal palace in which James V. died in 1568; some of its apartments are still inhabited. It is 20 m. N. of Edinburgh.

Falkland Islands, two large islands, surrounded by a great number of smaller, lying in the Atlantic ocean, to the E. of the strait of Magellan. The smaller of the two large islands lies E. of the other, from which it is separated by a channel called Falkland Sound. These islands were probably seen by Magellan, but Davis is deemed the discoverer of the main 1592. They were visited by sir Richard Hawkins, in 1594; and in 1765, commodore Byron made a settlement here; but in 1770, the Spaniards forcibly dispossessed

the English. This affair was settled by a convention, and the English regained possession; but in 1774, it was abandoned, and the island ceded to Spain. Since the commencement of the 19th century they have been uninhabited.

Fall Creek, a stream in New York which runs into Cayuga Lake. The falls upon it consist of a violent rapid which after descending for a mile and a half, falls perpendicularly in a cataract of 90 feet. The view is very grand and picturesque.

Falling Spring, a cascade in Virginia upon a small creek which rises about 20 m. from the warm spring and runs into Jackson's River. This stream falls over a precipice 200 feet in perpendicular height, and the sheet of water is thrown so far forward that a person may walk dry between the cataract and the rock.

Falling Waters, p.v. Berkeley Co. Va.

Fallowfield, *East and West*, two townships in Chester Co. Pa.

Fallowfield, townships in Washington and Crawford Cos. Pa.

Fall River, a village in the town of Troy, Mass. (*which see*.)

Falls, townships in Bucks Co. Pa. and Muskingum and Hocking Cos. Ohio.

Fallingington, a village in Bucks Co. Pa.

Fallstown, p.v. Iredell Co. N. C.

Falmouth, a seaport on the E. coast of Cornwall, Eng. It has a noble and extensive harbour, communicating with a number of navigable creeks, and its entrance is defended by the castles of St. Mawes and Pendennis. It is a town of great traffic, much improved by its being the station of the Post Office packets to the S. of Europe, the West Indies and America. It stands on the Fale, at its entrance into the English channel, 14 m. N. N. E. of the Lizard Point, 10 S. of Truro, and 269 W. S. W. of London. Long. 5. 2. W., lat. 50. 8. N. Pop. in 1821, 2,543.

Falmouth, a town of the island of Jamaica, on the N. coast, and on the S. side of Martha Brae harbour. Long. 77. 33. W., lat. 18. 31. N.

Falmouth, a town of the island of Antigua, on the S. coast, with a fortified harbour. Long. 62. 0. W., lat. 16. 55. N.

Falmouth, a seaport of Massachusetts, in Barnstable county. It is situate on the W. side of a small bay, 70 m. S. S. E. of Boston. Long. 70. 32. W., lat. 41. 36. N. Pop. 2,548.

Falmouth, p.t. Cumberland Co. Me. Pop. 1,966. Also villages in Strafford Co. Va. and Pendleton Co. Keh.

Fales Bay, a bay between the cape of Good Hope and Cape False, frequented during the prevalence of the N. W. winds in May. Long. 18. 53. E., lat. 34. 10. S.

Fales Cape, a promontory 20 m. E. of the Cape of Good Hope. Long. 18. 44. E., lat. 34. 16. S.

Falster, a fertile island of Denmark, 60 m. in circumference, near the entrance of the Baltic, off the N. end of Zealand, and between the islands Moen and Laland. Nykoping is the capital. Its area is about 185 square m. and pop 16,500.

Falsterbo, a town of Sweden, in Schonen, chiefly known for its lighthouse, at the entrance of the Baltic from the Sound, 22 m. S. S. W. of Lund. Long. 12. 48. E., lat. 55. 22. N.

Famagusta, a town on the S. E. coast of the island of Cyprus, and a Greek bishop's see, with a harbour defended by two forts. It was taken by the Turks, in 1570, after a siege of 10 months,

when they slayed the Venetian governor alive and murdered the inhabitants, though they surrendered on honourable terms. It is 62 m. S. by E. of Nicosia. Long. 33. 35. E., lat. 35. 10. N.

Famars, a village of France, in the department of Nord; near which the French were defeated by the allies in 1793. It is 3 m. S. of Valenciennes.

Fannet, p.t. Franklin Co. Pa.

Fano, a fortified town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, and a bishop's see. Here are an ancient triumphal arch, handsome churches, and fine palaces. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, 13 m. E. of Urbino, and 32 N. W. of Ancona. Pop about 7,500.

Fanoe, an island of Jutland, at the entrance of the Little Belt from the Categat.

Fantees, *Fantin*, the Gold Coast of Africa, from Cape Three Points, to Aconah, was formerly called Fantin; but since 1811, it has more commonly been called Ashantee. The Fantees occupy the coast, and the Ashantees the interior. See *Ashantee*.

Faoua. See *Fous*.

Faouet, a town of France in the department of Morbihan, 21 m. N. by W. of L'Orient.

Fareham, a town in Hampshire, Eng. Sloops and smaller vessels are built here; and it has a considerable trade in coal, corn, canvas, and ropes. It is seated at the N. W. point of Portsmouth harbour, 5 m. N. N. W. of Gosport, and 37 W. by S. of London.

Farewell Cape, the most southerly promontory of Greenland, at the entrance of Davis strait. Long. 42. 42. W., lat. 59. 38. N.

Farewell Cape, a promontory of the N. end of the island of New Zealand. Long. 172. 41. E., lat. 40. 37. S.

Farageau, *St.* a town of France, in the department of Yonne, with a castle, 10 m. S. E. of Auxerre.

Farim, a county of Africa, to the S. of the river Gambia. It has a town of the same name, on the river St. Domingo, about 130 m. above its entrance into the sea. Long. 14. 30. W., lat. 12 10 N.

Farlysville, a village in Charlotte Co. Va.

Farmersville, p.t. Cattaraugus Co. N. Y. Pop 1,005.

Farmington, p.t. Kennebec Co. Me. Pop. 2,340.

Farmington, p.t. Strafford Co. N. H. 26 m. N. W. Portsmouth. Pop. 1,464.

Farmington, a town of Connecticut, in Hartford county, with a large congregational church, situate on the river Farmington, which below the town receives the Cambridge, and then acquires the name of Windsor river. It is 10 m. W. S. W. of Hartford, and 22 E. of Litchfield. Pop. 1,901.

Farmington Canal, in Connecticut and Massachusetts, extends from New Haven to Westfield in Massachusetts, passing for a considerable distance along the valley of Farmington River, whence it has received its name. It is intended to prolong the canal to Northampton, on the Connecticut, which will make its whole length about 90 m.; at present its extent is nearly four fifths of this distance. The transportation upon it is already considerable, but as it does not fully meet the expectations of the projectors, the completion of the work will probably be delayed for a time.

Farmington, p.t. Ontario Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,773. Also towns in Trumbull and Belmont Cos. Ohio.

Farmville, p.v. Prince Edward Co. Va.

Farnham, a town in Surry, Eng. on the border of Hampshire. It has a castle, situate on an eminence, belonging to the bishop of Winchester. Farnham is celebrated for its plantations of hops, and has a great trade in corn. It is seated on the Wey, 38 m. W. S. W. of London.

Farnham, p.v. Richmond Co. Va. Also a town in Bedford Co. Lower Canada.

Faro, an island of Sweden, in the Baltic, off the N. E. end of the island of Gothland, about 30 m. in circumference, populous, and fertile. The principal town has the same name, and is situate on the S. E. coast. Long. 19. 27. E., lat. 57. 50. N.

Faro, a town in Portugal, in Algarve, and a bishop's see. It has some trade in almonds, figs, oranges, and wine; and is seated on the gulf of Cadiz, 20 m. S. W. of Tavaria. Long. 7. 54. W., lat. 36. 52. N.

Faroe Islands. See *Feroe Islands*.

Faro of Messina, the strait between Italy and Sicily, remarkable for having the tide ebb and flow every six hours, with great rapidity, though it is but 7 m. over. It is so named from the *faro*, or lighthouse, on Cape Faro, and its vicinity to Messina.

Farr, a town of Scotland, in Sutherlandshire, at the head of a bay of its name, on the N. coast, 52 m. N. by W. of Dornoch.

Farringdon, a town in Berkshire, Eng. seated on an eminence; vast quantities of hogs are fattened in its neighbourhood. It is 68 m. W. by N. of London.

Farrowville, p.v. Fauquier Co. Va.

Fars, or *Faristan*, a province of Persia, bounded on the E. by Kerman, N. by Irac Agemi, W. by Kuzistan, and the gulf of Persia. It is very fertile in the centre; mountainous on the N., where are a great number of wild swine; and the land so sandy on the S. as to produce little else than palm-trees. In the forests is a tree from which mastic is gathered, and emeralds are common. Shiras, (*which see*), is the capital.

Fartash, a town of Arabia Felix, in Hadramant, at the foot of a cape of the same name in the Indian ocean, 150 m. E. of Shibam. Long. 51. 50. E., lat. 15. 30. N.

Fasano, or *Fasiano*, a populous town of Naples, near the coast of the Adriatic in Terra di Bari, 15 m. S. S. E. of Polignano.

Fate, a township in Clermont Co. Ohio.

Fatipour, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Agra. Here the emperors of Hindoostan, when in the zenith of their power, had a palace which is now in ruins; and on a hill is a grand mosque, built by the emperor Acbar. It is 22 m. W. by S. of Agra.

Faucigny, a town and castle of Savoy, in a district of the same name; seated on the Arve, 14 m. S. E. of Geneva.

Fauquemont. See *Valkenburg*.

Fauquier, a county of the E. District of Virginia, bounded on the W. by the Rappahannock river, and N. W. by the Blue Mountains: it is about 35 m. in length, and 12 in mean breadth. Pop. 26,379. Warrenton is the chief town of the county.

Faverney, a town of France in the department of Upper Saône, 8 m. N. of Vesoul.

Favognana, an island, 15 m. in compass, off the W. end of Sicily, with a fort and a good harbour. Long. 12. 25. E., lat. 38. 16. N.

Fawcettstown, p.v. Columbiana Co. Ohio.

Fawn, p.t. York Co. Va.

Fayal, one of the Azores, or Western Islands, which suffered greatly by an earthquake, in 1764. Its capital is Villa do Horta, the S. E. point of the island; is in lat. 38. 31. N., and 28. 42. of W. long. It is very fertile, and exports large quantities of wine.

Fayette, the name of five counties in the United States.

1st, at the S. W. corner of Pennsylvania, bounded on the E. by the Laurel Ridge of the Alleghany mountains; W. by the Monongahela river, and S. by Monongahela county, Virginia. It is nearly a square of about 32 m. each way. Pop. 29,237. Union, 186 m. W. by S. of Harrisburgh, is the chief town.

2nd, in Georgia, bounded on the W. by Flint river, which divides it from the territory of the Creek Indians. Pop. 5,501. Fayetteville is the chief town.

3rd, in the S. W. part of Ohio, W. of the Scioto river. Pop. 8,180. Washington, the chief town, is 40 m. S. W. by S. Columbia, and 35 N. W. of Chillicothe.

4th, in the interior of Kentucky, E. of Kentucky river. Pop. 25,174. Lexington, (*which see*) is the chief town.

5th, in the E. part of Indiana. Pop. 9,112. Connersville, 65 m. S. E. by E. of Indianapolis is the chief town.

Fayette, p.t. Kennebec Co. Me. Pop. 1,049. Also a township in Seneca Co. N. Y. Pop. 3,216. Also a township in Alleghany Co. Pa.

Fayetteville, a town of N. Carolina, in Cumberland Co., capital of a district, formerly called Fayette, but now divided into several counties. Its trade with Wilmington is considerable, to which it sends tobacco, wheat, hemp, cotton, lumber, staves, naval stores, &c., and has a return of European and India goods. It is situate on the N. W. branch of Cape Fear river, 50 m. S. by W. of Raleigh, and 90 N. W. of Wilmington.

Fayetteville, p.v. Fayette Co. Geo. and Lincoln Co. Tenn.

Fayoum, or *Fium*, a town of Egypt, capital of a province of the same name. It has a trade in flax, linen, mats, raisins, and figs; and is seated on a canal, which communicates with the Nile, 49 m. S. S. W. of Cairo. Long. 30. 39. E., lat. 29. 27. N.

Fayston, a township in Washington Co. Vt. Pop. 458.

Fear, Cape, a cape of N. Carolina, where there is a dangerous shoal, called, from its form, the Frying Pan, lying at the entrance of Cape Fear river. This river is formed by two branches, called the N. W. and N. E. branches, which unite above Wilmington; and it enters the Atlantic below Brunswick. Long. 77. 45. W., lat. 33. 40. N.

Fecamp, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, with a trade in linen, serges, lace, leather, and hats; seated near the English channel, 24 m. N. E. of Havre de Grace.

Federalburg, p.v. Carolina Co. Maryland.

Feston, p.t. Clermont Co. Ohio.

Feira, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 10 m. S. E. of Ovarto, and 30 N. by E. of Aveiro.

Feldkirch, a town of Germany, in Tyrol, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the river Ill, near its entrance into the Rhine. 19 m. S. of the Lake of Constance.

Feldsburg, a town and castle at the N. E. extremity of Lower Austria, with a fine palace, seated on the Teyn, 18 m. E. of Laab.

Felicuda, one of the Lipari islands, in the Mediterranean, 28 m. W. of Lipari.

Felipe, St., a populous town of Colombia, seated on the banks of a river falling into the Caribbean sea, about 100 m. W. of Caracas.

Felipe, St. See *Xativa*.

Felitz, St., an island in the Pacific ocean, N. N. W. of Juan Fernandez. Long. 86. W. lat. 26 S.

Fellain, a town of France, in the department of Creuse, with a manufacture of tapestry. It is 20 m. S. S. W. of Evaux, and 21 S. S. E. of Gueret.

Fellin, a town of Russia, in Livonia, on the river Pernan, 62 m. S. E. of Revel.

Felsberg, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel with an ancient castle on a rock, 12 m. S. of Cassel.

Felső-Banya, a village of Upper Hungary, near the frontier of Transylvania, celebrated for a gold mine in its vicinity.

Feltre, a town of Italy, capital of Feltrino, and a bishop's see. It is fortified, and seated on the Asona, a small stream, falling into the Piave from the W., 30 m. N. W. of Treviso. Long. 11. 55. E., lat. 46. 3. N. Pop. about 5,000.

Feltrino, a district of Italy, lying between Bellunese, Trevisano, Vicentino, and the principality of Trent. It abounds in mountains, in which are iron mines. Feltre is the only place of note.

Femern, a fertile island of Denmark, at the entrance of the Baltic, from the passage of the Great and Little Belt. It is 10 m. long and 5 broad, separated from the coast of Holstein by a narrow channel, called the Femern Sound. Borg is the chief town. Pop. of the island about 7,500.

Femine Osage, a village in St. Charles Co. Missouri.

Fenestrange, or *Penestrange*, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, on the river Sarre, 40 m. E. by N. of Nancy.

Fenestrelle, a town and fort of Piedmont, seated on the Cluson, 18 m. W. of Turin.

Fenner, p.t. Madison Co. N. Y. Pop. 2,017.

Ferabad, a town of Persia, capital of the province of Masenderan. The environs produce sugar, cotton, and silk. The inhabitants, about 16,000, are principally descendants of Georgians and Armenians. It is seated among the mountains which bound the Caspian sea to the S., 12 m. from that sea, and 260 N. of Isfahan. Long. 52. 21. E., lat. 36. 54. N.

Feroula, or *Foroula*, a town of the kingdom of Tafflet, E. of Morocco, and the principal place of a district. It is 50 m. W. of Sigilmassa. Long. 4. 30. W., lat. 31. 40. N.

Ferdinand, a township, in Essex Co. Vt. Also a township in St. Louis Co. Missouri.

Fere, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, famous for its powder mill and school of artillery. Near it is the castle of St. Gobin, in which is a manufacture of fine plate-glass. Fere is seated at the conflux of the Serre, with the Oise, 20 m. N. of Soissons, and 75 N. E. of Paris.

Ferentino, or *Florenza*, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, 3 m. W. of Alatri, on the high road from Rome to Naples.

Ferrette, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, on the river Ill, near its source, 40 m. S. of Colmar.

Fergusson, a township in Centre Co. Pa.

Fermainagh, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, bounded on the N. by the counties of Donegal and Tyrone, E. by Monaghan, S. by Cavan, and W. by Leitrim, the N. W. end jutting

upon Donegal Bay; it extends from the S. in a N. W. direction about 36 m. being about 24 in mean breadth, one-fourth of its area is occupied by Lough Erne, which discharges its waters into Donegal bay, dividing the county into nearly two equal parts. In the centre of the county, the water narrows so as to admit of the two parts being united by a bridge, see *Enniskillen*. The linen manufacture, and the raising of cattle, and hemp, are the chief employ of the inhabitants. The county is navigable throughout, by means of Lough Erne, but its uneven surface, and numerous bogs, render it difficult for travelling. Enniskillen is the capital and only town of importance in the county.

Fermo, a town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, and an archbishop's see, with a good trade in corn, wool, &c. It has a harbour on the gulf of Venice, and is 17 m. S. E. of Macerata. Long. 13. 50. E., lat. 43. 7. N. Pop. about 7,000.

Fremosella, or *Formosella*, a town in Spain, in the province of Leon, seated on the N. bank of the Tormes, near its entrance into Douro.

Fermoy, a town of Ireland in the county of Cork, seated on the banks of the Blackwater, 106 m. N. W. of Dublin, on the road to Cork, from which it is distant 17 m. This place has risen from an inconsiderable village since the commencement of the war in 1793, to a town of 6,703 inhabitants in 1821.

Fernando Noronha, an island in the S. Atlantic, 100 leagues from Cape St. Roque, the N. E. point of the province of Pernambuco. Long. 32. 33. W., lat. 3. 56. S.

Fernando Po, an island of Africa, on the coast of Benin, 30 m. long and 20 broad. Long. 7. 36. E., lat. 3. 6. N.

Ferney, a village of France, in the department of Ain, a few m. N. W. of Geneva, celebrated as having been the residence of Voltaire.

Fernas, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, and a bishop's see united to Leighlin. It is seated on the Bann, near its conflux with the Slaney, 17 m. N. of Wexford, and 30 S. S. W. of Wicklow.

Feroe Islands, a cluster of 29 small islands in the Northern Ocean, between the Shetland Islands and Iceland, in 5. and 8. W. long., and 61. and 63. N. lat. subject to Denmark. Seventeen are habitable, each of which is a lofty mountain, divided from the others by a deep and rapid current. Some of them are deeply indented with secure harbours all of them steep, and most of them faced with tremendous precipices. They produce agate, jasper, and beautiful zeolites. The surface consists of a shallow soil of remarkable fertility; yielding plenty of barley and fine grass for sheep. No trees above the size of a juniper, or stunted willow will grow here; and the only quadrupeds are sheep. Vast quantities of sea fowls frequent the rocks, and the taking of them furnishes a perious employment for the inhabitants. The exports are salted mutton, tallow, goose-quills, feathers, eiderdown, knit woollen waistcoats, caps, and stockings. To the S. of these islands is a considerable whirlpool. Pop. in 1890, 5,265.

Ferzabad, or *Firuzabad*, a city of Persia, in Farsistan, formerly of considerable repute, and yet contains a number of fine tombs, gardens, and buildings. It is seated in a fertile country, 60 m. S. by W. of Shiraz, on the route to Ormus. Long. 53. 0. E., lat. 28. 50. N.

Ferrara, a city of Italy capital of a duchy of the same name, and an archbishop's see, with a strong citadel, and a university. Its broad streets,

and number of fine buildings, evince that it was formerly a flourishing place, but the present inhabitants are few in proportion to its extent. In the middle of the city is a palace, surrounded by walls flanked with towers and ditches. The cathedral is remarkable for its antiquity. In the Benedictine church, Ariosto the poet is interred. Ferrara was taken by the French in 1796; in 1799 it was retaken by the Austrians, but shortly after surrendered to the French. It is seated near the Po, 25 m. N. E. of Bologna. Long. 12. 36. E., lat. 44. 50. N.

Ferrara, or *Ferraresse*, a duchy of Italy, bounded on the N. by the Po, which divides it from Polesino di Rovigno, W. by the Mantuan, S. by the Bolognese and Romagna, and E. by the gulf of Venice. It had its own dukes till 1597, when Clement VIII. united it to the apostolic chamber. The air is unwholesome, on account of the marshes which the abject condition of the inhabitants precludes from draining. Ferrara is the capital.

Ferrendina, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, near the river Basiento, 25 m. S. W. of Matera.

Ferrisburg, a township in Addison Co. Vt. Pop. 1,322.

Ferro, or *Hierro*, the most westward of the Canary Islands, above 18 m. in circumference. It is not fertile, but produces some corn, sugar, fruits, and legumes. The inhabitants make use of water collected in cisterns during the rainy seasons, for there is no spring in the island. Voyagers speak of a fountain tree in the middle of the island, and say that in the night much water distils from its leaves. Some geographers have taken their first meridian from the W. extremity of this island. Long. 17. 52. W., lat. 27. 47. N.

Ferrol, a sea port of Spain, in Galicia, on a bay of the Atlantic. Its harbour is one of the best in Europe, and here the Spanish squadrons frequently rendezvous in time of war. The town is surrounded on three sides by the sea, and strongly fortified on the other. In 1800 the English made an unsuccessful attempt on this place. It is 20 m. N. E. of Corunna, and 305 N. W. of Madrid. Long. 8. 4. W., lat. 43. 28. N.

Ferrybridge, a large village in West Yorkshire, Eng. on the S. side of the Aire, over which is a noble bridge, 21 m. S. by W. of York, and 174 N. by W. of London.

Ferryport, a village of Scotland, in Fifeshire, on the frith of Tay, 4 m. below Dundee, and 9 N. N. W. of St. Andrews. It has a considerable manufacture of brown linens; and a ferry over the Tay, well frequented before the bridge at Perth was built.

Ferte sur Aube, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, seated on the Aube, 22 m. W. by S. of Chaumont, and 33 E. S. E. of Troyes.

There are seven or eight other towns in France named *Ferte*, all prefixed to some other name, as in the case of Aube, to distinguish them from each other.

Festenberg, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oels, 14 m. N. W. of Wartenburg.

Fethard, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, 8 m. S. E. of Cashel, and 86 S. S. W. of Dublin. Pop. in 1820, 2,878.

Fethard, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, on the W. side of Bannow bay, 14 m. S. by E. of New Ross.

Feverham, a town in Kent, Eng. on a creek falling into the mouth of the Thames, much fre-

quented by small vessels. It is a member of the port of Dover, and governed by a mayor. The church is in the form of a cross, and the interior well worthy of observation; and here is a free grammar-school founded by queen Elizabeth. It has a market on Wednesday and Saturday; is famous for the best oysters for laying in stews; and has several gunpowder mills in its neighbourhood. Here are the remains of a stately abbey, built by king Stephen, who was interred in it with his queen and son. James II. embarked here in disguise, after the success of the prince of Orange; but the vessel was detained by the populace, and the king conveyed back to London. Feverham is 47 m. E. by S. of London. Pop. in 1820, 3,919.

Feurs, a town of France, in the department of Loire, seated on the Loire, 13 m. E. N. E. of Montbrison.

Feystritz, or *Windisch Fistriz*, a town and castle of Germany, in Lower Stiria, on a river of the same name, 17 m. N. N. E. of Cilley.

Fez, a kingdom of Barbary, at the N. W. extremity of North Africa, bounded on the W. by the Atlantic, N. by the Mediterranean, E. by Algiers, and S. by Morocco and Tafilet. It extends upwards of 400 m. from E. to W. and is about 150 in breadth; is divided into 9 provinces, and forms part of the empire of Morocco. The country is full of mountains, particularly to the W. and S. where Mount Atlas lies; but it is populous and fertile, producing citrons, lemons, oranges, dates, almonds, olives, figs, raisins, honey, wax, cotton, flax, pitch, and corn in abundance. The inhabitants breed camels, bees, sheep, and the finest horses in Barbary. At the extreme N. point is the town and fortress of Ceuta, garrisoned by the Spaniards, (see *Ceuta*); the principal places on the Atlantic coast are Salee and Larache; Melitta and Tangier, on the coast of the Mediterranean; and in the interior Mequinez, Fez, and Teza.

Fez, the capital of the kingdom of Fez, and one of the largest cities in Africa. It is composed of three towns called Beleyde, Old Fez, and New Fez. Old Fez is the most considerable, and contains about 80,000 inhabitants. New Fez, founded about the 13th century, is principally inhabited by Jews, who trade with the Moors, notwithstanding the contempt with which they are treated by them. Old Fez was founded in 793 by Sidy Edris, a descendent of Mahomet and Ali, whose father fled from Medina to avoid the proscriptions of the caliph Abdallah. The palaces are magnificent; and there are numerous mosques, one of which, called Carubin, is one of the finest edifices in the empire. The houses are built of brick or stone, and adorned with mosaic work: those of brick are ornamented with glazing and colours like Dutch tiles, and the wood-work and ceilings are carved, painted, and gilt. The roofs are flat; and every house has a court, in which is a square marble basin. Here are two colleges for students, finely built of marble, and adorned with paintings. The hospitals and public baths are numerous, many of which are stately structures. All the traders live in a separate part of the city; and the exchange, full of all sorts of rich merchandise, is as large as a small town. The gardens are full of all kinds of fragrant flowers and shrubs. The Moors of Fez are clothed like the Turks; and though more polished than their countrymen, are vain, superstitious, and intolerant. The saints, whom they pretend

to have been buried in the city, serve them for a pretext to forbid its entrance to Jews and Christians; and an order from the emperor is necessary to gain admission. Arabic is better spoken here than in other parts of the empire; and the rich Moors send their children to the schools at Fez, where they gain more instruction than they could do elsewhere. Fez is the centre of the trade of this empire; and hence caravans go to Mecca, carrying ready-made garments, leather, indigo, cochineal, and ostriches feathers, for which they bring in return silks, muslins, and drugs. Other caravans go to Tombuctoo, and the river Niger. They travel over such dry barren deserts, that every other camel carries water. Their commodities are salt, cowries, wrought silk, British cloth, and the woolen manufactures of Barbary. Fez is seated in a circular valley, watered by a river, and surrounded by mountains, 160 m. S. S. W. of Gibraltar, and 240 N. E. of Morocco. Long. 4. 45. W., lat. 33. 40. N.

Fezzan, an interior kingdom of North Africa, lying between the great deserts of Zahara and Libya bounded on the N. by Tripoli to the Bashaw of which province Fezzan pays an annual tribute of 4,000 dollars. It is an extensive plain, encompassed by mountains, except to the W.; and to the influence of these heights it may be owing, that here, as well as in Upper Egypt, no rain is ever known. Though the character of the surface (which in general is a light sand) and the want of rain, may seem to announce sterility, yet the springs are so abundant, that few regions in the N. of Africa, exhibit a richer vegetation. The greatest length of the cultivated part is about 300 m. from N. to S., and 200 from E. to W. From wells of 10 or 15 feet deep, with which every garden and field is furnished, the husbandman waters the productions of his land; among these are the date tree, the olive, lime, apricot, pomegranate, fig, maize, barley, wheat, pumpions or calabash, carrots, cucumbers, onions, and garlic. Among the tame animals are the sheep, cow, goat, camel, ass, and a species of the domestic fowl of Europe. The wild animals are the ostrich, and antelopes of various kinds. A multitude of noxious animals infest the country; adders, snakes, scorpions, and toads, swarm in the fields, gardens, and houses; the air is crowded with mosquitos; and persons of every rank are over-run with vermin. The heat of the climate in summer is intense, and the S. wind is scarcely supportable even by the natives; and in winter a penetrating N. wind prevails, which drives to the fire even the natives of a northern country. Tempests of wind are frequent, which whirl up the sand and dust so as to give a yellow tinge to the atmosphere. The towns are chiefly inhabited by husbandmen and shepherds; for though they also contain merchants and artificers, yet agriculture and pasturage are the principal occupations. The houses are built of clay, with a flat roof composed of boughs of trees, on which a quantity of earth is laid. The natives are of a deep swarthy complexion; their hair a short curly black, their lips thick, their noses flat and broad, and their skin emits a fetid effluvia; they are tall, and well shaped, but weakly, indolent, and inactive. Their dress is similar to that of the Moors of Barbary. In their common intercourse, all distinctions of rank seem forgotten; the she-reef (or governor) and the lowest plebeian, the rich and the poor, the master and the servant, converse familiarly, and eat and drink together.

Generous and hospitable, let his fare be scanty or abundant, the Fezzaner is desirous that others should partake of it; and if twenty persons were unexpectedly to visit his dwelling, they must all participate as far as it will go. When they settle their money transactions, they squat upon the ground, and having levelled a spot with their hands, make dots as they reckon: if they are wrong, they smooth the spot again, and repeat the calculation. Gold dust constitutes the chief medium of payment; and value in that medium is always expressed by weight. In religion, they are rigid, but not intolerant Mahometans. The government is monarchical; and its powers are administered with such a temperate hand, that the people are ardently attached to their sovereign. Mourzouk, is the capital.

Fiano, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, on the Tiber, 15 m. N. of Rome.

Fianono, a town of Istria, on the S. W. coast, 17 m. N. of Pola.

Fiascone, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, noted for fine muscadine wine; seated on a mountain near lake Bolsena. 12 m. N. W. of Viterbo.

Ficherulo, a fortified town of Italy, in the Ferrarese, seated on the Po, 12 m. W. of Ferrara.

Fichtelberg, a mountain in Franconia, one of the highest mountains in Germany. It extends from near Barentz, to Eger in Bohemia, about 16 m., and is covered with pines and other trees.

Fielesier, an island near the W. coast of Norway, 22 m. long and 4 broad, with a town of the same name, 48 m. W. N. W. of Drontheim. Long. 10. 40. E., lat. 63. 44. N.

Fife, a maritime county on the E. coast of Scotland, forming a peninsula between the frith of Forth and Tay, it extends from the mouth of the river Forth, in a N. N. E. direction, about 40 m., and is about 12 m. in mean breadth. Some linen manufactures are carried on in the S. W. parts of the county, (see *Dumfriesshire*), but as a whole it is an agricultural rather than a manufacturing district; it produces coal and lime in abundance, and copper, lead, iron, and other minerals are also found in different parts of the county though but partially worked; a beautiful grey marble, cornelian, agates, and jasper, are occasionally met with, and fishing on its coasts and its rivers is assiduously pursued by the inhabitants. For divisions, rental, population, &c. see *Scotland*. Cupar is the assize town.

Fignuolo, an island in the gulf of Venice, near the coast of Istria. Long. 13. 47. E., lat. 45. 18. N.

Figiac, a town of France, in the department of Lot, with a Benedictine abbey; seated on the Selle, 22 m. E. of Cahors. It is the seat of a prefect, and in 1895, contained 6,153 inhabitants.

Fighig, or *Fihig*, a town of Barbary, in Biledulgerid, at the foot of the mount Atlas on the S. The inhabitants carry on a great trade with the merchants of Morocco and Fez, and with the negroes. It is 240 m. E. S. E. of Mequinez. Long. 1. 5. W. lat. 32. 20. N.

Figueras, or *St. Fernando de Figueras*, a strong town and important fortress of Spain, in Catalonia. It surrendered to the French in 1794, without firing a shot. It is 10 m. S. by W. of Roses, and 25 due S. of Perpignan.

Figueras dos Vinhos, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, celebrated for its wine; seated among mountains, near the frontier of Beira, and the river Zesere, 22 m. E. of Thomar.

Finale, a sea-port of Genoa, with a strong citadel, two forts, and a castle. It was the capital of a marquisate, and annexed to the duchy of Milan in 1602, but sold to the Genoese in 1713. In 1746, it was taken by the king of Sardinia, and restored in 1748. It is 30 m. S. W. of Genoa. Long. 8. 25. E., lat. 44. 14. N. Pop. about 7,000.

Finale, a town of Italy in the Modenese, on an island formed by the river Panaro, 22 m. N. E. of Modena.

Fincastrle, p.v. a village of Bottetourt Co. Va. 190 m. N. W. of Richmond.

Finisterra, Cape, a cape of Spain, forming the extreme N. W. point of that country, projecting into the Atlantic Ocean, from the province of Galicia. It was thought by the ancients, to have no country beyond it, and therefore they gave it this name which signifies the Land's-end. Long. 9. 17. W., lat. 42. 54. N.

Finisterra, a maritime department of France, which includes part of the late province of Bretagne. It is the most westerly part of France, and bounded on three sides by the sea; on the N. it forms the boundary to the entrance of the English channel. It is divided into five arrondissements, of which Quimper, Brest, Morlaix, Chateaulin, and Quimperle, are the seats of the prefects. The other principal towns are Lesneven, Landerneau, and Carhaix. For pop. &c. see France.

Finland, a country of the North of Europe, extending from the lat. of 60. to 66. 30. N., and in its extreme breadth from the long. of 21. to 31. 30. E. It is bounded on the S. by the gulf of Finland, and W. by the gulf of Bothnia; N. by Lapland, and E. by the Russian provinces of Wilburg and Olonetz; it formerly belonged to Sweden and was divided into two great parts, the N. called E. Bothnia, (see *Bothnia*), and the S. Finland Proper, which contains several considerable towns, of which Abo is the chief and capital of the whole country, (see *Abo*). The other towns are Nystadt, Raumo, and Biorneborg, on the shore of the gulf of Bothnia, and Helsinki, Borgo and Louisa, on the shore of the gulf of Finland. There are also 4 or 5 considerable towns in the interior. About one-third of the area of Finland Proper is composed of lakes. The contiguity of Finland to the maritime capital of the Russian empire, had long rendered it an object of jealousy to the Russians, and in 1808 they overran it with so formidable a force as to compel the Swedes to consent to a formal cession of the whole country, and it now forms one of the 50 governments of the Russian empire. It is divided into 13 districts, containing together in 1825, a pop. of 980,000, who contributed a revenue of 3,200,000 rubles, equal to about £130,000.

The Finns have been supposed to be nearly related to the Lapps; but though they are equally diminutive in stature, the fair hair, either yellow, flaxen, or almost white, added to the brave and warlike character of the Finn, evidence him to be of a different origin.

Tacitus describes the ancient Finns as a people "whose ferocity was extraordinary, and poverty extreme; having herbs for their food, skins for their covering, and the ground for their couch: regardless of man and of gods" continues he, "they have attained the very difficult condition of not having a single wish to form."

The modern Finn is honest, laborious, and capable of enduring great hardship; but he bears

the reproach of being sometimes obstinate and inflexible. The Lutheran form of Christianity was introduced among the Finns by the Swedes; and since the annexation of their country to Russia, no attempt has been made to change their mode of religious worship.

Dr. Clarke describes the costume of the Finnish peasants as very elegant. Among the men it consists of a jacket, with pantaloons, buskins, and a sash, worn as a girdle, round the loins. The sash, though generally yellow, is sometimes red, and sometimes variegated with flowers. The buskins are bound about the ankles with scarlet garters, ending in a black tassel. The jacket and pantaloons are generally white; though blue, black, and grey, are also used. A few of the men appear in long white coats bound with the Don Cossack sash. The women wear a short scarlet or striped vest, made as gaudy as possible, with large and loose sleeves of very white linen, and white hoods or kerchiefs upon their heads. The vests are often of silk or rich damask, embroidered with large brocade flowers.



The Finns, like their neighbours, exhibit a scattered population, and a rude state of society. The cottages consist of dismal huts, with walls made of the round trunks of trees, barely stripped of their bark, and rather resembling a casual pile of timber, than a human dwelling. The interstices are caulked with clay and moss; a few glazed windows are occasionally seen; but their place is more generally supplied by square open cran- nies. "In fact," says Mr. James, from whom this account is derived, "the felling of the timber is the only part of the labour which a peasant thinks it behoves him to calculate upon, when about to erect his habitation."

Of the Finns who inhabit the islands of the Baltic, the last quoted writer thus speaks:—"The cottages of the islanders are rough-hewn log-houses; and they are themselves a people apparently of such simple manners and habits, as their secluded situation and scanty number might lead one to expect; each rustic householder is provided with the tools and implements of a dozen necessary arts or professions; performing for himself, with equal address, the duties of carpenter, shoemaker, tailor, fisherman, miller, baker, &c. Their corn mills are of simple form, and driven by sails constructed of wooden planks; and their mill-stones are shaped like the querne, or old Celtic machine for grinding with the hand. Luxuries, such as ochre paint for their cabins, or coats of woollen cloth, where sheepskins will suffice,

are not common. Caps of the most ordinary fur serve as a covering for their heads; and for their feet, the want of shoes is supplied by a misshapen bag of dried seal-skin. The harness of their horses consists of nothing more than a plain collar attached to the shafts of the cart or sledge, through which, when the horse's neck is thrust, he has only to proceed: this contrivance answers all the purposes of draught, for neither here nor in Sweden is the animal trained to resist the weight of a carriage on the descent, however steep it may be."

Finlayville, a village of Mecklenburgh Co. N. C.

Finley, a township of Washington Co. Pa.

Finneyville, p.v. Rutland Co. Vt.

Finnmark, the most northern section of Europe, jetting into the Arctic Ocean; it formerly belonged to Denmark, but with Norway was ceded to Sweden, in 1815. The coast is flanked with islands, and indented with bays. It comprises about 400 sq. m. of surface, but the inhabitants, a mixed race of Finns, and Laplanders, do not exceed 26,000, who principally inhabit the coast, fishing and hunting constituting their chief employment: the S. part bordering on Lapland is mountainous. North Cape, its extreme northern limit, and also of Europe, is in the lat. of 71. 10. N., and 25. 50. of E. long.

Finow, a town of Brandenburg, in the Ucker Mark. It has a canal, by which the Oder and Havel are united. It is 23 m. N. W. of Custrin.

Fionda, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, and a bishop's see, on the gulf of Satalia, 25 m. S. W. of Satalia.

Fiorenzo. See *Ferentino*.

Fiorenzo, St. a sea-port on the N. W. coast of Corsica, defended by walls and a tower. It was taken by the English and Corsicans, from the French, in 1794. It is 7 m. W. of Bastia.

Fireplace, p.v. Suffolk Co. N. Y.

Fireysfield, p.t. Merrimack Co. N. H. 95 m. fr. Boston. Pop. 798.

Fishing Creek, p.t. Columbia Co. Pa.

Fishing Ford, p.v. Bedford Co. Ten.

Firosepour, a town of Hindoostan, in Moultan, seated on the Setlege, at the influx of the Beyah, 20 m. W. of Depalpour, and 150 E. by N. of Moultan.

Fischback, a town of Switzerland in the Valais, 27 m. E. of Sion. A battle was fought in this neighborhood between the Swis, and Amadeus, Duke of Savoy in which the Swiss were victorious.

Fishers Islands, in Long Island Sound, opposite to Stonington harbour in Connecticut. It is 10 m. long and 2 broad, with a fertile soil, and is annexed to the township of Southold, in Long Island, and belongs to the State of New York.

Fishguard, a town of Wales in Pembrokeshire. Here is a good pier, with every convenience for ship-building, and a considerable trade in herrings, corn, and butter. It is situate on a steep cliff, on a bay of St. George's channel, 16 m. N. E. of St. David, and 249 W. by N. of London. Pop. in 1821, 1,837.

Fischhausen, a town of Prussia, with a royal castle, seated on the Frische Haff, 21 m. W. of Konisberg, and 5 N. N. E. of Pillau.

Fishkill, a town of New York, in Dutchess county, on a creek of the same name, 5 m. E. of Hudson river, and 66 N. of New York. Pop. of the township 8,223.

Fishkill Landing, a village of Dutchess Co. N. Y. on the Hudson opposite Newburg.

Fish Lake, p.v. Delaware Co. N. Y.

Fish River, *Great*, a river of Southern Africa flowing South into the ocean East of the Cape of Good Hope. The limits of the Cape Colony extend a little beyond it to the East.

Fissato, a sea-port of Barbary, in the province of Tripoli, 90 m. N. W. of Tripoli. Long. 12. 10. E., lat. 33. 50. N.

Fistella, a fortified town of Morocco. The inhabitants carry on a great trade in fine garments. It is 125 m. N. E. of Morocco. Long. 6. 55. E. lat. 32. 27. N.

Fitchburg, p.t. Worcester Co. Mass. 48 m. N. W. Boston. It has some manufactories. Pop. 2,180.

Fitzwilliam, p.t. Cheshire Co. N. H. on the Massachusetts border, 65 m. N. W. Boston. Pop. 1,229.

Fium. See *Fayoum*.

Fiume, a sea-port of Austrian Istria, with a castle, and many fine churches and convents. It is noted for wine, good figs, and other fruits; and has a sugar refinery, and a wax manufacture. The harbour is formed by the river Fiumara which enters the bay of Carnero, at the extremity of the Adriatic. It is 37 m. E. of Capo d'Istria. Long. 14. 12. E., lat. 45. 38. N. Pop. about 12,000.

Fladstrand, a sea-port of Denmark, in North Jutland, with a harbour defended by three forts, just within the entrance to the Cattgat. It is 30 m. N. N. E. of Alburg. Long. 10. 23. E., lat. 57. 33. N.

Flaggtown, p.v. Somerset Co. N. J.

Flamborough, a factory of the Hudson Bay Company, on Hayes river, 70 m. from its mouth, on the W. side of Hudson Bay. Long. 90. 5. W. lat. 56. 8. N.

Flamborough Head, a lofty promontory on the coast of Yorkshire, Eng. whose snow-white cliffs, rising from 300 to 450 feet above the level of the sea, are seen at a great distance from shore, and afford shelter to innumerable multitudes of sea-fowls. The lower parts contain vast caverns, and on the summit is a light-house, 5 m. E. N. E. of Burlington. Long. 0. 2. W., lat. 54. 8. N. There is a village of the same name, contiguous to the cliffs. Pop. in 1821, 917. Off this headland the celebrated John Paul Jones in the American Frigate *Bonne Homme Richard*, captured the British Frigate *Serapis* after one of the most desperate battles ever fought.

Flamstead, a village in Hertfordshire, Eng. Pop. in 1821, 1,392. It was a place of some importance at the time the Romans were in possession of England. The house in Greenwich Park, in which is the Royal Observatory, and from whence the English meridional line of longitude is drawn, is commonly called *Flamstead House* after the name of its first astronomer. See *Greenwich*.

Flanders, a country of Europe, bounded on the N. by the mouth of the Scheldt, and N. W. by the North Sea or German Ocean, lying between the lat. of 50. 40. and 51. 20. N. and 2. 15. to 4. 15. of E. longitude. The early history of this country is involved in considerable obscurity; it has, however, for several centuries ranked among the most fertile, populous, and civilized parts of Europe, it was formerly known under three divisions, of French, Austria, and Dutch Flanders; the French, or S. part, was comprised in the late province of Artois, now the department du Nord, or N. The Austrian comprised the centre from

E. to W.; and the Dutch the coast off the mouth of the Scheldt; the whole country was overrun by the French in the early part of the war which commenced in 1793, and confirmed to them by the treaty of Campo Formio in 1797. After the treaty of Luneville in 1801, Austrian and Dutch Flanders were divided into two departments; Lys on the W. and Scheldt on the E. and incorporated with the French Empire. At the general partitioning of this part of Europe, which followed the peace of 1814, those two departments were ceded to the new kingdom of the Netherlands, and were called the East and West Flanders. For their subsequent history, see *Netherlands*. The area of the E. part comprises about 1,080 square m., and contains about 600,000 inhabitants. It is divided into four circles, of which Ghent, Dendermonde, Oudenarde and Eecloo, are the chief towns; the other places of note are Sluys, Ardenberg, Phillipina, and Sas Van Ghent on the shore of the mouth of the Scheldt; and Deynse, Renaix, Grammont, Sotteghem, Alost, and Watteren in the S. The river Scheldt which rises in the French department, of Aisne enters the S. W. corner running N. by E. to Ghent in the centre of the province, and then nearly due E. till it changes its course to the N. forming the boundary of the province on the side of Brabant; towards the S. the surface is slightly undulated, but northward it is an entire level intersected by canals, communicating both with the North Sea and the mouth of the Scheldt.

West Flanders is bounded on the S. and S. W. by the French department; on the N. and N. W. by the North Sea; the area of this province is about 1,500 square m., containing 530,000 inhabitants. It is also divided into four circles, of which Bruges, Furnes, Ypres, and Courtray are the chief towns, the other places of note are the sea-ports of Nieuport and Ostend; the latter is regarded as the maritime portal of this part of Europe. This like E. Flanders is a level country; in the S. E. part, fine thread, lace, and linen cambrics are manufactured to a great extent for exportation; over all the other parts of the two provinces, fishing, agriculture and manufactures are assiduously pursued, and tend to render the inhabitants among the most social and best conditioned in Europe. The language of the common people is peculiar, a mixture of Dutch and French; but in the towns the French is most generally spoken. The Catholic religion prevails through both provinces; the clergy are a tolerant and respectable body.

Flanders, p.v. Morris Co. N. J.

Flatbush, a town of N. Y., chief of King's county, Long Island. The Americans were defeated near this place by the British in 1776. It is situated amid garden-grounds, 5 m. S. by E. of New York. Pop. 1,143.

Flatlands, a township of Kings Co. N. Y. on Long Island. Pop. 596.

Flattery, Cape, on the W. coast of North America, discovered by Cook, in 1778; and so named, because he was disappointed at not finding a harbour. Long. 124. 57. W., lat. 48. 25. N.

Flavigny, a town of France, in the department of Cote d'Or, with a Benedictine abbey; seated on a mountain, by the river Ozerain, 27 m. W. N. W. of Dijon.

Flèche, La, a town of France, in the department of Sarthe. Here was a noble college, built by Henry IV., at which Descartes was educated; the centre is now converted into a town-house, and one of the wings rebuilt as a pnytanæum, or

military school for soldiers' children. It is seated on the N. bank of the Loire, and is the seat of a prefect. Pop. in 1825, 5,387. It is 80 m. E. N. E. of Nantes.

Fleckerøe, Justerøe, or *Fleckeren*, an island in the Scagerack, near the coast of Norway, a few m. E. of Christiansand. Between the island and the continent is a most excellent harbour, defended by a fortress. Long. 8. 18. E., lat. 58. 4. N.

Fleet, a river of Scotland, in Kirkcudbrightshire which issues from a small lake of the same name, and enters Wigton bay, below Gatehouse. On its W. side are the vestiges of a camp, a druidical circle, and a vitrified fort.

Fleming, a county of Kentucky. Pop. 13,493. Flemingsburg is the capital, 60 m. N. E. of Lexington.

Flemington, p.v. Hunterdon Co. N. J.

Fletcher, a township of Franklin Co. Vt. Pop. 793.

Flensburg, a seaport of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, with a strong citadel, and a harbour at the head of a bay in the Little Belt, at its entrance into the Baltic. It is a place of great commerce, 15 m. N. N. W. of Sleswick. Long. 9. 47. E., lat. 54. 52. N. Pop. about 15,000.

Fleurance, a town of France, in the department of Gers, on the river Gers, 3 m. N. of Auch.

Fleurus, a village of the Netherlands, in Namur, 6 m. N. E. of Charleroy. Here, in 1690, a victory was gained by the French over the allies; and in 1794, the Austrians were defeated in a general attack of the French posts.

Flie, or *Vlieland*, an island on the coast of Holland, N. of the Texel, at the middle of the entrance of the Zuider Zee.

Flint, a county at the N. E. extremity of Wales, bounded in a N. W. direction by the estuary of the river Dee, and N. by W. by the Irish sea. It is the smallest county in Wales, its superficies being only 243 sq. m. It is, however, rich in coal, copper and lead, and since the commencement of the present century, the cotton manufacture has been introduced, and the pop. during the 20 years, 1801—1821 has increased 36 per cent. The principal towns are Mold, Holywell, Hawarden, and St. Asaph (each of which see), there is also a town called Flint, formerly the chief town of the county, though now a small place. It has the county-goal, but the assizes are held at Mold. Here are the remains of a royal castle, in which Richard II. took shelter on arriving from Ireland; but on leaving it he was delivered into the hands of his rival, afterward Henry IV.: it stands on a rock close to the sea, and is governed by a constable, who is also mayor of the town. Flint has no market, but is well frequented as a bathing-place. It is seated on the estuary of the Dee, 12 m. W. N. W. of Chester, and 195 N. N. W. from London. Pop. in 1821, 1,612.

Flint, a river of the state of Georgia, which rises in the country formerly occupied by the Creek Indians, runs S. W. and joining the Chatahoochee, at its entrance into E. Florida, forms the Apalachicola.

Flintstone, p.v. Alleghany Co. Maryland.

Fliz, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, strong both by nature and art. It stands on a peninsula formed by the Ebro, and the side where the river does not pass is covered by mountains, and defended by a castle. It is 23 m. N. of Tortosa.

Floddon, a field in the parish of Kirknewton, Northumberland, Eng. 5 m. N. N. W. of Wood.

er, on which a battle was fought between the English and Scots in 1513, in which James IV. was killed, with many of his nobility, and 10,000 men.

Florac, a town of France, in the department of Lozere, 13 m. S. of Mende, and 65 N. of Montpellier. It is the seat of a prefect. Pop. in 1825, 2,082.

Florence, a celebrated city of Italy, capital of Tuscany, and an archbishop's see, with a citadel, and a university. It was first founded by the soldiers of Sylla, embellished and enlarged by the triumvirs; destroyed by Totila, and rebuilt by Charlemagne. The circumference is about 6 m. and the fortifications consist of only a wall and a ditch, with two or three forts which command a part of the town. It is divided into two unequal parts, by the river Arno, over which are four handsome bridges. The quays, the buildings on each side, and the bridges, render the part through which the river runs by far the finest; but every part is full of wonders in the arts of painting, statuary and architecture. The environs are beautiful, rich, and populous. Some of the Florentine merchants, formerly, were men of great wealth; and one of them, in the middle of the fifteenth century, built that noble fabric, which, from the name of its founder, is still called the Palazzo Pitti. It was afterwards purchased by the Medici family, who made some enlargements; and it thence became the residence of the grand dukes of Tuscany. The Palazzo Vecchio, or old palace, contains a room 172 feet long, and 70 wide, for public entertainments. The beauties and riches of these palaces, in all that is masterly in architecture, literature, and the arts, especially those of painting and sculpture have been often described. The celebrated Venus of Medici, the standard of taste in female beauty and proportion, stood in a room called the Tribune; this, with other masterpieces of sculpture, was carried away to Paris, but restored with most of the other works of art at the general peace in 1815. There are other rooms, whose contents are indicated by the names they bear; as the cabinet of arts, of astronomy, natural history, medals, portraits, porcelain, antiquities, &c. Beside the Medicean library begun by Julius de Medici, and greatly augmented by duke Cosmo I., there are several other copious libraries, especially those in the two Benedictine and Carmelite convents. The Florentine Academy and the Academia della Crusca were instituted to enrich the literature and improve the language of Tuscany; the latter is so named because it rejects like *brax* all words not purely Tuscan. The cathedral, the churches, and other public buildings, contain paintings and sculpture by the first masters in Italy; and the chapel of Lorenzo is perhaps, the most expensive habitation that ever was reared for the dead, being incrustured with precious stones, and adorned with the workmanship of the best modern sculptors. The manufactures of Florence are chiefly silks, satins, gold and silver stuffs, and damask table cloths. It has a considerable trade in fruits, oil, and excellent wines. Florence is 45 m. E. N. E. of Leghorn, which is its out-port, and 125 N. W. of Rome. Long. 11. 3. E., lat. 43. 46. N. Pop. in 1825, 75,207.

Florence, p.t. Oneida Co. N. Y. Pop. 964. Also a village in Alabama, the capital of Landerdale Co. on the Muscle Shoals of Tennessee River. Also a village in Huron Co. Ohio.

Florent, St. a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire, with a Benedictine abbey; seated on the Loire, 20 m. W. S. W. of Angers.

Florentin, a town of France, in the department of Yonne, at the conflux of the Armanche and Armancon, 15 m. N. E. of Auxerre, and 80 S. E. of Paris.

Florentino, or **Florentino**, a province of Tuscany; bounded on the N. W. by the republic of Lucca and the Modenese; N. E. by the Apennines, and S. by the Siennese. Pop. about 580,000: besides Florence the capital, the other principal towns are Leghorn, Pisa, and Pistoia.

Flores, or **Mangayle**, an island of the East Indies, one of the chain that forms the S. boundary of the Java and Banda seas, 108 m. long and 45 broad, lying to the E. of that of Sumbawa. On the S. side, near the E. end, is a town named Larantuca. Long. 121. 56. E., lat. 8. 50. S.

Flores, a fertile island, one of the Azores, so called from the abundance of flowers found upon it. Lagens is the most populous town, but St. Cruz is the capital. Long. 31. 0. W., lat. 39. 34. N.

Florida, a Territory of the United States, and the most southern portion of the country. Its southern point is in 25. N. lat., and it extends N. to 31. It lies between 80. 25. and 87. 20. W. long. and contains, about 45,000 sq. m. It is shaped somewhat like an L, the southeastern part being a peninsula washed by the ocean on the E., and the Gulf of Mexico on the W. Its boundaries on the N. are Georgia, and Alabama. It has been usual to consider this territory as consisting of two divisions, East and West, but there is at present no political distinction.

The land is low and generally either sandy or swampy. On the coast it is mostly barren. There are many savannas covered with a thick growth of grass and flowers. In the swampy tracts the cane brakes are of an enormous height and thickness. The reed canes are sometimes 30 and 40 feet high. The ponds and bayous are in summer covered with aquatic plants, and abound with alligators. The uplands of the interior are the most fertile and bear the name of *hammoc* lands from the tufts or swells which they exhibit. The greater part of the surface is a pine barren; this is a land with a grey and reddish soil producing coarse grass and a scanty growth of pine trees. Almost every part of the county affords abundance of timber, as pitch pine, live oak, cypress, &c. Two thirds of the country are covered with pine forests.

The magnolia is a very common and beautiful tree, and grows to the height of 100 feet with a straight trunk surmounted by a conical mass of dark green foliage covered over with large milk-white flowers. Orange trees also flourish here, and about St. Augustine and on the borders of many of the lakes and savannas are many beautiful groves of them. Limes, grapes, and figs, grow wild. The long moss or Spanish beard which hangs in festoons upon the branches of the live oak and pine, affords a good material for stuffing.

This country is very thinly inhabited, and hardly any thing is known from experience as to its capabilities for agriculture; but it is thought to be excellently adapted to the culture of tobacco, cotton, indigo, rice, and sugar. At present the chief objects of attention among the planters, are maize, rice, potatoes, beans, melons, &c. The olive and coffee have been tried here and the former will undoubtedly succeed.

The climate is very hot, although in the northern parts water sometimes freezes. In the peninsula the most delicate orange trees bear fruit in full perfection. In the lower parts the air is moist, and in the neighbourhood of the rice fields it is unhealthy. From October to June the weather is most delightful. The southern extremity is subject to the hurricanes of the West Indies.

The largest river is the St. Johns, which rises in the centre of the peninsula and flows north-easterly to the sea; it passes through several lakes and its current is gentle. The Apalachicola passes through West Florida into the Gulf of Mexico. Many small streams rise in the pine forests and fall into the inlets of the Gulf. The springs which give rise to these rivers are very remarkable for their size and depth. See *Wakulla Fountain*.

The only towns of consequence are St. Augustine on the eastern coast, and Pensacola on the western. There is a chain of low islands or sand banks skirting the whole coast, but they afford few good harbours. Off Cape Sable, which is the southernmost point of the peninsula, are a cluster of islands at some distance from the land, on one of which, called Key West, was lately established a naval station of the United States.

Florida is divided into 15 counties. The Governor is appointed by the United States, and there is a legislative council of 16 members. Tallahassee is the seat of government. It has one delegate in Congress. The Pop. is 34,723, of whom 15,510 are slaves. The commerce of the territory is inconsiderable. The shipping in 1828 amounted to 2,781 tons. The imports for 1829 were 153,642 dollars. The exports of domestic produce, 38,163 dollars. Total exports 56,086 dollars.

This territory was discovered in 1497. It was first settled by the Spaniards in 1524. Some settlements were made by the French about 30 years afterwards, and they established themselves in the neighbourhood of the spot where St. Augustine now stands in 1564. The Spaniards however, expelled the French. In 1763 Florida was ceded to Great Britain, and retained by that power till 1781 when it was reconquered by the Spaniards. In 1821 Spain ceded it by treaty to the United States as an indemnity for spoliation upon our commerce; and the following year it was made a territorial government.

Florida Cape, is on the E. coast of East Florida, in the gulf of the same name, in the lat. of 26. 41. N., and 80. 5. of W. long.; 90. m. N. E. of Cape Sable, and about 30 W. of the N. W. end of the Great Bahama Bank.

Florida, Gulf of, is the passage out of the gulf of Mexico into the Atlantic Ocean, between the N. W. coast of the island of Cuba, and the Bahama Bank and islands on the E., and the promontory of East Florida on the W. Through this passage the great body of waters flowing into the gulf of Mexico from the Mississippi, Colorado, and Rio del Norte, set, in a continual stream, running at the rate of 4 to 5 m. per hour: the stream continues to run along the eastern coast of North America, to the lat. of 42., when the current is dispersed by the great bank of Newfoundland. The gulf passage is from 30 to 130 m. wide, the narrowest part being between Cape Florida, and the Great Bahama Bank before mentioned.

Florida Keys, or *Martyrs Islands and Reefs*, are the shoals and sand-banks flanking the southern extremity and E. coast of the promontory of East Florida, as previously described.

Florida, p.t. Berkshire Co. Mass. Pop. 454. Also a p.t. Montgomery Co. N. Y. Pop. 2,838.

Florissant, a village in St. Louis Co. Missouri, on the Missouri.

Flour, St. a city of France, in the department of Cantal, and a bishop's see. Good knives are made here, and it has a considerable trade in corn. It is seated on a mountain, 35 m. S. of Clermont, and 108 N. by W. of Montpelier. It is the seat of a prefect. Pop. in 1820, 6,372.

Flour Town, a village in Montgomery Co. Pa.

Floyd, a county of Kentucky. Pop. 4,262. Prestonburg is the capital. Also a county of Indiana. Pop. 6,363. New Albany is the capital.

Floyd, p.t. Oneida Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,699.

Floydsburg, a village in Jefferson Co. Ken.

Flushing, a strong sea-port of Dutch Zealand, in the island of Walcheren, on the N. side of Western Scheldt, the entrance of which it defends. It has a good harbour, and a great canal runs through the town, which is deep enough to admit loaded vessels. The stadthouse is a superb building, after the model of that of Amsterdam. Flushing was the birth place of admiral De Ruyter, and has a capacious harbour and basin for ships of the largest burthen. It is one of the naval depots of the Netherlands. Its trade is chiefly smuggling. Pop. about 6,000. It is in lat. 51. 27. N., and 3. 34. of E. long.

Flushing, a town of New York, in Queen's county, Long Island, situate on the E. side of Hell-gate, 7 m. E. by N. of New York. Pop. 2,820.

Flushing, p.v. Belmont Co. Ohio.

Fluvanna, a county of the E. District of Virginia, N. of James river, at the foot of the first ridge of the Alleghany mountains. Pop. 8,221. Palmyra is the chief town.

Fochabers, a town of Scotland belonging to Murrayshire, though seated on the E. side of the river Spey. It is 8 m. E. by S. of Elgin, and 22 W. of Banff.

Fochan, a populous village of China, in the vicinity of Canton.

Focha, or *Foggia*, a sea-port of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, with a castle. The Venetians beat the Turkish fleet near this place, in 1650. It is seated on the gulf of Smyrna, at the influx of the Hermus, 28 m. N. W. of Smyrna. Long. 26. 39. E., lat. 38. 44. N.

Foedwar, a town of Hungary, seated on the W. bank of the Danube, opposite Colocza, 40 m S. of Buda. Pop. 2,500.

Fogaras, a town and castle of Transylvania, on the river Alauta, 30 m. N. by E. of Hermadstadt.

Foggia, a town of Naples, in Capitanata. It is a staple for corn and wool, and seated near the Cerbero, 20 m. S. of Manfredonia; it suffered greatly by an earthquake, in 1732. Pop. about 17,000.

Foglesville, a village in Lehigh Co. Pa.

Foglia, a river of Italy, which rises on the confines of Tuscany, crosses the duchy of Urbino, and enters the gulf of Venice, at Pesaro.

Foglizzo, or *Fogolino*, a town of Piedmont, 5 m. N. W. of Chivasso, and 13 W. of Crescentino.

Fogo. See *Fuego*.

Fohr, or *Fora*, an island of Denmark, about 12 m. in circumference, near the coast of Sleswick, in the German Ocean, 65 m. N. of Helligoland. Pop. about 5,500. Long. 8. 31. E., lat. 54. 44. N.

Foiz, a late district of France, in Languedoc, adjoining the Pyrenees. It now forms, with Couserans, the department of Arriege.

Foix, a town of France, capital of the department of Ariège. Here is a manufacture of coarse woolen cloths, with some copper-mills. It is seated on the Ariège, near the foot of the Pyrenees, 42 m. S. by E. of Toulouse.

Fo-kien a maritime province in the S. of China, bounded on the N. by Tche-kiang, W. by Kiang-si, S. by Quang-tong, and E. by the China Sea. The climate is warm; and yet the air is so pure, that no contagious diseases ever prevail. It produces musk in abundance, precious stones, quick-silver, iron, and tin; also gold and silver, but it is forbidden to dig for these. It has fine plains; and industry fertilizes even the mountains, the greater part of which are cut into terraces, rising above each other. Its valleys are watered by springs and rivers from the mountains, which the husbandman distributes with great skill, to refresh his rice: he has even the art to raise his water to the tops of the mountains, and to convey it from one side to the other, by pipes made of bamboo. The people speak a different language in most of the cities, each of which has its particular dialects. The language of the mandarins is that which is spoken every where; but few understand it in this province: however, it produces a great number of literati. It contains 9 cities of the first and 60 of the third class. Fou-tcheo is the capital.

Folashill, a parish in the county of the city of Coventry, Eng. lying on the N. side of the city, and intersected by the Coventry canal. Pop. in 1820, 4,937, almost exclusively employed in the riband manufacture.

Foligno, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Umbria, famous for its sweetmeats, paper mills, and silk manufactures. It is seated on the W. side of the Apennines, near a fertile plain, 69 m. N. of Rome.

Folkingham, a town in Lincolnshire, Eng. Here are the ruins of an ancient castle. It is seated on a rising ground, 18 m. W. S. W. of Boston, and 106 N. of London. Pop. 759.

Folkstone, a town in Kent, Eng. It had once five churches, four of which have been destroyed by the incursions of the sea. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in fishing. Dr. Wm. Harvey, the celebrated discoverer of the circulation of the blood, was born here in 1578. It is a member of the port of Dover, governed by a mayor, and a little to the W. is Sandgate castle, built by Henry VIII. It is seated on the English channel, 8 m. S. W. of Dover, and 72 E. by S. of London. Pop. in 1821, 4,232, chiefly dependent on fishing and smuggling for support.

Fondi, a town of Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro, seated on the *Appian Way* near the sea coast, 65 m. S. S. W. of Rome.

Fong-tsiang, or **Fontcheou**, a city of China, in the province of Chen-si. Its district contains eight cities of the second and third class. It is seated on the Hoie Ho, which falls into the Yellow river, 560 m. S. W. of Peking. Long. 106. 57. E., lat. 34. 36. N.

Fong-yang, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan. It incloses within its walls several fertile little hills; and its jurisdiction comprehends five cities of the second, and 13 of the third class. It is seated on a mountain which overhangs a river falling into the Hongts Hou, 70 m. N. E. of Na-king. Long. 116. 58. E., lat. 32. 52. N.

Fons, a town of France, in the department of Lot, 5 m. N. W. of Figeac.

Fontainebleau, a town of France, in the depart-

ment, of Seine and Marne, celebrated for its fine palace, and a hunting seat of the sovereigns of France. It stands in the midst of an extensive forest, 35 m. S. S. E. of Paris. It is the seat of a prefect. Pop. in 1820, 6,439.

Fontaine l'Eveque a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, 6 m. W. of Charleroi.

Fontanetto, a town of Piedmont, 7 m. E. of Crescentino.

Fontarabia, a sea-port of Spain, in Biscay, on the frontiers of France, from which it is separated by the river Bidassoa, which forms a harbour at its mouth, in the bay of Biscay. It stands on a peninsula, at the foot of the Pyrenean mountains, and is so strong both by nature and art as to be accounted the key of Spain, on that side; but it opened its gates to the French in 1794. It is 22 m. S. W. of Bayonne, and 62 E. by N. of Bilbao. Long. 1. 47. W., lat. 43. 23. N.

Fontenay le Comte, a town of France, in the department of Vendee. It has a woolen manufacture, and its fairs are famous for cattle. It is seated on the Vendee, 25 m. N. E. of Rochelle, 55 W. by S. of Poitiers, and 215 S. E. of Paris. It is the seat of a prefect. Pop. in 1820, 7,470.

Fontenoy, a village of the Netherlands, in Hainault, 4 m. S. E. of Tournay. It is celebrated for a battle between the allies and the French in 1745, in which the former were defeated.

Fontevault, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire. Here is a famous abbey, in the church of which, several kings and queens of France lie interred. It is 7 m. S. E. of Saumer.

Fora, an island of Denmark, on the W. coast of S. Jutland, between those of Sylt and Nordstrand. It is of an oval form, 20 m. in circumference, and the chief place is Utersen. See *Fohr*.

Forcheim, a strong town of Franconia, in the principality of Bamberg, with a fine arsenal. It surrendered to the French in 1796, but the Austrians compelled them to abandon it soon afterwards. It is seated at the conflux of the Wisent and Rednitz, 16 m. S. S. E. of Bamberg, and is now included in the territory of the king of Bavaria.

Fordingbridge, a town in Hampshire, Eng. with a manufacture of checks and bed-ticks; seated on the Little Avon, 10 m. S. of Salisbury, and 88 W. by S. of London. Pop. in 1820, 2,444.

Fordsville, a village in Pearl River, Marion Co. Mississippi.

Foreland, North, a promontory of Kent, Eng. the E. point of the isle of Thanet. It is the most southern point of the port of London; and a line thence extended N. to the point called the Naze, in Essex, forms the mouth of the Thames. Here is a round brick tower, nearly 80 feet high, erected by the Trinity-house for a sea-mark. Long. 1. 29. E., lat. 51. 22. N.

Foreland, South, another promontory of Kent. It is called South, in respect to its bearing from the other Foreland, which is 13 m. to the N. Between these two capes is the noted roadstead, called the Downs.

Forest Towns, four towns of Suabia, in Briegau, situate on the Rhine and the confines of Switzerland, at the entrance of the Black Forest. Their names are Waldschut, Lauffenburgh, Seckingen, and Rheinfelden.

Foresterton, a village in Burlington Co. N. Y.

Forfar, a borough of Scotland, capital of Angusshire. It contains many neat modern houses.

and has manufactures of coarse linens and shoes. It is situate in an extensive plain, nearly in the centre of the county, 14 m. N. by E. of Dundee.

Forfarshire. See *Angusshire*.

Forges, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, celebrated for its mineral waters. It is 24 m. N. E. of Rouen.

Forio, or *Fontario*. See *Ischia*.

Forli, a town of Italy, in Romagna, seated on the frontier of Tuscany, in a fertile country, near the river Ronco, 11 m. S. S. W. of Ravenna.

Formentera, an island in the Mediterranean, belonging to the crown of Spain. It is situated to the south of Ivica, from which it is separated by a channel 4 m. wide.

Formosa, an island in the China Sea, lying between 120. and 122. E. long., and 22. and 25. N. lat., and separated from the province of Fo-kien, in China, by a channel about 80 m. where narrowest. It is 280 m. from N. to S., and 70 in its broadest part, but is greatly contracted at the S. extremity. It is subject to the Chinese, who, however, did not know of its existence till the year 1430. A chain of mountains, running its whole length, divides it into two parts, the E. and W. The Dutch built the fort of Zealand, on the W. part, in 1643. They were driven thence, in 1661, by a Chinese pirate, who made himself master of all the W. part. In 1683 the whole island submitted to the emperor of China. It contains extensive and fertile plains, watered by a great number of rivulets from the mountains. It produces abundance of corn and rice, most of the Indian fruits, many of those of Europe, tobacco, sugar, pepper, camphire, and cinnamon. Wholesome water is the only thing wanting in Formosa. The inhabitants rear a great number of oxen, which they use for riding, from a want of horses. This island was almost totally destroyed by a furious hurricane and dreadful inundation of the sea. Taiouang, at the S. W. end of the island, is the capital.

Formosa, Cape, the point of land between the bights of Benin and Biafra, in the gulf of Guinea. Lat. 4. 15. N., and 5. 10. of E. long. One of the Bissagos Isles on the W. coast of North Africa, is also called Formosa. Lat. 11. 30. N., long. 16. 10. W.

Forново, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma; near which, in 1495, Charles VIII. of France obtained a victory over the princes of Italy. It is 8 m. W. S. W. of Parma.

Forres, a royal burgh of Scotland, in Murrayshire, neatly built on an eminence, on the river and near the bay of Findhorn, which is its port. It has manufactures of linen and thread, and a valuable salmon fishery. A little W. of the town is a column, called Sweno's stone, covered with antique sculpture, and said to have been erected in memory of a victory obtained over the Danes, in 1008. Forres is 12 m. W. by S. of Elgin, and 12 E. of Nairn. Pop. in 1821, 3,540.

Forsta, a town of Lusatia, with a castle. It has manufactures of woollen and linen cloths and carpets, and stands on a little island in the Neisse, 15 m. S. S. W. of Guben, and 54 N. E. of Dresden.

Porteventura, or *Fuerteventura*, one of the Canary Islands, 65 m. in length, and of a very irregular breadth, consisting of two peninsulas, joined by an isthmus 12 m. in breadth. Its chief product is the barilla plant, it also produces some wheat, barley, beavers, and goats. The S. W. point is in long. 14. 31. W., lat. 28. 4. N.

Forth, a river of Scotland, which rises in the mountain Ben Lomond, in Dumbartonshire, flows E. in a sinuous course by Stirling and Alloa, and meets the German Ocean a little below Alloa, where it forms a noble estuary, called the Frith of Forth. The Forth is navigable for vessels of 80 tons, as far as Stirling bridge, and for merchant vessels of any burden, as far as Grangemouth, where there is a communication between this river and the Clyde, by a canal.

Forth, Frith of, the estuary above mentioned, is about 10 m. in mean breadth, that is, reckoning the entrance from North Berwick on the S., to Elie Ness on the N., the distance from which two points is about 8 m.; from this line to the Queensferry, where it narrows to a m. and a half, the distance is about 28 m. and from Queensferry to Grangemouth the distance is about 12 m. the water spreading again to the extent of 3 to 4 m. Between Queensferry and the line of Elie Ness are a number of islands, the most celebrated of which, are Inch Garvie, Inch Colm, and Inch Keith; on the latter, and on the Isle of May, without the line of Elie Ness, are light-houses, and these, as well as most of the other islands, contain ruins of castles or religious houses. St. Abb's head on the S., and Fife Ness on the N., distant from each other 35 m. are by some considered as forming the points of entrance to the Frith of Forth.

Fortrose, a borough of Scotland, in Rosshire, situate on the Murray Frith nearly opposite Fort George, to which there is a regular ferry. It is composed of two towns, Rosemarkie, and Chanonry; the former a very ancient borough, and the latter one, a bishop's see. Two small parts of the ancient cathedral remain, one used as a burial-place, the other as a court-house and prison. It is 9 m. S. S. W. of Cromarty.

Fort Ann, a township of Washington Co. N. Y. Pop. 3,210.

Fort Edward, in the same Co. Pop. 1,816

Fort-Royal, the capital of Martinique, on the W. side of the island, with one of the best harbours in the West Indies, defended by a strong citadel. Long. 61. 9. W., lat. 14. 36. N.

Fort-Royal, the capital of the island of Granada. See *St. George*.

Foasano, a town of Piedmont, with a citadel, seated on the Store, 10 m. N. E. of Coni. It has manufactures of silk.

Fosse, a town of the Netherlands, in Namur, situate between the Sambre and Meuse, 7 m. N. W. of Namur.

Fossombrone, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, with a castle on a mountain, near the river Metro, 10 m. S. E. of Urbino; the vicinity is very productive of silk.

Fossum, a town of Norway, in the government of Aggerhuys, noted for rich mines of cobalt, 35 m. W. of Christiania.

Foster, p.t. Providence Co. R. I. 15. m. W. Providence. Pop. 2,672.

Fotheringay, a village in Northamptonshire, Eng. 3 m. N. of Oundle, near the Nen. Here are the ruins of a castle in which Richard III. was born, and Mary Queen of Scots tried and beheaded. In the church are interred two dukes of York; Edward, killed at Agincourt in France, and Richard, slain at Wakefield.

Foue, or *Faoua*, a town of Lower Egypt, seated on the W. branch of the Nile, 25 m. S. by E. of Rosetta.

Fougeres, a town of France, in the department

of Hle and Vilaine, with an ancient castle. In 1802, it was taken by John, king of England. It is seated on the Coesnon, 25 m. N. E. of Rennes, and 150 W. by S. of Paris. It is the seat of a prefect.

Foula, or *Foula*. See *Fula*.

Fouli, *Pholey*, or *Foulah*, a country of Africa, extending on both sides of the river Senegal about 500 m. from E. to W.; the boundaries from N. to S. are unknown. It is populous and fertile. The Foulahs are, in general, of a tawny complexion, though many of them are entirely black. Some lead a wandering life, and roam about the country with large droves of cows, sheep, goats, and horses: others are dexterous at hunting wild beasts; the teeth of elephants, and the skins of lions, leopards, and tigers, being articles of trade. Their arms are bows and arrows, lances, swords, daggers, and occasionally a kind of small fusée. They are praised by travellers for their hospitality: nor is their humanity in other respects less commendable; for if one of their countrymen have the misfortune to fall into slavery, the rest join stock to redeem him. The king of this country is called the Siratick; and though he seldom appears with the badges of majesty, he has great authority, and is as much respected as any one on the coast.

Foulness, a small island on the S. E. coast of Essex, Eng. formed by the river Crouch, at its entrance into the mouth of the Thames. It has a village, with a church, 8 m. E. by N. of Rochford. Pop. in 1821, 565.

Foulsham, a town in Norfolk, Eng. 3 m. N. E. of London.

Four Cantons, *Lake of the*. See *Waldstädter Sea*.

Fourneaux Island, a small island in the Pacific ocean. Long. 143. 2. W., lat. 17. 11. S.

Fou-tcheou, a city of China, in Fokien, and the most considerable in that province, on account of its trade, the convenience of its rivers and port, and the number of its literati. It is the residence of a viceroy, and has under its jurisdiction nine cities of the third class. It is seated near the mouth of a river falling into the China sea, 435 miles N. E. of Canton, and 1,030 S. by E. of Peking. Long. 119. 4. E., lat. 26. 4. N.

Fou-tcheou, another city of China in Kiangsi, formerly one of the most beautiful cities in China, but almost ruined by the invasion of the Tartars. It is 240 m. N. W. of the other Fou-tcheou, and 835 m. S. of Peking. Long. 115. 56. E., lat. 27. 55. N.

Fowey, or *Fawy*, a river in Cornwall, Eng. which rises four miles S. E. of Camelford, passes by Lostwithiel, and after a winding course of about 40 m. enters the English channel, at Fowey.

Fowey, a borough and sea-port in Cornwall, Eng. with a considerable trade by the pilchard fishery. The harbour is defended by St. Catherine fort, on the summit of a steep pile of rocks, and an adjoining battery. The streets are so narrow, and with such sudden turnings, that no wheeled carriages can be admitted. The church is a spacious structure. It is seated at the mouth of the Fowey, which forms a capacious harbour, 32 m. S. W. of Launceston, and 239 W. by S. of London. Long. 4. 37. W., lat. 50. 19. N.

Fowler, p.t. St. Lawrence Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,447. Also a township in Trumbull Co. Ohio.

Fozborough, p.t. Norfolk Co. Mass. on a branch of Taunton river 25 m. S. Boston. Pop. 1,099.

Fozcroft, a township in Penobscot Co. Me. Pop. 677.

Fox Islands, a group of islands in the Northern Archipelago. They are 16 in number, between the coast of Kamtschatka and the W. coast of America, between 52. and 55. N. lat. Each island has a peculiar name; but this general name is given to the whole group, on account of the great number of black, gray, and red foxes, with which they abound. The dress of the inhabitants consists of a cap, and a fur coat which reaches down to their knees: some wear a cap of party coloured bird-skin, upon which is left part of the wings and tail. On the forepart of their hunting and fishing caps, they place a small board, like a screen, adorned with the jawbones of sea-bears, and ornamented with glass beads, which they receive in barter from the Russians. They feed upon the flesh of all sorts of sea animals, and generally eat it raw. The provision intended for keeping, is dried without salt, in the air. Their weapons are bows, arrows and darts; and for defence, they use wooden shields. The most perfect equality reigns among them: they have neither chiefs nor superiors, neither laws nor punishments. They live together in families, and societies of several families united, which form what they call a race, who, in case of attack or defence, mutually aid each other. They have a good share of plain natural understanding; and seem cold and indifferent in most of their actions; yet if an injury, or mere suspicion, rouse them from this phlegmatic state they become furious and revengeful. The Russians call these islands the *Lyssie Ostrova*.

* * There is a cluster of small but beautiful, fertile and romantic islands, called Fox islands, in Penobscot Bay, Maine.

Foxford, a town of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, on the river Moy, 8 m. E. N. E. of Castlebar. Pop. in 1821, 1,024.

Foy, St. a town of France, in the department of Gironde, on the river Dordogne, 38 m. E. of Bordeaux.

Foyers, or *Fyers*, a river of Scotland, in the county of Inverness, which rises a few m. E. of fort Augustus, and flows into Loch Ness. About 2 m. before its entrance into the lake is the Fall of Floyers, one of the highest in the world, being 207 feet in height, in one unbroken stream.

Foyle, a river of Ireland, formed by the conflux of the Fin and the Mourne, at Lifford, in the county of Donegal. It passes by St. Johnstown and Londonderry, and 4 m. below expands into a bay, called Lough Foyle, of an oval form, 14 m. long and 8 broad, which communicates with the ocean by a short and narrow strait.

Fraga, a town of Spain, in Arragon, strong by situation, having the river Cinca before it, whose high banks are difficult of access, and at its back a hill, which cannot easily be approached with cannon. Alphonso VII., king of Arragon was killed here by the Moors, in 1134, when he besieged this town. It is 63 m. E. S. E. of Saragossa.

Fragas, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 7 m. S. W. of Santarem.

Framingham, p.t. Middlesex Co. Mass. 20 m. S. W. Boston. Pop. 2,213.

Framlingham, a town of Suffolk, Eng. It has the remains of a castle. To this place the princess Mary retired, when lady Jane Grey was proclaimed queen; and here she found that powerful support, which soon seated her on the throne. It is 30 m. E. of Bury, and 87 N. E. of London.

Francavilla, a town of Naples, in Terra di Otranto, with a trade in oil, cotton stockings, and snuff, 15 m. E. N. E. of Taranto.

Francavilla, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, on the river Sino, 20 m. W. S. W. of Trusi.

France, a country of Europe, extending in its extreme limits from the village of Peats de Mello, at the foot of the Eastern Pyrenees, in the lat. of 43. 25., in nearly a perpendicular line to Dunkirk, in the lat. of 51. 2. N.; this line gives a distance of 517 geographical, 593 British statute m.; the most important extreme point on the W. is Brest, in the long. of 4. 29. W., and 48. 23. of N. lat., and on the E. Strasburg in the long. of 7. 45. E. and lat. of 48. 35.; the distance between those two points is 12. 14. of W. long., which in the mean lat. of 48. 29. is equal to 490 geographical, or 576 British statute m., but a line exceeding this by about 40 m. might be drawn in this direction within the French territory, from Point Ras, 28 m. S. of Brest, to the extreme eastern limit, 45 m. S. by E. of Strasburg; the mean line, however, from N. to S. does not exceed 470, and from W. to E. 420 British statute m. This limit gives a superficies of 197,400 sq. m., equal to 126,336,000 British statute acres; a report made to the French government in 1817 computed the superficies to be equal to 128 millions of acres, of which about 92 millions were in a state of cultivation, and about 36 millions of acres reported as unproductive, and unfit for cultivation.

This fine territory is bounded from Dunkirk to the Rhine, in the lat. of 59. N. a distance of 290 m. in a direction E. S. E. of Netherlands and the Prussian provinces of the Rhine; about 100 m. of this frontier nearest to Dunkirk is an open plain without any natural barrier; further S. the inroad is more or less impeded by forests. From the lat. of 49. the Rhine in a direction S. by W. for about 110 m. divides France from the territory of the grand duke of Baden; from the lat. of 47. 40. to 43. 42. it is divided from Switzerland, Savoy, and Piedmont, by collateral ridges of the Alpine mountains; the S. E. extremity is bounded by the little river Var which divides France from the county of Nice. The meridional distance from this point to the eastern extremity of the Pyrenees is 220 statute m., but the indentations of the Mediterranean sea, give an extent of sea-coast on that side of France, near to, if not exceeding 300 m. The Pyrenean mountains in a direction W. by N. for 250 m. next form the southern boundary of France, dividing it from the Iberian peninsula of Spain and Portugal; the little river Bidassoa forms the boundary at the S. W. extremity, and W. from the mouth of this river in the lat. of 43. 22. and 1. 47. of W. long. to the isle of Ushant, in the lat. of 48. 28. and 5. 3. of W. long. France is bounded by the Atlantic Ocean; and N. W. from the Isle of Ushant to Dunkirk by the English channel. The meridional distance from the Bidassoa to Ushant is 390 m., and from Ushant to Dunkirk 390 m., but the indentations of the sea will give about 500 m. of coast on each side of the isle of Ushant, and with the S. E. boundary on the Mediterranean an aggregate extent of sea-coast of about 1,300 m., and a circumference of about 2,200 m. The sea-ports are Dunkirk, Calais, Boulogne, Dieppe, Fecamp, Havre, Caen, Cherbourg, St. Malo and Morlaix, on the coast of the English channel; Brest, Quimper, L' Orient, Nantes, Rochelle, Rochefort, Bordeaux, and Bayonne, on the coast of the Bay of Biscay or Atlantic Ocean, and Marseilles and Toulon

in the Mediterranean; Cherbourg, Brest, Rochefort, and Toulon are the chief stations of the French national marine.

Every part of France is intersected by rivers flowing in all directions. Taking them in geographical order from the N. the first entitled to notice are the Moselle and the Meuse, both of which rise in the N. E. part of France, and take circuitous courses northerly into the Netherlands, the former falling into the Rhine, and the latter into the N. Sea. The Somme is an inconsiderable river running W. N. W. into the English channel. The next in order and importance is the Seine which also runs in a W. N. W. direction into the English channel, being joined in its course by the Marne, Aube, and the Oise, on the N., and by the Yonne and the Eure on the S. The Orne, and two or three other rivers of inferior note also fall into the English channel. The noblest river in all France is the Loire, which rises in the S. and flows in a direction N. by W. for about 250 m., when it takes a direction nearly due W. for about 250 m. more, falling into the Atlantic Ocean. It receives in its course numerous tributary streams, the most considerable of which, are the Allier, running parallel with it from the S. for about 180 m., and the Cher, Indre, Creuse, Vienne, and Sevre, all from the S., and from the N. it receives the Lower Loire, Sarthe, Mayenne, and a few others of a smaller size. In the S. the united streams of the Lot, the Tarn, and Garonne, with several others of inferior note, form the Gironde which falls into the Bay of Biscay, being joined from the E. below Bordeaux by the Dordogne and Ille. Between the Loire and the Gironde the Charente, and between the Gironde and the Pyrenees the Adour, each with numerous tributary streams also fall into the Bay of Biscay. The Rhone rising near Mount St. Gothard in Switzerland, after forming the lake of Geneva it enters France on the S. E., and after a course of about 80 m. to Lyons, first S. and then W. it takes a course nearly due S. from Lyons, for about 150 m. falling into the Mediterranean; being joined at Lyons by the Saone from the N., and below Lyons from the E. by the Isere, the Drome, and the Durance. The Seine is united with the Loire by a canal as is the Garonne with the Mediterranean sea.

Since the revolution which commenced in 1789, France has been divided into 86 departments, each department into 3 to 6 arrondissements, the total being 368, the arrondissements into 2,669 cantons, and the cantons into 38,990 communes. According to censuses of the population taken in 1789, the numbers were 26,300,000, and in 1820, 30,451, 187; this number, taken in reference to the extent of surface over which it is spread, renders France, relatively, more than one-third less populous than England and Wales.

With the exception of the S. E. departments bordering on the Alpine territories of Switzerland, Savoy, and Piedmont which are elevated, France may be regarded as a level, rather than a mountainous country, and in many respects, alike in a geographical, political, and social sense, as bearing a similar relation to Europe that the fine and fertile plains and people of China do to Asia. Over all the S. E. part of the country the vine, almond, olive, and mulberry, luxuriate and bring forth fruit in the highest degree of perfection, and the vine and a variety of delicious fruits flourish over the greater part of the country, to the 49th degree of lat.

Wild animals are not numerous in France, from the want of large forests and extensive mountains. The black and brown bears are found among the Pyrenees and the lynx among the Alps. The



badger digs its den in the remotest woods, and the mole is abundant in the most fruitful fields. The forests of the Vosges and the woods upon the Moselle afford a shelter to several species of squirrels. And the Siberian flying squirrel, which issues from its retreat in the night and springs from branch to branch is not uncommon among the Alps. The hamster rat is one of the most per-



nicious of the tribes in existence. He makes extraordinary ravages among the crops and will sometimes amass in his den an hundred pounds of grain. All the large forests are inhabited by the wolf, the most destructive of the carnivorous animals in France.

Almost every species of bird common to Europe is found here. The flamingoes from Africa appear in flocks on the shores of the Mediterranean. The becafcocs or fig-peckers, so much esteemed by the epicure are abundant in the south. That fine songster, the nightingale, is by no means rare. Larks are so abundant that the markets are often stocked with them for food, and the business of



taking them with bird-lime affords employment to great numbers of people. The red partridge is common in the central and western departments, and the grey in the southern. Woodcocks and snipes frequent the woods and marshes. The ring ouzel is a bird of passage and feeds upon



insects and berries, but is particularly fond of the grapes of this country. The goldfinch, the linnet and the bulfinch may be added to the list of singing birds. Of hawks there is a variety, and among them may be mentioned the goshawk

who is of a slender and elegant figure and very destructive to small game. This bird is also found in Germany and occasionally in Great Britain.



The N. and N. W. departments are productive in every kind of grain, pulse and legumes; manufactures of silk, wool, linens, leather, and metals, are carried on over all parts of the country, and since the termination of the war in 1814, the cotton manufacture has been progressively increasing, and is now carried on to a great extent. In addition to these internal resources, France exclusively enjoys the abundant produce of the islands of Martinique and Guadaloupe in the West Indies; she also holds in colonial possession Cayenne in South America; Goree and Senegal on the coast of Africa; and the isle of Bourbon in the Indian Ocean; and draws considerable supplies of produce from Brazil, the United States of America, parts beyond the Cape of Good Hope, the Levant, and other parts of the world, in exchange for her surplus produce of wines, brandy, silks, and various manufactures. Exempt from all those extremes of climate which in several parts of the world militate against physical exertion, as well as vegetation, France may be considered as possessing within itself all the means of commanding a higher degree of human enjoyment than can be obtained in any other part of Europe, and equal to what can be obtained in any other part of the globe.

For centuries prior to the Christian era, this part of Europe appears to have been inhabited by a numerous and hardy race of people, those occupying the interior being denominated Celts. The first important notice which history furnishes of them is in 225 B. C. when the Gauls who inhabited part of Piedmont and the north of Italy, invited the people then occupying the banks of the Rhone to aid them in repelling the aggressions of the Romans; and from thus being brought in contact with that powerful and enlightened people, they acquired the name of Transalpine Gauls, in reference to their territory lying W. of the Alps, and in contradistinction to the ancient Gauls, who were designated the Cisalpinæ. In 106 B. C. the Cimbri and Teutones from the north of Germany marched through Transalpine Gaul into Spain, ravaging the country on their way, but being driven back by the Celtiberians, they divided their forces with the view of penetrating into Italy in two directions: the Teutones directed their course to the S. E. when they were opposed by Marius, between the mouths of the Rhone and the Durance, and experienced a complete defeat, losing 200,000 men on the field of battle, and 80,000 more taken prisoners. From this period the Romans extended their arms and their arts over the greater part of the country, and in 59 B. C. the Roman senate conferred on Julius Cæsar the government of all Transalpine Gaul for five years; two years after this, the whole western coast from the Seine to the Loire

became effectually subdued to Roman control, and in five years more, by awarding honorary distinctions to the principal cities, and distributing bribes to the leading chiefs, the whole country became reconciled to the Roman government. It was afterwards divided into 17 military divisions.

As the power of the Romans declined, Transalpine Gaul again became exposed to the inroad of the different tribes on the N. E. In the year 406, a tribe of Burgundians from the banks of the Vistula crossed the Rhine and took possession of that part of the country, afterwards named Burgundy, and in 420 another tribe from Franconia, under the command of Pharamond entered from the N. E. From 450 to 452 it was ravaged by the Huns under Attila, who on laying siege to Orleans was brought to battle by Meroveus, who defeated Attila with a loss of 200,000 men. In 452 Clovis, a Franconian and descendant of Meroveus, possessed himself of all the places in Transalpine Gaul, previously held by the Romans, and in 492 marrying Clotilda, daughter of Chilperic, king of the Burgundians, became king of the whole country now called France. Clotilda at the time of her marriage had embraced Christianity, and in 496 Clovis initiated himself in its mysteries through the means of St. Remi, and was baptized at Rheims on Christmas eve of that year: hence the custom of the coronation at Rheims of the kings of France through a period of more than 1,300 years. Clovis was the first of a race of 17 kings who reigned over France in regular succession, denominated the *Merovingians*, in reference to their descent from Meroveus. In 732 France was ravaged by the Saracens under the command of Abdalrahman, when Eudes, duke of Aquitaine, implored the assistance of Charles Martel, duke of Austrasia who brought Abdalrahman to battle between Tours and Poitiers, and defeated him, as history informs us, with the loss of 375,000 men, Abdalrahman himself being slain on the field of battle. In 737 the crown of France devolved to Charles Martel, whose manly spirit, however, disdained regal parade. He ruled France for four years under the title of duke; he died in 741, and was succeeded by an imbecile named Childeric, whose authority in 752 was superseded by Pepin, and this person became the first of a race of 13 kings denominated *Carlovingians*. Pepin died in 768, and was succeeded by Charlemagne the renowned, crowned emperor of the Romans, or of the West, at Rome, in 800. On the death of Louis V. in 986, after a reign of one year, the crown of France descended to Charles, an uncle of Louis, but in consequence of his having vassalated himself to the emperor Otho III. he was precluded from its accession, and the crown was conferred by election on Hugh Capet, who became the first of another race of 14 kings termed the *Capetians*. Charles IV. the last of the Capets in regular succession dying in 1334, without male issue, the crown devolved on Philip of *Valois*, who was the first of 7 kings of that race. In 1498 it devolved on the duke of Orleans, who became Louis XII. and was the first of another race of 6 kings. On the death of Henry III. in 1589, the succession was again broken, when the crown devolved on Henry of Bourbon, in whose line it continued until the decapitation of Louis XVI. on the 21st of January, 1793.

For some centuries antecedent to this period, France had been divided into 32 provinces of very

unequal extent, each with a distinct local administration. The period of their formation does not appear. At the time the Romans first entered France, it was divided into four great parts, viz. *Narbonensis*, comprising the S. E., *Aquitain* the S. W., *Celtica* the interior, and *Gallia Belgica* the N. The division into 17 provinces took place under Augustus, the first emperor of Rome, and some of the Roman names continued as late as the 13th century, John, king of England, in the preamble to *Magna Charta*, being styled duke of Normandy and Aquitain. Austrasia, over which Charles Martel presided in the 8th century, appears to have comprised part of the N. E. of France, and what now forms part of the Prussian Provinces of the Rhine. Subsequent to the period of the accession of Clovis in 481, the country appears to have been exposed to a continuity of internal dissensions; and when these had subsided, the vain glory which France acquired under Charlemagne, increased the jealousy of the neighbouring powers, and excited external broils. In 912 the N. W. coast was invaded by a northern tribe called Normans who retained possession of that part of the country afterwards called Normandy; and in 1060, William the duke of this province, invaded, conquered, and became king of England. This event subsequently led to violent contests between England and France. Louis VII., in 1137, embarked in the crusading mania of that period, and in 1334 on Charles IV., the last of the Capets, dying without male issue, Edward III. of England, set up his claim to the French crown. The battles of Cressy and Poitiers in 1346 and 1355 resulted from this pretension. At the battle of Poitiers, John, king of France was taken prisoner, but afterwards ransomed for 3,000,000 crowns of gold, equal to £1,500,000. A respite from external war followed this negotiation, but internal broils again ensued, and in 1415 Henry V. king of England, availed himself of prevailing dissensions to renew the claim of Edward to the French crown, and on the 25th of October of that year, the French forces experienced a decisive defeat at Agincourt. Henry followed up his victory by the capture of several of the most important towns in Normandy, and in 1420 the succession to the crown was ceded to him by treaty. In 1422 he assumed the regency of France; but he dying at Vienne on the 30th of August of that year, his brother succeeded him in the regency during the minority of his son Henry VI. who was crowned king of France at Paris, on the 7th of December 1431. The English influence had, however, previously experienced a considerable check, by the singular and daring exploits of Jeanne of Arc, celebrated as the maid of Orleans, and by 1451, Calais was the only place in France held by the English. Her kings, however, retained the title of king of France until the peace of Amiens, in 1801-2. After having succeeded in driving the English from the French territory, France embroiled herself in the contentions of her northern and eastern neighbours; but a general peace pervaded all Europe during the latter part of the 16th century, by the treaty of Cambray in 1559. The restless spirit of the French government during the reigns of Francis II., Charles IX., and Henry III., the three last kings of the Orleans race, directed their wantonness and cruelty against their own protestant subjects. This persecution was allayed for a time by Henry IV. the first of the Bourbons, who ascended the throne in 1589, under

whose conciliatory policy, the interests of France became more consolidated than at any former period. Henry, however, was assassinated by a fanatic in 1610, when fresh disorder ensued, and France again was seen involved in all the contentions of the European states, and of England with her American colonies, which took place in the interval of that period.

It was immediately after the general peace of Europe in 1763, when the English American colonies obtained an honorable independence, that the triple oppression of the crown, the nobles, and the clergy became intolerable to the French people.

The finances became inextricably embarrassed, and the States General or assembly of the representatives of the people according to an ancient but disused custom, were called together in 1789. From the consideration of fiscal affairs they were led to the discussion of political rights and theories of government. The revolution followed, and its events form the most tragic and bloody page in all modern history. This occurrence involved France in a war with almost all Europe, and her efforts single handed against this tremendous odds excited the astonishment of the world. Among those who contributed more especially to the eclat of the French armies, was a young officer, Napoleon Bonaparte, who, on his return to Paris, after his successful campaign in Italy, was intrusted with the command of a vast armament to the shores of Egypt, and when he returned in 1799 was mainly instrumental in forming a new constitution under a Triune consulate, senate and legislative body, in which he himself was appointed one of the consuls. In October, 1801, a peace was signed with England, which proved, however, of short duration. War was renewed in 1803, when Bonaparte was appointed Consul for life, with power to nominate his successor; this, however, fell short of his ambition, and in May of the following year he was proclaimed Emperor of France. On the 1st of October, 1805, he again headed a powerful army against the German States; detached the minor powers from the Germanic confederacy, and united them to his own interest, under the new title of the Confederation of the Rhine. In 1808, he marched an army of 80,000 men into Spain, and placed one of his brothers on the throne of that country; another brother he had caused to be crowned king of Holland; another king of Westphalia, and a brother-in-law king of Naples. The whole of the Netherlands he had annexed to France, in 16 departments; and on the king of Holland resigning his crown in 1809, the whole of that country, with the coast of Germany, as far as the Elbe; the states of the papal church, and the greater part of the north of Italy, were also decreed integral parts of the French empire, in 28 additional departments.

The emperor of Austria, imagining that the division of the French forces into Spain afforded him an opportunity of avenging the repeated defeats he had sustained, provoked a new contest in 1809, when Napoleon again took the field against the Austrians, and on the 5th of July completely defeated them. A treaty of peace followed, in which the daughter of the emperor of Austria was ceded in marriage to the conqueror of her father's capital. The birth of a son in 1811 seemed for a time to render permanent the fortunes of Napoleon and his family; but an ill-fated ambition led him, in 1812, to march an army of 300,000

men into Russia. After repeated and severe conflicts he reached Moscow, the ancient capital of that empire, on the 14th of September. By the order of the governor, this city was secretly set on fire, and the desolation by which Napoleon found himself surrounded induced him to withdraw his forces. They were overtaken with snow storms before they could reach the frontiers, whilst the Russians on their rear subjected them to continued disasters; and in the end destroyed the finest army which ever assembled in Europe. In the mean time the French troops in the peninsula were exposed to frequent defeats; and, by 1814, Napoleon and his troops had not only been driven within their own frontier, but a united Russian, Prussian, and Austrian army entered France from the N. E., the British, Spanish, and Portuguese armies entered it from the S. W., and Napoleon, seeing the tide of fortune completely set against him, immediately abdicated the sceptre. The island of Elba was assigned to him as a residence in full sovereignty for life, with an income of about £200,000 per annum. On the 3rd of May, 1814, Louis XVIII., who had been exiled in England during the consular and imperial dynasty, arrived in Paris to resume the throne of his ancestors. On the 5th of March, 1815, Napoleon secretly landed at Frejus, and marched without interruption to Paris, from which Louis fled at midnight on the 20th. Napoleon arrived the same evening; on the 27th the national council annulled his abdication, and called upon him to resume his imperial functions. On the 29th he abolished the African slave trade; on the 12th of June he left Paris, to take the command of an army on the N. E. frontier, but, after a whole day's severe fighting, on the 18th his line was broken, his troops thrown into confusion, and the palm of victory left with the allies, who marched again upon Paris, which they reached on the 6th of July. Napoleon again abdicated the imperial sceptre, and on the 29th of June quitted Paris never to return. Louis again resumed the sovereignty on the 18th of July; on the 25th of the same month Napoleon surrendered to the commander of a British ship of war, and was afterwards carried to the island of St. Helena, in the Atlantic Ocean, where he died on the 5th of May, 1821.

Louis XVIII. died in September 1824, and was succeeded by his brother Charles Philip (Count d'Artois) under the title of Charles X., whose increasing infringement of the rights of the people at length aroused universal indignation, and expelled him from the throne he had so unworthily filled, and the country he had laboured to enslave. The form of government since 1814 resembled that of Britain—the power being vested in the king, the chamber of peers, and the deputies. To strengthen himself in the chamber of peers, Charles X. increased it by creations: to weaken the people he invaded the elective franchise and shackled the press. In August 1829 he dismissed M. Martignac's administration because it would not go all lengths against the people, and appointed another of ultra royalists, under his natural son Prince Polignac. The first act of the deputies, on the meeting of the chambers in March 1830, was an address praying for the dismissal of the ministers. The king answered it haughtily and dismissed the chambers. Finding that the new chamber was likely to thwart his views still more than the former, he determined to strike a decisive blow, and on Sunday, July 25, he signed three ordinances—the first abolishing the

freedom of the press—the second dissolving the chamber of deputies, which had never assembled—and the third abrogating the most important rights of the elective franchise.—This, however, was the last act of his misrule. A revolution ensued. The people were victorious. The government of Charles was overturned, and himself left to drag out the remains of his days in ignominious and unpitied banishment; while the sceptre was placed in the hands of a constitutional monarch, Louis Philippe I.—formerly the duke of Orleans. This revolution has already had a powerful influence on other states, and promises to open the way to the most important changes on the continent of Europe. A distinguishing feature of the present order of government is its perfect toleration in religious matters. The religion of the sovereign and the court is the Roman Catholic, but the teachers of all other sects of Christians are now supported by government. A considerable number of priests have recently separated themselves from the Romish pale, and the number of Protestants is increasing daily.

France exhibits an imposing picture of physical, moral, and social power, which the philosopher and philanthropist will view with mingled feelings of hope and fear; with hope, that she will henceforward be as assiduous to acquire glory in pursuing the arts of peace, and the attainments of social order, as she has heretofore been in the pursuit of conquest and political aggrandisement; and with fear, lest intrigue, priestcraft, and selfish ambition should again obtain an ascendancy, and predominate over the rights and interests of the people.

It is not easy for American readers to acquire any just knowledge of the character of the French. English travellers have written much upon this nation, but they are not to be trusted. The French people in many respects occupy the first rank among the European nations. The influence of this country may be compared to that of ancient Greece over the civilized world. The French language is the language of courts and ambassadors, and almost a common medium of intercourse among the different members of the great European family. This universality of their language with the affability and agreeable manners of the people their courtesy to strangers, the concentration of men of science and literature from all quarters at their capital, no less than geographical position of the country, all combine to render France more immediately central in point of influence and example than any other nation in the world. It was a true saying of Napoleon, that a revolution in France is a revolution in Europe.

The French are slender, active, well-proportioned, and rather shorter than their neighbours. Their eyes and hair are black, and their complexion brown or sallow, which it has been thought, gave rise to the custom of painting the face among the ladies. The women in France are celebrated more for their vivacity and wit, than for personal beauty. The superior people are very attentive to the exercises of dancing, fencing, and riding, in all which they generally excel in point of gracefulness.

Nothing appears to the French more odious than uniformity, on which account the changes among them are so frequent, that it is impossible to describe any particular dress as that which is adopted as a standard. Notwithstanding the fickleness of fashion at Paris, and other large cities of the

empire, the great mass of the people in distant provinces, always faithful to ancient manners, smile, under the enormously large hat, at the new modes which rise and fall almost every day among their more polished compatriots.



Paris sets the fashions of all Europe, and an immense trade in articles of dress and new patterns is carried on by tailors, mantua-makers, and milliners. Every week has its new female fashions, and every month its new male fashions; all say they, for the good of trade.

Brutal battles, quarrels, and noisy drunken fellows, are nuisances seldom met with. The lower class of people behave to each other with a surprising degree of civility. The unhappy females who roam the streets at nights, are neither obtrusive, rude, nor riotous. At the theatres, the tranquillity of the audience is seldom interrupted: people go for the wise purpose of being pleased, and with the good-humoured disposition to be satisfied. These places of amusement are, doubtless, much indebted for their tranquillity to the national sobriety of the French.

Politeness and good manners may be traced, though in different portions, through every rank. This however, does not form a more remarkable and distinguishing feature in the French national character, than the vivacity, impetuosity, and fickleness, for which the ancient, as well as the modern inhabitants of Paris, have been noted.

Sunday is but slightly observed in France, at any season; and very slightly indeed in harvest. Some go to church for about an hour; but, before and after no great marks of Sabbath are perceptible. This is to be regretted: a day of rest is at least an excellent political regulation; good for man and beast; but in France all the theatres and places of amusement are open, and more frequented than on any other day in the week.

The scrupulous honesty of the lower and middling classes in restoring any lost property to its owner, is worthy of particular remark. The postillions, coachmen, servants, &c. may generally be trusted with confidence. The tradesmen also, though they ask more than they mean to take for their goods, would cheerfully and unasked, restore to you your purse, umbrella, cane, or any thing you might have left in their shop by accident, and this, if not reclaimed for a considerable time.

The temperate mode of life pursued by the French, their geographical position and agricultural pursuits, exempt them from any great variety and severity of disease. The fact is exem

plified not less in the happy constitution of the people, than in the advanced age at which the majority of those persons die in France, whom it is an object to record, from the abilities of the individual, or the rank which he may have held in society. "He was only 56 or 60," is a common formula of French biography. The Cardinal de Fleuri died at 90; the President d'Henault at 96; Crebillon, the son, at 70; Condamine at 74; Voltaire at 84; the Marquis du Deffand at 84. Men of 70 and 80 have usually as much life and playfulness in France, as their grand-children.

France, Isle of, a late province of France, so called, because it was bounded by the rivers Seine, Marne, Oise, Aisne, and Ourque. It now forms the four departments of Oise; Seine; and Oise; Seine and Marne; Seine, and Paris.

France, Isle of, or *Mauritius*, an island in the Indian ocean, 400 m. E. of Madagascar. It was discovered by the Portuguese; but the first who settled here were the Dutch, in 1598. They called it Mauritius, in honor of the prince Maurice, their stadtholder; but, on their acquisition of the Cape of Good Hope, they deserted it; and it continued unsettled till the French landed here in 1720, and gave it the name of one of the finest provinces in France. It is 150 m. in circumference. The climate is healthy; but the soil not very fertile. There are many mountains, some of which are so high, that their tops are covered with snow; they produce the best ebony in the world. The valleys are well watered with rivers, and are made very productive by cultivation, of which sugar is the principal object. The town and harbour, called Port Louis, are strongly fortified; but in the hurricane months the harbour cannot afford shelter for more than eight vessels. Here are large store-houses, and every thing necessary for the equipment of fleets. This island was taken by the British in 1801, and confirmed to them by the treaty of Paris, in 1814. In 1819 the pestilential cholera was introduced into this island from India and carried off 7,000 of the inhabitants. According to an account presented by the colonial department to the British parliament, in the session of 1825, the island was divided into 8 districts, containing a pop. of 87,503, in the proportion of 65,769 slaves, 13,475 free blacks, and 10,359 whites, exclusive of 1,310 troops. Port Louis on the N. W. coast of the island, is in lat. 20. 10. N. and 57. 29 of E. long. See *Bourbon*.

Francetown, p.t. Hillsborough Co. N. H., 60 m. from Boston. Pop. 1,540.

Franches Comtes, a late province of France, bounded on the N. by Lorraine, E. by Alsace and Switzerland, W. by Burgundy, and S. by Bresse. It is 125 m. long and 80 broad, and abounds in corn, wine, cattle, horses, mines of iron, copper, and lead. It now forms the three departments of Doubs, Jura, and Upper Saone.

Franchemont, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, 12 m. S. E. of Liege.

Franciade. See *Denis, St.*

Francis, a village of St. Genevieve Co. Missouri. *Francis, St.*, a tributary stream of the great river Mississippi, rising in the state of Missouri, in the lat. of 37. 45. N., running parallel with the Mississippi on the W., at the distance of about 40 m. and enters it after a course of about 220 m., 45 m. above the entrance of the Arkansas.

Francis, St., a river of Lower Canada, rising in the lake Memphramagog, which spreads into the

state of Vermont. The St. Francis, after a course of about 200 m. falls into St. Lawrence, about midway between Montreal and Quebec, and will probably some future day, be united by a canal with the Connecticut.

Francis, St., a river of Brazil, which rises W. of the Brazilian Andes, in the province of Minas Geraes, in the lat. of 20. S., runs N. through the province of Bahia, to the frontier of Pernambuco, when it takes a course E. by S., dividing that province from Bahia, and after a course of near 1,000 m. falls into the Atlantic ocean, in the lat. of 11. 20. S. It has a number of towns and settlements, chiefly on its head waters.

Francisco, St., a seaport of New Albion, capital of a jurisdiction of its name, with a citadel. Long. 122. 8. W., lat. 23. 18. N.

"There are a number of other rivers, bays, towns, and settlements, in different parts of America, named after St. Francis by the Spaniards, Portuguese, and French.

François, a village of Wayne Co. Missouri.

François, Cape, now called Cape Haytien, the principal seaport and city of what was formerly the French part of St. Domingo. It is seated on the N. coast of the island, in the lat. of 19. 46. N. and 72. 15. of W. long. Before the sanguinary revolt of the negroes in 1793, it contained 8 to 900 houses of stone or brick, and 8,000 free inhabitants, exclusive of about 12,000 slaves; but in 1793, the whole of the white inhabitants, who could not effect their escape, were massacred by the blacks. It was named Cape Henry by Christophe in 1811, and during his reign it was deemed the principal port of the island, though inferior to Port au Prince in commercial importance. Its quota of the contribution towards the 30 millions of dollars be paid to France in ten years, from the 1st of January, 1827, as an indemnity for the sacrifice of their plantations by the revolt in 1793, is 208,451 dollars annually. It is 84 m. due N. of Port au Prince, and 134 W., 30 degrees N. of the city of St. Domingo. The harbour is secure and commodious, and the environs rich in tropical productions.

Franconia, one of the ten circles into which the German Empire was formerly divided, lying between the lat. of 48. 45. and 50. 55. N. It is bounded on the N. by Upper Saxony, E. by Bohemia and the palatinate of Bavaria, S. by Suabia, and W. by the circles of the Rhine. The middle is fertile in corn, wine, and fruits; but the borders are full of woods and barren mountains. The Franks, who conquered France, in the early part of the 16th century, came from this province, and gave their name to that country. It comprises about 11,000 sq. m. and was formerly divided into 2 principalities, 3 bishoprics, 7 counties, and 3 lordships; but at the general partitioning of this part of Europe, after the peace of Paris in 1814, the greater part of Franconia was assigned to Bavaria, and the remainder to Wurtemberg, Baden, Hesse, and Saxe Coburg. The river Mayn, which falls into the Rhine, intersects it from E. to W., the Rednitz from S. to N., falling into the Mayne, and the Altmuhl, falling into the Danube, intersects the S. E. Nuremberg was considered the capital.

Franeker, a town of Holland, in Friesland, with a castle and a university. The public buildings and palaces are magnificent, and it has 2 navigable canals, communicating with the Zuyder Zee and Leeward, it is 5 m. E. of Harlingen. Pop. about 4,000.

Franknaus, a town of Germany, in Upper Hesse, 26 m. S. W. of Cassel.

Frankenburg, another town in Hesse, 5 m. W. S. W. of Frankenaun.

Franconia, p.t. Grafton Co. N. H. 140 m. N. W. Boston. Pop. 443. There are two iron manufactories in this town, consisting of blast furnaces, air furnaces, forges and trip hammers. The ore is taken from a mountain 3 m. from the furnace, and is the richest in the U. States, yielding from 56 to 63 per cent, and the mine is inexhaustible; 15 tons of iron are made in a week. There is a mineral spring 2 m. from the furnace, and in the neighbourhood are other iron works. The *Profile Mountain* in this town is a curiosity, being a rugged peak, 1,000 feet high, with a front of solid rock, representing in a side view a profile of the human face, every feature of which is conspicuous. *Franconia* is also the name of a township in Montgomery Co. Pa.

Frankenburg, a town in Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with a considerable manufacture of woolen stuffs, 7 m. N. N. E. of Chemnitz.

Frankenthal, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. It has rich manufactures of stuffs, silks, cloths, &c., and a canal to the river Rhine. It was taken by the French in 1793, and retaken by the allies in 1794. It is seated 2 m. W. of the Rhine, and 7 S. of Worms.

Frankenhausen, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with some extensive salt-works; situate on a branch of the Wipper, 26 m. N. of Erfurt. Pop. about 3,000.

Frankenstein, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 9 m. S. E. of Kayerslautern.

Frankenstein, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Munsterberg, on the river Bautze, 13 m. W. S. W. of Munsterberg.

Frankford, towns in Sussex Co. N. J., Phila. Co. Pa., Green Brier and Hampshire Cos. Va.

Frankfort, p.t. Waldo Co. Me. on the Penobscot. Pop. 2,487. Also a p.t. Herkimer Co. N. Y. Pop. 2,620. Also a p.t. Franklin Co. Illinois, 45 m. N. W. Shawneetown. Also villages and towns in Beaver Co. Pa., Morgan Co. Va., and Guernsey Co. Ohio.

Frankfort on the Maine, a fortified city of Germany, in the circle of the Rhine. It is divided by the river Maine, 25 m. above its entrance into the Rhine, into two parts, which communicate by means of a stone bridge; the larger part, on the N. side is called Frankfort, and the smaller Sachsenhausen. It contains several palaces and courts belonging to princes and counts; and here the kings of the Romans have generally been elected and crowned. The chief structure is the town-house, in which is preserved the golden bull, the origin of the fundamental laws of the empire. All religions are tolerated at Frankfort, under certain restrictions; but Lutheranism is the established faith; though the principal church is in the possession of the Roman Catholics. The Jews, 8 to 9,000 in number, were formerly confined to a particular corner of the city; but since 1796, they have resided indiscriminately in all parts. Frankfort is one of the most considerable trading places in Europe, and has two great fairs every year. It was taken in 1759, by the French, who evacuated it in 1763. It was several times taken and retaken by the French and Austrians, in the war of 1793-1814. Since the peace of the latter year, it has been declared the permanent seat of the Germanic diet; and as such most of the European states have a minister resident here. It was

the birth place of Goethe; and also of the family of the Rothschilds, who, during the war between 1807 and 1815 and ten years subsequent thereto, became the greatest money jobbers in Europe. Frankfort is in lat. 50. 7. N. and 8. 32. of E. long. Pop. about 40,000.

Frankfort on the Oder, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark, with a famous university and a noble academy. It has three great fairs, and the exclusive right of navigation up the Oder to Breslau. Here are two suburbs called Lebus and Guben, and a bridge over the Oder. In 1759, it was taken by the Russians and Austrians, and in 1806, it fell into the hands of the French; but fell to Prussia on the retreat of the French army from Moscow in 1812. It is 45 m. E. by S. of Berlin, and 72 S. of Stettin. Pop. about 12,000.

Frankfort, the chief town of Franklin county, Kentucky, and seat of the legislative assembly of the state. It is regularly laid out, and stands on the E. bank of the Kentucky, 60 m. from its conflux with the Ohio, and 415 m. W. by S. of Washington. Pop. 1,987.

Franklin, the name of 15 American counties. The following are the states in geographical order, with the population of each, and name of its chief town.

Vermont, 24,525, St. Albans.
Massachusetts, 29,344, Greenfield.
New York, 11,312, Malone.
Pennsylvania, 35,103, Chambersburg.
Virginia, 14,911, Rockymount.
North Carolina, 10,665, Louisburg.
Georgia, 10,135, Carnesville.
Alabama, 11,078, Russellville.
Mississippi, 4,622, Franklin.
Tennessee, 15,644, Winchester.
Kentucky, 9,251, FRANKFORT.
Ohio, 14,766, COLUMBUS.
Indiana, 10,199, Brookville.
Illinois, 4,081, Frankfort.
Missouri, 3,484, Union.

Franklin, is also the name of 34 towns, villages and townships in different parts of the United States.

Franklinville, p.v. Cattaraugus Co. N. Y.

Frankstown, a township in Huntingdon Co. Pa.

Frascati, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, seated on the side of a woody mountain; it is a bishop's see, always possessed by one of the 6 eldest cardinals; and in its neighbourhood are some of the most magnificent villas in Italy, and a seminary richly endowed by Cardinal York. The ancient city of Tusculum is supposed to have stood above Frascati; and between the ruins and the town, it is generally believed, was the Tusculum of Cicero, where some Greek monks in the 11th century, built a convent on the ruins of his house. Frascati is 12 m. S. E. of Rome. Pop. about 9,000.

Fraserburg, a town of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, with a small but excellent harbour, and a manufacture of linen yarn. It is seated on the German Ocean, a little S. of the point of Kinaird Head, and 33 m. N. of Aberdeen. Pop. in 1821, 2,831.

Fratta Maggiore, a populous village in the vicinity of Naples.

Frauenburg, a town of E. Prussia, in the bishopric of Ermland, on the Frisch Haff, 14 m. N. E. of Elbing, and 4 W. of Braunsberg. Copernicus died here in 1543.

Frauenfeld, a town of Switzerland, capital of

the canton of Thurgau, with a castle. It is seated on an eminence, by the river Murg, 19 m. N. E. of Zurich, and 8 W. of Constance.

Frauenstein, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, on the river Boberisch, 20 m. S. S. W. of Dresden.

Fraustadt, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Posen, which has a great trade in wool and oxen. Near this town a battle was gained by the Swedes over the Saxons, 1706. It stands on the frontiers of Silesia, 20 m. N. W. of Glogau, and 55 S. S. W. of Posen.

Fredeberg, a town of the duchy of Westphalia, on the river Wenne, 23 m. S. S. E. of Arensburg.

Frederica, p.v. Kent Co. Del. 12 m. E. Dover.

Frederica, a town of the state of Georgia, in Glynn county, and on the W. side of St. Simon island, with a safe and commodious harbour, 64 m. S. W. of Savannah. Long. 80. 56. W., lat. 31. 6. N.

Frederica, or **Fridericia**, a town and fortress of Jutland, at the entrance of the Little Belt, from the Categat, in the lat. of 55. 35. N., and 9. 44. of E. long. All ships entering the Little Belt, are here brought to, and a contribution levied towards the lights and buoys on the coasts of Denmark. Pop. about 3,500.

Frederick, a county of the state of Maryland, bounded on the N. by the conventional line which divides Maryland from Pennsylvania, and on the S. by the Potomac river, which divides it from Virginia; it is about 35 m. in length from N. to S., and 95 in mean breadth; it is intersected from N. to S. by the Monococy river, which springs from several sources in Pennsylvania, and falls into the Potomac. Pop. 45,793. Fredericktown, the chief town, with a pop. of about 5,000. W. of the Monococy, is 120 m. N. W. of Annapolis.

Frederick, a county in the West District of Virginia, between the Blue and North ridges of the Alleghany Mountains; the Shenandoah river skirts the foot of the Blue Mountains on the E. side of the county running from S. to N. into the Potomac. It is divided into East and West Frederick; the former has a pop. of 14,099 and the latter 11,949. Winchester, the chief town, is 130 m. N. by W. of Richmond.

Frederick, a township of Montgomery Co. Pa.

Fredericksburg, p.v. Spottsylvania Co. Va. on the Rappahannock, with a considerable trade in flour and tobacco. The river here is deep enough to admit vessels of 140 tons. Also towns in Galatin Ken. and Washington Co. Indiana.

Fredericksburg, a Danish fort, on the Gold-coast of Guinea, near Cape Three-points, 62 m. W. S. W. of Cape Coast Castle. Long. 1. 5. W., lat. 4. 30. N.

Fredericksburg, a town of Further Pomerania, 23 m. N. of Stargard, and 33 S. S. W. of Colberg.

Fredericksburg, an interior town of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, with a castle and palace, 15 m. N. N. W. of Copenhagen.

Fredericksall, or **Fredericstadi**, a sea-port of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys, situate at the mouth of the river Tiste, in a bay called the Swinesund. The harbour is safe and commodious; but the large quantity of saw-dust brought down the river, from the different saw-mills, occasions an annual expense to clear it away. On the summit of a rock, which overhangs the town, stands the hitherto impregnable fortress of Fredericstein; at the siege of which, in 1718, Charles XII. of Sweden was killed by a musket-ball. It

is 51 m. S. E. of Christiania. Long. 10. 55. E., lat. 59. 12. N. Pop. about 4,000.

Fredericksam, a town and fortress of Russia, in Carelia. It is neatly built, the streets going off like radii from a centre. Here, in 1783, an interview was held between the empress of Russia and the king of Sweden. It is seated near the gulf of Finland, 68 m. W. S. W. of Wiburg. Long. 28. 18. E., lat. 60. 36. N.

Fredericstadi, a town of Denmark, in S. Jutland, seated at the conflux of the Tren with the Eyder, 17 m. S. W. of Sleswick, and 6 N. E. of Tonnungen.

Fredericstadi, or **Fredericstein**, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys, and the most regular fortress in this part of Norway. It has a considerable trade in deal timber, and is seated on the Glomme, 26 m. W. of Fredericshall.

Frederickton, the capital of New Brunswick, on the river St. John, which runs thus far navigable for sloops, 90 m. above the city of St. John. Long. 66. 30. W., lat. 46. 20. N.

Freehold, or **Monmouth**, p.v. the capital of Monmouth Co. N. J., 25 m. S. E. Bordentown. This place is famous for a battle between Washington's army and Sir Henry Clinton in 1778. Also a village in Greene Co. N. Y.

Fredonia, p.v. Chatauque Co. N. Y. Also a village in Crawford Co. Indiana.

Freeburg, p.v. Union Co. Pa.

Freedom, p.t. Waldo Co. Me. Pop. 869. Also a village in Dutchess Co. N. Y. and Baltimore, Co. Maryland.

Freeman, p.t. Somerset Co. Me. Pop. 724.

Freeport, p.t. Cumberland Co. Me. Pop. 2,623. Also villages in Ontario Co. N. Y., Armstrong Co.; Pa. and Harrison Co. Ohio.

Freetown, p.t. Bristol Co. Mass. on Taunton River. Pop. 1,909. Also a p.t. Cortland Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,061.

Freetown, the capital of the colony of Sierra Leone. The harbour has three wharves, and is protected by a battery. It stands on the S. side of the river Sierra Leone, near its entrance into the Atlantic Ocean. Long. 12. 56. W., lat. 8. 30. N.

Frehel, a cape of France, in the department of Cotes du Nord, 13 m. W. of St. Malo. Long. 2. 15. W., lat. 48. 41. N.

Frejus, a town of France, in the department of Var. By the Romans it was called Forum Julii; and had then a port on the Mediterranean, from which it is now 2 m. It is the birthplace of that great Roman general and philosopher, Agricola; and near it some fine remains of antiquity are still visible. It is celebrated in later times as the place where Napoleon landed on his return from Egypt, in the autumn of 1799, and again in March 1815 from the island of Elba. It is seated near the river Argens, in a morass, 40 m. N. E. of Toulon. Long. 6. 44. E., lat. 43. 26. N.

Frenay le Vicomte, a town of France, in the department of Sarthe, 9 m. S. S. W. of Alençon.

French Creek, townships of Mercer Co. and Venango Co. Pa.

Frenchton, a village of Dinwiddie Co. Va.

Frenchtown, a village in Cecil Co. Maryland near Elkton. Also a village in Monroe Co. Michigan.

Frenchman's Bay, a harbour with a small village upon it in Lincoln Co. Me.

Freudenberg, a town of Franconia, on the river Maine, 8 m. W. of Wertheim.

Freudenberg, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Hoya, 13 m. S. by W. of Bremen.

Freudenstadt, a strong town of Suabia, in the Black Forest, built to defend the passage into that forest. In 1796, it was taken by the French. It is 23 m. S. by E. of Baden.

Freudenthal, a town of Austrian Silesia, in the principality of Troppau, celebrated for its breed of horses, and manufacture of fine linen; seated near the Mohra, 24 m. W. of Troppau.

Freyberg, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with a castle. In the environs are mines of copper, tin, lead, and silver, which employ a great number of workmen. Here is the usual burying-place of the princes of the house of Saxony. It is situated on a branch of the Muldau, 15 m. W. S. W. of Dresden. Pop. about 9,000.

Freyberg, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz, 16 m. S. W. of Teschen, and 48 E. of Olmutz. Pop. about 3,500.

Freyberg, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Schweidnitz, near the river Polnitz, 7 m. N. W. of Schweidnitz.

Freyenstein, a town of Brandenburg in the Mark of Prenzitz, on the frontiers of Mecklenburg, 22 m. N. E. of Periberg.

Freyenstein, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark, near which are mineral springs and extensive alum works. It is seated on the Oder, 36 m. N. E. of Berlin.

Freyzingen, a town of Bavaria, capital of a principality of the same name. The cathedral and palace are beautiful structures. It was taken by the French in 1796. It is seated on a mountain, near the Isar, 20 m. N. N. E. of Munich. Long. 11. 50. E., lat. 48. 21. N.

Freystadt, a town of Hungary, with a castle, seated on the Waag, opposite Leopoldstadt.

Freystadt, a town of Moravia, in the principality of Teschen, with a castle, on the river Elbe, 8 m. N. W. of Teschen.

Freystat, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau, with an ancient castle, 14 m. N. E. of Sagan.

Freystat, a town of Austria, which has a great trade in worsted, 17 m. N. of Ens.

Friburg, one of the cantons of Switzerland, surrounded on all sides by the canton of Bern. It is fertile in corn, fruits, and pastures; and the cheese made in this canton is deemed the best made in Switzerland. The inhabitants, 70,000 in number, are papists, quota of troops, 1,240.

Friburg, a fortified town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of the same name. It is seated in a mountainous country on the river Sanen, which divides it into two parts; that on the W. side standing on plain ground, and the other among rocks and hills. The public buildings, especially the cathedral, are very handsome; and the bishop of Lausanne resides here. Three miles from this town is a celebrated hermitage, cut in a rock, said to be the work of one man, with his servant, who performed it in 25 years. Friburg was taken by the French, in 1796. It is 18 m. S. W. of Bern, and 30 N. E. of Lausanne. Long. 7. 15. E., lat. 46. 43. N.

Friburg, a town of Suabia, capital of Brisgau. The steeple of its great church is the finest in Germany; and here is a university, a college formerly belonging to the Jesuits, and several convents. The inhabitants are famous for polishing crystal and precious stones. It has been often taken. It is seated on the Triser, 53 m. S. by W. of Baden, and 10 E. of Brisch, on the Rhine. Long. 7. 58. E., lat. 48. 3. N. Pop. about 10,000.

Friburg, a town of Upper Saxony in Thuringia, with a castle on a mountain, situate on the Unstrut, 5 m. N. N. W. of Naumberg.

*. There are numerous other towns and villages beginning with *Fri* or *Frey* in different parts of Germany and *Fri* and *Frey* are indiscriminately written sometimes one way and sometimes the other.

Frideck, a town of Silesia, in the circle of Teschen, on the frontier of Moravia, 12 m. S. by W. of Teschen.

Fridingen, a town of Suabia, on the Danube, 50 m. S. W. of Ulm.

Friedberg, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia. It is seated on a mountain, by the river Usbach, 15 m. N. by E. of Frankfurt.

Friedberg, a town of Bavaria, with a castle, situate on the Lechfeld, 6 m. E. of Augsburg, and 30 N. W. of Munich.

Friedberg, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Schweidnitz. A little N. of the town a battle was gained by the king of Prussia, over the Austrians, in 1745. It is 7 m. N. W. of Schweidnitz.

Friedberg, a town of Germany, in Stiria, on the river Pink, and frontiers of Hungary, 33 m. N. E. of Gratz.

Friedburg, a town of Westphalia, in East Friesland, with a castle, 25 m. E. of Emden.

Friedland, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppelen, on the river Steina, 12 m. E. of Neisse.

Friedland, a town of Lower Saxony, in Mecklenburg, seated in a swampy country, on the frontiers of Pomerania, 16 m. S. S. W. of Anclam.

Friedland, a town of Bohemia, on the confines of Lusatia, 7 m. E. S. E. of Zittan.

Friedland, a town of Prussia, where the French, under Bonaparte, gained a complete victory over the Russians, June 14, 1807. It is seated on the Alla, 28 m. S. E. of Königsberg.

Friendly Islands, a group of islands in the South Pacific ocean, so named by Cook, in 1773, on account of the friendship that appeared to subsist among the inhabitants, and their courteous behaviour to strangers. Tasman, a Dutch navigator, first touched here in 1653, and gave the name of New Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Middleburg, to three of the principal islands. Cook explored the whole cluster, which he found to consist of more than 20 islands, the principal of which are Tongataboo, or Amsterdam; Eaooove or Middleburg; Annamooka, or Rotterdam; Ha-paece, and Lefooga. The first, which is the largest, lies in 174. 46. W. long., and 21. 9. S. lat.

The general appearance of these islands, conveys an idea of the most exuberant fertility the surface at a distance, seems entirely clothed with trees of various sizes, some of which are very large, particularly the tall cocoa, palm, and species of fig with narrow-pointed leaves. On closer examination, they are almost wholly laid out in plantations, in which are some of the richest productions of nature; such as bread-fruit and cocoa-nut trees, plantains, yams, sugar-canes, and a fruit like a nectarine. The stock of quadrupeds are scanty; but they received from Cook some valuable additions, both to the animal and vegetable kingdom. Their domestic fowls are as large as those of Europe. Among the birds are parrots and paroquets of various sorts which furnish the red feathers so much esteemed in the Society isles. The numerous reefs and shoals afford shelter for an endless variety of shell-fish. These islands are all inhabited by a race of people, who

cultivate the earth with great industry. Nature, assisted by a little art, appears no where in



greater splendour. Agriculture, architecture, boat-building and fishing, are the employments of the men: and to the women is confined the manufacture of cloth.

Friendship, a town in Lincoln Co. Me. Pop. 634. Also a p.t. in Alleghany Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,502. Also a village in Anne Arundel Co. Maryland.

Friendsville, a village in Susquehanna Co. Pa.

Friesach, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, with a strong castle on a mountain; seated on the Metnitz, 17 m. N. E. of Clagenfurt.

Friesland, one of the provinces of Holland, bounded on the N. by the German Ocean, W. by Zuyder-Zee, S. by the same and Overysse, and E. by Overysse and Groningen. This country much resembles the province of Holland in its soil, canals, and dikes. Lewarden is the capital. Harlingen on the shore of the Zuyder-Zee, is the principal seaport.

Friesland, East, a principality of Westphalia, so called from its situation with respect to the Dutch province of Friesland. It is 46 m. long, and 43 broad; bounded on the N. by the German Ocean, E. by Oldenburg, S. by Munster, and W. by Groningen and the German Ocean. The country being level and low, is necessarily secured against inundations by expensive dikes. The land is fertile; and the pastures feed horned cattle, horses, and sheep, of extraordinary size. On the death of prince Charles Edward, in 1744 it became subject to the king of Prussia. It was taken possession of by Bonaparte in 1806, and at the general partitioning of Europe subsequent to the peace of Paris in 1814, it was relinquished by Prussia, and ceded to Hanover. Emden is the principal sea-port; and the principal towns in the interior are Aurich, Essens, and Friedeburg. The aggregate pop. is estimated at 120,000, spread over a surface of about 1,150 sq. miles.

Frio, Cape, a promontory of Brazil, in the province of Rio Janeiro. Long. 41. 31. W., lat. 22. 54. S.

Frisch Haff, a lake or bay of Prussia, from 3 to 9 m. broad, and extending 70 in length, along the Baltic sea, with which it communicates by a narrow passage, at Pillau; it receives the Pregel at the N. E. end, the Passarges from the S. and the E. branch of the Vistula at the W. end; the principal sea-ports within the Haff, are Elbing, Braunsberg, Brandenburg, and Konigsberg.

Fritzlar, a fortified town of Germany, in Lower Hesse, with two colleges and a convent, seated on the Eder, 20 m. S. W. of Cassel.

Friuli, Austrian, a district of Austria, comprising about 400 square m., bounded on the N. and

E. by Upper and Inner Carniola, and W. by Venetian Friuli, while a strip of the Venetian territory, shuts it in from the gulf of Trieste. Gradisca, 30 m. N. N. W. of Trieste, is the capital.

Friuli, a province of Italy, bounded on the N. by Carinthia, E. by Carniola and Austrian Friuli, S. by the gulf of Venice, and W. by the Trevisano and Bellunese. It is rich in timber, cattle, silk, wine, and fruit. It is watered by the Tagliamento, and several other rivers falling into the gulf of Venice, and contains about 370,000 inhabitants. Udina, in the centre of the province, is the chief town.

Friuli, or Citta di Friuli, a town of Italy, in Friuli, with a collegiate church, and five convents. It stands at the foot of the mountains, which separates Friuli from Carniola, on the river Natisone, 15 m. N. E. of Udina.

Frodlingham, a town in E. Yorkshire, Eng. 36 m. E. of York, and 194 N. of London.

Frodsham, a town in Cheshire, Eng. Here is a gravestone dock and yard for building and repairing vessels. It is seated on the Weaver, near its entrance into the estuary of the Mersey, 11 m. N. E. of Chester, and 192 N. N. W. of London. It has some extensive salt-works in the town and neighbourhood, and partakes partially of the cotton manufacture. Pop. of the parish in 1821, 5,451, of whom 1,556 reside in the town.

Frome, a river which rises in the N. W. part of Dorsetshire, Eng. near Beaminster, flows by Frampton, Dorchester, and Wareham, and enters the bay that forms the harbour of Poole. There is another river of the same name, which rises on the border of Worcestershire, and falls into the Lug a little above its entrance into the Wye, near Hereford; and another rising on the border of Wilts, flows through Somersetshire, and falls into the Lower Avon near Bath.

Frome Salwood, a town of Somersetshire, Eng. seated on the banks of the last of the preceding rivers, over which is a bridge of five arches; it has three churches, one of them ancient and elegant, another erected in 1781, several schools, alms houses, five meeting houses, new market house, &c. Frome is the seat of an extensive manufacture of fine woollen cloth, there being about 50 establishments engaged therein, 6 extensive dealers in wool, and many dyers, 3 dressers, 4 wire drawers, and 7 for the manufacture of cards. It is 12 m. S. of Bath, and 104 W. by S. of London. The pop. which in 1801 was 8,747, increased in 1821 to 12,411.

Frontenac, a county of Upper Canada bordering upon the eastern part of lake Ontario.

Frontignan, a town of France, in the department of Hérault, celebrated for its muscadine wine, generally called Frontignac. It is seated on the lake Maguelonne, 12 m. S. S. W. of Montpellier.

Frostberg, or **Frost Town**, p.v. Alleghany Co. Maryland, 10 m. W. Cumberland. This place occupies perhaps the highest situation of any town in the United States, being seated upon one of the Appalachian ridges, about 1,800 feet above the level of the sea.

Froyen, an island in the North Sea, near the coast of Norway, about 35 m. in circumference. Long. 9. 0. E., lat. 63. 45. N.

Fruitstown, a village in Cumberland Co. Pa.

Fryeburg, p.t. Oxford Co. Me. Pop. 1,353.

Fruitingen, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, 20 m. S. E. of Friburg.

Fuago, one of the Cape Verd Island, in the

Atlantic Ocean; it is a volcano, which burns continually. It is much higher than any of the rest, and seems to be a single mountain at sea, but on the sides there are deep valleys. It has no river, and is almost destitute of fresh water; but is fertile in maize, gourds, wild figs, oranges, and apples, and has a great number of wild goats. It is 300 m. W. of Cape Verd. Long. 24. 30. W., lat. 14. 54. N.

Fuen-tseou, a city of China, in the province of Chan-si. Here are hot baths which attract a great number of strangers. Its district contains one city of the second, and seven of the third class. It is seated on the river Fuen, 280 m. S. W. of Peking. Long. 111. 20. E., lat. 27. 20. N.

Fuente Duenna, a town of Spain, in New Castile, seated on the Tagus, 35 m. S. E. of Madrid.

Fuente Giraldo, a town of Spain, in Estremadura. In 1734 it was taken and plundered by the Portuguese. It is 16 m. N. W. of Coria.

Fussen, a town of Suabia, in the principality of Augsburg, with an ancient castle and a Benedictine abbey. It commands the pass into Bavaria and Tyrol, and is seated on the Lech, 50 m. S. of Augsburg. Long. 10. 45. E., lat. 27. 43. N.

Fula, or *Foula*, the most western of the Shetland Islands, supposed to be the Ultima Thule of the ancients. It is 3 m. in length, and half as much in breadth, and affords pasture for sheep. The only landing-place, which is called Ham, lies on the E. side. Long. 1. 37. W., lat. 60. 27. N.

Fulda, a bishopric of Germany, in the electorate of Hesse, circle of Upper Rhine; bounded on the E. by the county of Henneberg and Wurtzburg, and on the other sides by Wetteravia and Hesse. This country containing 760 square m. is very bleak and mountainous, but contains numerous towns and villages, and an aggregate pop. of about 65,000. The river Fulda running from S. to N. intersects the N. W. part of the district, and falls into the Weser, above 3 m. S. of Cassel.

Fulda, a town, capital of the preceding bishopric, contains several very fine buildings, among which are a palace, three churches, college and university. It is seated on the E. bank of the Fulda, 55 m. S. by E. of Cassel, in the lat. of 50. 34. N., and 9. 48. of E. long. Pop. about 8,000.

Fulham, a village of Middlesex, Eng. seated on the N. bank of the Thames, 4 m. W. by S. of Hyde Park Corner. Here is a wooden bridge over the Thames, erected in 1729, at an expense of £23, 975, to defray the interest of which, a toll is still levied. Fulham has been the demesne of the bishops of London, ever since the conquest; here they have a palace and very fine gardens, and in the church-yard are the tombs of several of the prelates. The situation of the village is rather secluded, and as such has been selected for the residence of a number of the retired traders of the metropolis. The pop. in 1801, was 4,428, increased in 1821, to 6,492.

Fulnek, a town and castle of Moravia, on the frontiers of Silesia, 26 E. N. E. of Prerau.

Fulton, p.t. Rowan Co. N. C.

Funchal, the capital of Madeira, situate round a bay, on the gentle ascent of some hills, in form of an amphitheatre. An old castle which commands the road stands on the top of a steep black rock, called the Loo Rock, surrounded by the sea at high water; there are also three other forts, and several batteries. The streets are narrow and

dirty, though streams of water run through them. The houses are built of freestone, or of bricks; but they are dark, and only a few of the best are provided with glass windows; all the others have a kind of lattice-work in their stead, which hang on hinges. The beams and roof of the cathedral are of cedar; but the chief curiosity here is a chamber in the Franciscan convent, the walls and ceiling of which are covered with human skulls and thigh bones, said to be the relics of holy men who have died on the island. The town contains about 11,000 inhabitants. Long. 17. 6. E., lat. 32. 38. N.

Fundy, a bay of North America, between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, remarkable for its tides, which rise from the height of 30 to 60 feet, and flow rapidly. It extends about 200 m. in a E. N. E. direction; and with Vert bay, which pushes into the land in a N. W. direction from Northumberland strait, forms an isthmus of only 12 m. wide, which unites Nova Scotia, to New Brunswick.

Funen, an island of Denmark, 150 m. in circumference; separated from Jutland by a strait, called the Little Belt, and from Zealand, by the Great Belt. It is fertile in pasture and grain and exports to Norway, barley, oats, rye, and peas. Pop. about 130,000. Odensee on a bay at the N. end of the island, is the capital.

Fusfikirhen, or *Five Churches*, an episcopal town of Hungary, situate in a fertile country, between the Drave and the Danube, 85 m. S. S. W. of Buda. Long. 18. 13. E., lat. 46. 12. N. Pop. about 11,500.

Fuorli, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore, 21 m. S. S. E. of Sulmona.

Furnace, p.t. Litchfield Co. Conn.

Furnes, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, seated near the German Ocean, on the canal from Bruges to Dunkirk. It was one of the barrier towns; but in 1781, emperor Joseph II. expelled the Dutch garrison. It was taken by the French, in 1793, and is 12 m. E. of Dunkirk.

Furruckabad, a town of Hindoostan, in the territory of Rohilcund, capital of a small district, about 30 m. in length, on the W. bank of the Ganges, which belongs to a chief of the Patan Rohilla tribe. Holkar was defeated here by the British in 1804. It is seated on the Ganges, 70 m. E. of Agra, and 76 N. W. of Lucknow. Long. 79. 30. W., lat. 27. 28. N.

Furstenau, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Osnaburg, 13 m. S. W. of Quakenburg.

Furstenberg, a principality of Suabia, between the Black Forest and the principality of Constance. In this state the river Danube takes its rise.

Furstenberg, a town of Suabia, in the principality of the same name, with an ancient castle on a mountain, near the Danube, 27 m. E. by S of Friburg. Long. 8. 35. E., lat. 47. 53. N.

Furstenberg, a town of Upper Saxony, in Lusatia, on the river Oder, 11 m. S. by E. of Frankfort.

Furstenberg, a town of Lower Saxony, in Mecklenburg-Strelitz, on the river Navel, 10 m. S. of Strelitz.

Furstenfeld, a town of Germany, in Stiria, with a castle, on the frontier of Hungary, 39 m. E. by S. of Gratz.

Furstenwald, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark, seated on the Spree, 32 m. E. S. E. of Berlin.

Furstenwerder, a town of Brandenburg, in the Ucker Mark, 12 m. N. W. of Frensdor.

Furth, a town and castle of Lower Bavaria, on the river Cham, 10 m. N. E. of Cham.

Furth, a town of Franconia in the principality of Anspach, seated on the Rednitz, 5 m. N. W. of Nuremberg. It is a populous place, and the seat of extensive manufactures, which the exclusive privileges of Numerberg prevent from being carried on in that city. Pop. about 13,000.

Futtehpour, or **Fattipoor**, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Agra, 24 m. W. of the city of Agra. It was a favourite place of Akbar.

Fyres, a river of Scotland, in Invernesshire, which falls into the E. side of Lochness. It is celebrated for its fall, a height of 107 feet, forming one of the most romantic and interesting scenes in the world; the falls are 10 m. N. E. of Fort Augustus.

Fyne, Loch, in Scotland, an inlet of the Atlantic in Argyleshire, nearly 40 m. in length. It receives and returns a tide on each side of the isle of Arran, which is opposite its entrance. It is indented with bays, and in the herring season is the resort of numerous fishing vessels.

Fyzabad, a city of Hindoostan, in the territory of Oude, of which it was once the capital. Here are the remains of a vast building, the palace of the nabob Sujah Addowlah, which, at the time of his death, is said to have contained 1,000 women and upwards of 50 of his children. The city is populous; but, since the removal of the court of Oude to Lucknow, it has greatly declined in wealth. It is seated on the Gogra, 76 m. E. of Lucknow. Long. 82. 26. E., lat. 26. 46. N.

G

GABARET, a town of France, in the department of Landes, seated on the Gélise, 16 m. W. of Condom.

Gabel, a fortified town of Bohemia, which commands the pass into Lusatia. It is 8 m. S. of Zittau.

Gabes, or **Gabs**. See **Cabes**.

Gabian, a village of France, in the department of Hérault, 9 m. N. W. of Beziers. It has a mineral spring; and near it is a rock from which issues petroleum.

Gabon, a country of Guinea, bounded on the N. by Majombo, E. by Anziko, S. by Loango, and W. by the Atlantic. It has a river of the same name, which enters the Atlantic a little N. of the equinoctial line. The chief town is Sette.

Gadamis, a town of Barbary, in Biledulgerid, capital of a country of the same name. It is 170 m. S. W. of Tripoli. Long. 10. 40. E., lat. 30. 40. N.

Gadebusch, a town of Lower Saxony, in Mecklenburg, near which the Swedes defeated the Danes and Saxons in 1712. It is 16 m. N. N. W. of Schwerin.

Gaeta, a strong town on the W. coast of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, with a fort, a citadel, and a harbour. It was taken by the Austrians in 1707, by the Spaniards in 1734, and by the French in 1806. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, on the gulf of Gaeta, 30 m. N. W. of Capua. Long. 13. 47. E., lat. 41. 30. N.

Gaildorf, a town of Franconia, in the lordship of Linburgh, with a castle near the river Koeher, 13 m. W. of Elwangen.

Gaillac, a town of France, in the department of Tarn, celebrated for its wine. It is seated on the Tarn, which is here navigable, 10 m. S. W. of Alby. It is the seat of a prefect, and in 1825 contained 7,310 inhabitants.

Gaillon, a town of France, in the department of Eure, with a magnificent palace, belonging to the archbishop of Rouen. It is 11 m. N. E. of Evreux, and 22. S. E. of Rouen.

Gaines, p.t. Broome Co. Kentucky.

Gainesville, p.t. Genesee Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,820.

Gainsborough, villages in Frederick Co. Va. and Jackson Co. Ten. Also a township of Lincoln Co. Upper Canada.

Gainsborough, a town in Lincolnshire, Eng. seated on the Trent, over which is a handsome stone bridge. It is a river-port of some conse-

quence, being accessible to vessels of sufficient size to navigate the sea; and serves as a place of export and import for the N. part of the county, and for Nottinghamshire. It is 17 m. N. W. of Lincoln, and 149 N. by W. of London. Pop. in 1801, 4,506, and in 1821, 5,893.

Gainsburg, p.v. Christian Co. Ken.

Gairloch, a large bay of Scotland, on the W. coast of Ross-shire, which gives name to a tract of land near it. The fishing of cod, and other white fish, is here very considerable.

Galacz, or **Gala**, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia. In 1790, it was taken by the Russians, after a bloody battle. It is seated on a lake near the conflux of the Pruth with the Danube 55 m. W. of Ismael, and 120 S. S. W. of Bender, Long. 28. 24. E., lat. 45. 24. N.

Galapagos, a cluster of islands, in the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Colombia. They lie under the equator, and the centre island is in long. 85. 30. W. They are uninhabited, but are frequently visited by the South Sea whale ships for fresh water and provisions. The largest is 60 or 70 m. long and 50 broad.

They are in general barren; but some of the highest have a stunted brushwood, and all of them are covered with the prickly pear-tree, upon which a large species of land-tortoise lives and thrives in a wonderful manner. The most accurate and full account of these curious animals is contained in a very amusing book, Delano's *Voyages and Travels*, printed at Boston, in 1817. Captain Delano says,—“The Terrapin, or as it is sometimes called, the Land-Tortoise, that is found



at the Galapagos Islands, is by far the largest, best, and most numerous, of any place I ever visited. Some of the largest weigh three or four hundred pounds; but their common size is between fifty and one hundred pounds. Their shape is somewhat similar to that of our small land-tortoise, which is found upon the upland, and is like it, high and round on the back. They

have a very long neck, which, together with their head, has a disagreeable appearance, very much resembling a large serpent. I have seen them with necks between two and three feet long, and when they saw anything that was new to them, or met each other, they would raise their heads as high as they could, their necks being nearly vertical, and advance with their mouths wide open, appearing to be the most spiteful of any reptile whatever. Sometimes two of them would come up to each other in that manner, so near as almost to touch, and stand in that position for two or three minutes, appearing so angry, that their mouths, heads, and necks appeared to quiver with passion, when, by the least touch of a stick against their necks or heads, they would shrink back in an instant, and draw their necks, heads, and legs into their shells. This is the only quick motion I ever saw them perform. I was put in the same kind of fear that is felt at the sight or near approach of a snake, at the first one I saw, which was very large. I was alone at the time, and he stretched himself as high as he could, opened his mouth, and advanced towards me. His body was raised more than a foot from the ground, his head turned forward in the manner of a snake in the act of biting, and raised two feet and a half above its body. I had a musket in my hand at the time, and when he advanced near enough to reach him with it, I held the muzzle out so that he hit his neck against it, at the touch of which he dropt himself upon the ground, and instantly secured all his limbs within his shell. They are perfectly harmless, as much so as any animal I know of, notwithstanding their threatening appearance. They have no teeth, and of course they cannot bite very hard. They take their food into their mouths by the assistance of the sharp edge of the upper and under jaw, which shut together, one a little within the other, so as to nip grass, or any flowers, berries, or shrubbery, the only food they eat. Those who have seen the elephant, have seen the exact resemblance of the leg and foot of a terrapin. I have thought that I could discover some faint resemblance to that animal in sagacity. They are very prudent in taking care of themselves and their eggs, and in the manner of securing them in their nests; and I have observed on board my own ship, as well as others, that they can easily be taught to go to any place on the deck, which may be wished for them to be constantly kept in. The method to effect this is, by whipping them with a small line when they are out of place, and to take them up and carry them to the place assigned for them; which, being repeated a few times, will bring them into the practice of going themselves, by being whipped when they are out of their place. They can be taught to eat on board a ship, as well as a sheep, or a goat; and will live for a long time, if there is proper food provided for them. This I always took care to do, when in a place where I could procure it. The most suitable to take on board a ship, is prickly pear-trees; the trunk of which is a soft, pithy substance, of a sweetish taste, and full of juice. Sometimes I procured grass for them. Either of these being strewed on the quarter-deck, the pear-tree being cut fine, would immediately entice them to come from all parts of the deck to it; and they would eat in their way, as well as any domestic animal. I have known them live several months without food; but they always, in that case, grow lighter, and their fat

diminishes, as common sense teaches, notwithstanding some writers have asserted to the contrary. Their flesh, without exception, is of as sweet and pleasant a flavour as any that I ever eat. It was common to take out of one of them, ten or twelve pounds of fat, when they were opened, besides what was necessary to cook them with. This was as yellow as our best butter, and of a sweeter flavour than hog's lard. They are the slowest in their motions of any animal I ever saw, except the sloth. They are remarkable for their strength; one of them would bear a man's weight on his back and walk with him. I have seen them at one or two other places only. One instance was, those brought from Madagascar to the Isle of France; but they were far inferior in size, had longer legs, and were much more ugly in their looks, than those of the Galapagos Islands.

Galashiels, a town of Scotland, in Selkirkshire with a manufacture of woollen cloth, known by the name of Galashiels Gray. It is seated on the Gala, near its conflux with the Tweed, 5 m. N. of Selkirk.

Galbally, a village of Ireland, in the county of Limerick, 23 m. S. E. of Limerick. Pop 412.

Galen, a township of Seneca Co. N. Y.

Galicia, a late province in the S. W. part of Poland, lying between the lat. 48. and 51. N. and 19. and 26. of E. long. It is bounded on the S. in a direction W. by N. by the Carpathian mountains, which divides it from Hungary; the W. end jets upon Silesia, the Vistula river forms part of its northern, and the Bug part of its eastern boundary; the S. E. extremity is divided by the Bukowine district from Moldavia, and the Dneister river intersects the S. E. part. This territory was forcibly seized by the Austrians in 1772, and incorporated into the Austrian dominions, under the appellation of the kingdom of Galicia and Lodomeria. The mountainous parts possess fine pasture; the plains are mostly sandy, but abound in forests, and are fertile in corn. The principal articles of traffic are cattle, hides, wax, and honey; the country also contains mines of copper, lead, iron, and salt, of which the latter are the most valuable. Its limits comprise upward of 32,900 sq. m., the pop. about 3,750,000. It is divided into East Galicia and West Galicia, of which the capitals are Lemberg and Cracoy.

Galicia, a province of Spain, forming the N. W. extremity of the Peninsula, bounded on the N. and W. by the Atlantic Ocean, on the E. by Asturias and Leon, on the S. by the Portuguese province of Tras-os-Montes, and on the S. W. by the river Minho, which divides it from the Portuguese province of Entre Douro e Minho. Its extreme length from the mouth of the Minho river in 41. 52., to Cape Ortegal, the extreme northern limit of Spain in 42. 46. N., is 133 statute m., and its extreme width from the frontier of Leon to Cape Finisterre, the extreme western limit of Spain in the lat. of 42. 56. N., and 9. 17. of W. long. is about 120 m.; but the mean length and breadth does not much, if at all, exceed 100 m.: its area therefore comprises about 10,000 sq. m.; the pop. in 1810 amounted to 1,142,630. It is one of the most mountainous districts in Spain, yielding abundance of fine timber, and various minerals. The whole extent of its coast is indented with fine bays and harbours. Ferrol, 25 m. S. S. W. of Cape Ortegal, is one of the principal stations of the Spanish national marine.

the port of Corunna is on the S. W. side of the same bay, in which the harbour of Ferrol is situated: the most important harbour on the W. coast is Vigo bay, about 50 m. S. of Cape Finisterre, and a few m. N. of the mouth of the Minho. Santiago, or St. Jago de Compostella, 35 m. S. of Corunna, and 300 N. W. of Madrid, is the capital of the province; the other principal towns are Mondoneda and Betanzas in the N. E., Lugo 35 m. E. of Santiago, Orense on the S., and Ciudad Tuy on the N. bank of the Minho, and Bayona on a southern inlet of Vigo bay.

Galitsch, a town of Russia, in the government of Kostroma, on the S. side of a lake of its name, 56 m. E. N. E. of Kostroma. Long. 42. 54. E., lat. 57. 56. N.

Gall, St. a small but populous canton of Switzerland, the E. end bordering on a lake of Constance, between the cantons of Thurgau, and Appenzel. Its population in 1825, amounted to 134, 000, its quota of troops 2,630.

Gall, St. or *St. Gallen*, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of St. Gall. It has a rich abbey, whose abbot formerly possessed the sovereignty of the town. The town is entirely protestant; and the subjects of the abbot whose territory is distinct, are mostly catholics. The abbey is situated close to the town; and in its library are many curious manuscripts. The town has an extensive trade, arising chiefly from its linen and cotton manufactures and bleaching grounds. It is seated in a narrow valley, on two small streams, 35 m. E. of Zurich. Long. 9. 18. E., lat. 47. 21. N. Pop. about 10,000.

Galla, an extensive territory of Africa, comprising all the S. part of Abyssinia; the limits on the S. and W. are very undefined: the inhabitants are among the rudest and uncivilized of any in Africa.

Gallam, a town of Negroland, capital of a kingdom of the same name, on the river Senegal. The French built a fort here, which was ceded to the English in 1763. During the American war it was taken by the French, but restored in 1783. Long. 10. 0. W., lat. 14. 35. N.

Gallatin, a county of Kentucky, bounded on the N. for about 35 miles by the Ohio river, which divides it from the state of Indiana. Pop. 6,680. Port William, on the east bank of the Kentucky river at its entrance into the Ohio, 45 m. N. N. W. of Frankfort, is the chief town.

Gallatin, is also the name of another county in the state of Illinois. Pop. 7,407. It is celebrated for its salt springs, from which vast quantities of salt are made. Equality is the chief town.

Gallatin, a township in Columbia Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,588. Also villages in Sumner Co. Ten. and Copiah Co. Mississippi.

Gallatin's River, one of the head water streams of the Missouri rising in the lat. of 44. N. and 110. 5. of W. long.; upwards of 3,000 miles by the course of the river, above the entrance of the Missouri into the Mississippi.

Gallia, a county on the S. E. border of the state of Ohio, bounded by the Ohio river, where it receives the great Kanawha from Virginia. Pop. 9,733. Gallipolis, on the Ohio is the chief town.

Galle, or *Point de Galle*, a sea-port on the S. coast of Ceylon, in a rich and beautiful district, with a strong fort and a secure harbour. It is populous, and in point of trade ranks next to Colombo. The chief branch of its traffic consists in the exportation of fish to the continent; but a great part of the products of the island are also

shipped here for Europe. It is 85 m. S. by E. of Colombo. Long. 80. 10. E., lat. 6. 0. N.

Gallipoli, a strait between European and Asiatic Turkey, the ancient Hellespont. It forms the communication between the Archipelago and the sea of Marmora, and is defended at the S. W. entrance by two castles. It is here 2 m. over, and is 33 m. long. See *Dardanelles*.

Gallipoli, a town of European Turkey, which gives name to the preceding strait, is seated near its opening into the sea of Marmora. It is the residence of a pacha, and the see of a Greek bishop. It contains about 10,000 Turks, 3,500 Greeks, beside a great number of Jews. It is an open place, with no other defence than a sorry square castle. It was the first place in Europe possessed by the Turks; 100 m. S. W. of Constantinople. Long. 26. 59. E., lat. 40. 26. N.

Gallipoli, a sea-port of Naples, in Terra di Otranto, and a bishop's see. This place is a great mart for olive oil, and has a manufacture of muslins. It is seated on a rocky island, on the E. shore of the bay of Tarento, and joined to the main land by a bridge, protected by a fort, 23 m. W. of Otranto. Long. 18. 5. E., lat. 40. 20. N. Pop. about 9,000.

Gallipolis, p.v. Gallia Co. Ohio, on the Ohio river.

Galloway, a district of Scotland, now divided into East and West Galloway, or *Kirkcudbright shire*, and *Wigtownshire*. It was famous for a particular breed of small horses, called galloways.

Galloway, *Mull of*, the extreme S. W. point of Scotland, in the lat. of 59. 33. N., and 4. 50. of W. long. It forms the W. point of entrance to Luce bay, and the E. point of entrance to the North Channel, between the Irish Sea, and the Atlantic Ocean.

Galloway, New, a borough of Scotland, in Kirkcudbrightshire, on the river Ken, 18 m. N. of Kirkcudbright, and 80 S. W. of Edinburgh. Pop. in 1821, 941.

Galmier, St. a town of France, in the department of Loire; with a medicinal spring of a vinous taste, 18 m. E. of Montbrison.

Galston, a populous village of Ayrshire, Scotland, seated on the banks of the river Irvine, 3 m. S. S. E. of Kilmarnock.

Galum, p.v. Jackson Co. Illinois.

Galway, a maritime county, in the province of Connaught, on the W. coast of Ireland, being about 100 m. in extreme length from E. to W. the W. part projecting into the Atlantic Ocean, is a mountainous and dreary district, but the inland part is in general fertile both in grain and pasture; next to Cork it is the largest county in Ireland, comprising 989,950 acres, and in 1821 contained a pop. of 337,374. It is bounded on the E. by the river Suck, which divides it from Roscommon, and the Shannon on the S. E. divides it from Tipperary, lake Corrib divides the W. from the E. part of the county; beside the county town of the same name, the other principal towns are Tuam, Athenry, and Loughrea.

Galway, the chief town of the preceding county, is seated on the banks, of the outlet of lake Corrib into Galway bay, 126 m. due W. of Dublin. It was formerly surrounded by strong walls; the streets are large and straight, and the houses are generally well built of stone. The harbour is defended by a fort. Here is a coarse woollen and linen manufacture, and a considerable trade in kelp. The salmon and herring fishery is also considerable. It is divided into 3 parishes, and is

a county of itself, having a separate jurisdiction. The principal church, which its collegiate, is a spacious gothic edifice; it has several catholic establishments of friars and nuns, a county infirmary, exchange, and several other public buildings. Pop. in 1820, 27,775.

Galwey Bay, extends about 20 m. from W. to E., and is from 7 to 20 m. wide; the South Arran Isles stretch across the entrance.

Galwey, p.t. Saratoga Co. N. Y. Pop. 2,710.

Gambia, a noble river in Africa, falling into the Atlantic Ocean by several channels between the lat. of 12. and 13. 45. N. Cape St. Mary, the S. point of entrance to the main channel, is in the lat. of 13. 8. N.; and 16. 33. of W. long. The banks for about 100 m. from the mouth are low and swampy, but higher up, the river flows through a delightfully fertile country, interspersed with numerous towns and villages. At a distance of about 400 m. from its mouth, the navigation is impeded by falls, and above them but little is known of its course.

Gambron. See *Gombron*.

Gana, Ganara. See *Ghana*.

Gana, a town of the empire of Cassina, in the interior of North Africa, 280 m. N. by E. of Agades. Long. 14. 30. E., lat. 24. 40. N.

Gandersheim, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick-Wolfenbittel, with a celebrated convent, 17 m. S. W. of Goslar.

Gandia, a town of Spain, in Valencia, with a small university; seated on a river, near its entrance into the gulf of Valencia, 32 m. S. E. of Valencia, and 48 N. by E. of Alicant. Pop. about 6,000.

Gandicotta, or *Wandicotta*, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cuddapa, near which is a diamond mine. It is seated on a lofty mountain, by the river Pennar, 33 m. W. N. W. of Cuddapa.

Gangapatnam, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, at the mouth of the Pannar, 94 m. N. of Madras. Long. 80. 12. E., lat. 14. 24. N.

Gangea, or *Ganja*, a town of Persia, in the province of Eviran, 105 m. S. by E. of Teflis. Long. 45. 50. E., lat. 41. 10. N.

Ganges, a celebrated river of Asia, which has its source in two springs, on the W. side of Mt. Kentaiffe, in Tibet, in the lat. of 34. N., and 82. of E. long. The 2 streams take a W. direction for 300 m. when meeting the ridge of Himmaleh, they turn S., unite their waters, and form what is properly called the Ganges, from the Hindoo word *Ganga*, which signifies a river; a term given it by way of eminence. This great body of water now forces a passage through the ridge of Himmaleh at the distance of 400 m. below the place of its first approach, and rushing through a cavern, precipitates itself into a vast basin, at the hither foot of the mountain. The Ganges thus appears, to incurious spectators, to have its source from this chain of mountains. Superstition has given to the mouth of the cavern the form of the head of a cow; an animal held by the Hindoos in great veneration; and it is therefore called the *Gangotri*, or the *Cow's Mouth*. From this place it takes a S. E. direction through the country of Sirinagur, until, at Hurdwar, it finally escapes from this mountainous tract in which it has wandered 800 m. From Hurdwar, where it gushes through an opening in the mountains, and enters Hindoostan, it flows 1,200 m. with a smooth navigable stream, through delightful plains, to the bay of Bengal, which it enters by several mouths,

that form an extensive delta, in the lat. of 22. N., and between 88. and 91. of E. long. In its course through these plains, it receives 11 rivers, some of them larger and none smaller than the Thames, besides many of inferior note; the principal of which are the Gogra, Cossy, and the Burampooter from the N., and the Jumna, Soane, and Dummooda from the S. In the annual inundation of this river, which on an average rises 31 feet, the country is overflowed to the extent of more than 100 m. in width. The Ganges is, in every respect, one of the most beneficial rivers in the world; diffusing plenty immediately by means of its living productions; and by enriching the lands, affording an easy conveyance for the production of its borders, and giving employment to many thousand boatmen. It is no wonder, therefore, that the Hindoos regard this river as a kind of deity, that they hold its waters in high veneration, and that it is visited annually by a prodigious number of pilgrims from all parts of Hindoostan. See *Hoogly*.

Gangotri, a town of the country of Sirinagur, seated on the Ganges, where that river rushes through a cavern of the Himmaleh mountains, 170 m. N. N. W. of Sirinagur. Long. 76. 35. E., lat. 38. 8. N.

Gangpou, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa, capital of a circar of its name. It is 50 m. N. N. E. of Sumbulpour, and 160 N. W. of Cuttack. Long. 84. 10. E., lat. 22. 2. N.

Ganjam, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cicaole, on the bay of Bengal, at the mouth of a river which is rarely navigable, near the S. end of lake Chilca, 110 m. N. E. of Cicaole. Long. 85. 20. E., lat. 19. 22. N.

Gannat, a town of France, in the department of Allier, 30 m. S. of Moulins; it is the seat of a prefect.

Gap, a town of France, capital of the department of Upper Alps, and lately a bishop's see. It has a fort called *Fuymore*, and is seated on the small river *Bene*, at the foot of a mountain, in which some mineral waters are found, 348 m. S. S. E. of Paris and 82 N. N. W. of Nice.

Gapsal, a town of Russia, in the government of Revel, on a small gulf of the Baltic, 36 m. W. S. W. of Revel.

Garak. See *Karak*.

Gard, a department of the S. of France, including part of the late province of Languedoc. It has its name from a rapid river which rises in the department of Lozere, flows S. E. through this department, and enters the Rhone, above Beaucaire. It is bounded on the E. by the Rhone; the S. point jets upon the Mediterranean; it partakes, however, more of the character of an interior than a maritime district. It is rich in mines of lead, calamine, antimony, manganese, gypsum, &c. The vine and olive, and especially the latter, flourish luxuriantly.

Garda, a town of Italy, in the Veronese, seated on the E. shore of a lake of its name, 17 m. N. W. of Verona.

Garda, Lake of, the largest lake in Italy, lying between the territories of Verono and Brescia. It is 30 m. long, and 20 where broadest; but not above four towards its northern extremity, which enters the principality of Trent; its outlet is by the Mincio, which runs past Mantua into the Po.

Gardafui, or *Guardafui*, a cape in the Indian Ocean, the most easterly point of Africa. Long. 51. 10. E., lat. 11. 40. N.

Gardleben, a town of Brandenburg, in the Old

Mark, with manufactures of cloth, and a trade in beer, seated on the river Beise, 15 m. W. of Stendal.

Gardiner, p.t. Kennebec Co. Me. on the W. bank of the Kennebec River, 4 m. S. Hallowell. Pop. 2,030. This is a flourishing town with considerable trade in lumber and manufactories of cotton and iron. It has a fine gothic church built of granite; the handsomest specimen of architecture in the state.

Gardner, p.t. Worcester Co. Mass. Pop. 1,023.

Gardner's Island, lies in Gardner's Bay at the E. end of Long Island, N. Y. It is about 4 m. long and is a part of the township of East Hampton.

Gargnano, a town of the Bresciano, seated on the W. shore of lake Garda, 26 m. N. E. of Brescia.

Garland, t. Penobscot Co. Me. Pop. 621.

Garmouth, a town of Scotland, in Murrayshire, at the mouth of the Spey, with a good harbour. Great quantities of ship-timber are floating down the river to the town, and many small vessels are built here. Wool is also a considerable article of commerce. It is 8 m. E. of Elgin.

Garonne, a river of France, which rises in the Pyrenees, and flows N. N. E. to Toulouse, and from thence N. W. past Valence, Agen, Marmande, and Bordeaux, into the bay of Biscay, receiving in its course from the E. the Tarn, Lot, Vezere, and Dordogne, from whence it is called the Gironde, and is united with the Mediterranean by a canal from Toulouse, called the canal of Languedoc.

Garonne, Upper, a department of the S. of France, containing part of the late province of Languedoc. The S. extends to the Pyrenees, and it is intersected its whole extent from S. to N. by the Garonne. It is fertile both in tillage and pasture; the vine is also cultivated to a great extent. It is divided into four arrondissements, of which Toulouse (the capital) Villefranche, and St. Gaudens are the chief towns.

Garrard, a county of Kentucky. Pop. 11,870. Lancaster is the chief town.

Garrettsville, p.v. Otsego Co. N. Y.

Garsis, a town of the kingdom of Fex, surrounded by walls, and the houses are built with blackstone. It stands in a fertile country, on the Mulu, 56 m. S. E. of Melilla.

Garstang, a parish and corporate town in Lancashire, Eng. Here are the ruins of Greenhough castle; and in the neighbourhood are several cotton works. The town is seated on the river Wyre, 10 m. S. of Lancaster, and 229 N. N. W. of London.

Gartz, a town of Hither Pomerania, seated on the Oder, 13 m. S. by W. of Stettin.

Gascony, a late province of France, bounded on the W. by the bay of Biscay, N. by Guienne, E. by Languedoc, and S. by the Pyrenees. The inhabitants are of a lively disposition, famous for boasting of their exploits, which has occasioned the name of Gasconade to be given to all bragging stories. This province, with Armagnac, now forms the departments of Landes, Gers, Upper Pyrenees, and parts of the Upper Garonne, and Arriege.

Gaspe, an extensive district of Lower Canada, lying between the river St. Lawrence on the N., and bay of Chaleur on the S., bounded on the E. by the gulf of St. Lawrence; it is at present but thinly inhabited; the population is, however, progressively increasing along the shore of the bay of Chaleur, which supplies abundance of fine tim-

ber. The bay of Gaspe it at the eastern extremity of the district.

Gastein, a town of Bavaria, in the duchy of Salzburg, near the frontier of Carinthia, celebrated for its warm baths, and mines of lead, iron, and gold. It is 45 m. S. of Salzburg.

Gata, Cape, a promontory of Spain, on the coast of Granada, consisting of an enormous rock of a singular nature and appearance, 24 m. in circuit. Long. 2. 22. W., lat. 36. 43. N.

Gatehouse, a town of Scotland, in Kirkcudbrightshire, near the mouth of the river Fleet. Here are considerable cotton works, and an extensive tannery. It is 9 m. N. W. of Kirkcudbrightshire.

Gates, a township of Monroe Co. N. Y. Pop. 7,484.

Gates, a frontier county of North Carolina, bordering on the Great Dismal Swamp, and bounded on the W. by the Chowan river; it comprises about 200 sq. m. Pop. 7,866.

Gateshead, a town in the county of Durham, Eng. seated on the Tyne, over which is a handsome bridge to Newcastle. It appears like a suburb to Newcastle, and is celebrated for its grindstones, which are exported to all parts of the world. It is 13 m. N. of Durham, and 269 N. by W. of London. Pop. in 1801, 8,597, and in 1821 11,767, chiefly employed in the coal trade.

Gatton, a borough in Surrey, Eng. It is 2 m. N. E. of Ryegate, and 19 S. by W. of London. In 1621 it had only 22 houses, chiefly cottages, inhabited by 135 persons; it nevertheless returns two members to parliament.

Gaudens, St. a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, seated on the Garonne, 13 m. E. N. E. of St. Bertrand; it is the seat of a prefect.

Gavi, a town of the territory of Genoa, an important frontier place toward Montserrat and the Milanese; seated on the Leme, 22 m. N. W. of Genoa.

Gaur, or Zouf, a city of Usbec Tartary, capital of the province of Guar; seated on the river Zouf, 120 m. S. by W. of Balk. Long. 64. 40. W., lat. 35. 5. N.

Gauts. See *Ghaouts*.

Gaza, a town of Syria, in Palestine, 2 m. from the Mediterranean, with a harbour and a castle. It is now very small; but, from the appearance of the ruins, it was formerly a considerable place. Here are manufactures of cotton; but the principal commerce is furnished by the caravans between Egypt and Syria. It stands in a fertile country, 50 m. S. W. of Jerusalem. Long. 34. 45. E., lat. 31. 28. N.

Gazypoor, capital of a fertile and populous district of Hindoostan, seated on the N. bank of the Ganges, 45 m. N. E. of Benares.

Gearon, or Jaron, a town of Persia, in Farsistan, in whose territory the best dates of Persia are produced. It is 80 m. S. by E. of Shiras. Long. 51. 17. E., lat. 28. 15. N.

Geauga, a county in the N. E. of Ohio; the N. end borders on lake Erie; it comprises about 600 sq. m. Pop. 15,813. Chardon, in the centre of the county, is the chief town.

Geddes, p.v. Onondaga Co. N. Y.

Gefle, a sea-port of Sweden, capital of Gestricia, seated on an arm of the gulf of Bothnia, which divides the town, and forms two islands. The exports are principally iron, pitch, tar and deals. It is 90 m. N. N. W. of Stockholm. Long. 17. 20. E., lat. 60. 40. N.

Gehol, or **Zehol**, a town of Chinese Tartary, with a large palace, and a magnificent temple of Budha. Here the emperor of China received the British embassy in 1793. It is 136 m. N. of Peking.

Gelderland, one of the provinces of Holland, and the largest of them all. It lies between the Zuyder Zee, the provinces of Holland, Utrecht, and Overijssel, the principality of Munster, the duchy of Cleves, and Dutch Brabant; and is divided into three quarters or counties, called Nimeguen, Arnheim, and Zutphen. from the principal towns. It is fertile in fruit and corn; and, in many parts, abounds in wood.

Gelderland, Upper, a territory of the Netherlands, lying in detached parts, on both sides the river Meuse, divided into Austrian, Dutch, and Prussian Gelderland. The Austrian part includes Ruremonde, and its dependencies; the Dutch comprehends the lordships of Venlo and Stevenswert; and the Prussian contains the capital, Guel-dres, and its district, which is reckoned as a part of the circle of Westphalia; the Austrian and Dutch part, at the peace of 1814, were included in the kingdom of the Netherlands, and the remainder assigned to Prussia.

Gelders, a town of the Netherlands, and the capital of Prussian Gelderland. Here is a palace, the residence of the former dukes. It was taken in 1702, by the king of Prussia; and in 1713, the town and its district was ceded by France to that prince, in exchange for the principality of Orange. In 1757 it surrendered to the French, who restored it in 1764, after demolishing the fortifications; and in 1794, it again surrendered to them; and, at the peace of 1814, was assigned to Prussia. It is 20 m. S. S. E. of Cleves. Long. 6.16. E., lat. 51. 31. N.

Gelnhausen, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Hesse, with a castle, seated on the Kintzig, 18 m. N. E. of Hanau.

Gemappes, a village of Hainault in the Netherlands, near the Scheldt, 2 m. from Mons, famous for a victory gained by the French republicans under Dumourier, over the Austrians, in 1792.

Gemboux, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, with an ancient abbey, seated on the Ornean, 22 m. S. E. of Brussels, on the road to Namur.

Geminiano, St. a town of Tuscany, in the Florentine, seated on a mountain, in which is a mine of vitriol, 25 m. S. S. W. of Florence.

Gemona, a town of Italy, in Friuli, near the river Tagliamento, 20 m. W. N. W. of Friuli.

Gemund, a town of Suabia, seated on the Rems, 24 m. N. by W. of Ulm, and 25 E. by S. of Stuttgart.

Gemund, a town of Germany, in the Duchy of Juliers; seated on the Roer, 24 m. S. W. of Cologne.

Gemund, a town of Upper Carinthia, with manufactures of iron and steel, 16 m. N. W. of Villach.

Gemsunden, a town of Francoonia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, on the river Maine, 22 m. N. of Wurtzburg.

Gemsunden, a town of Austria, famous for its salt-works; seated at the N. end of a lake of the same name, on the river Traun, the outlet of the lake, 40 m. S. S. W. of Linz, on the Danube.

Genap, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, with an ancient castle, seated on the Dyle, 15 m. S. E. of Brussels.

Genesee, a river of the United States, which rises on the N. border of Pennsylvania, and runs N. N. E. through the state of New York into Lake Ontario. It has three falls, which furnish excellent mill-seats; one of them at Rochester is 90 feet perpendicular. On its borders are the Genesee flats, 20 m. long and four broad, the soil rich and clear of trees.

Genesee, a county in the state of New York, the N. end of which borders on Lake Ontario; it comprises about 1,600 square m. and is intersected by the canal from Lake Erie to the Hudson river. The pop. which in 1810 was stated at only 12, 588, in 1830 was returned at 51,992. Batavia is the chief town.

Genesee, p.t. Livingston Co. N. Y. Pop. 2,675.

Geneva, a fortified city, capital of a territory of the same name, surrounded by the duchy of Savoy, of which it was formerly a part, and the see of a bishop, now resident at Annecy. In 1584, Geneva concluded an alliance with Zurich and Bern, by which it was an associate with Switzerland. During the greater part of the 18th century, there were frequent contests between the aristocratic and the popular parties; and the years 1768, 1782, 1789, and 1794, were distinguished by great revolutions. The last was effected entirely by the influence of the French; and not long after, this city and its territory was made a department of France, under the name of Leman; but in 1814, after the expulsion of the French, it was annexed to Switzerland. Geneva, which stands partly on a plain at the W. end of a lake, and partly on a gentle ascent, is irregularly built. It has a good arsenal, and an university founded in 1368. The houses are lofty; and many in the trading part of the city have arcades of wood, which are raised even to the upper stories. The inhabitants, estimated at 26,000, carry on a great trade, and among others the watch-making business is particularly flourishing. The pop. of the district in 1825, was 41,560. Geneva is 40 m. N. E. of Chambery, 135 N. W. of Turin, and 256 S. E. by S. of Paris. Long. 6. 0. E., lat. 46. 12. N.

Geneva, Lake of, a large expanse of water, between Savoy and Switzerland, in a valley which separates the Alps from Mount Jura. Its length from the city of Geneva to Villeneuve, is 54 m., and the breadth in the widest part is 12. The water near Geneva is shallow; in other parts the depth is various; the greatest, yet found by sounding, is 160 fathoms. The river Rhone runs through it from the E. to the W. extremity.

Geneva, a duchy of Savoy, comprising an area of about 600 square m. bounded on the N. W. by the Rhone.

Geneva, a village in the township of Seneca, Ontario Co. N. Y. It stands on Seneca lake and is one of the neatest villages in the State. The neighborhood has a varied and pleasant scenery with many elegant country seats. The village contains 4 churches, a bank and a college. The college was founded in 1823. It has 6 instructors and a library of 1,500 volumes. It has 3 vacations of 10 weeks. Commencement is in August.

Genes is also the name of a township in Ash-tabula Co. Ohio, and of a village in Jennings Co. Indiana.

Genevieve, St. a county in the state of Missouri, on the W. bank of the Mississippi river, comprising about 1,100 sq. m. of territory. Pop. 2,182. The St. Francis river intersects the S. W. part of the county, which contains an exceedingly rich bed of lead ore.

Genzenbach, a town of Suabia, in Brisgau, with a Benedictine abbey; seated on a rivulet of the same name, which flows into the Kintzig, 20 m. N. of Friburg.

Genoa, a celebrated city and sea-port of Italy, distinguished for its trading importance as far back as the 11th century, about which period it began to take under its protection the towns and territory of the adjoining coast; but the most celebrated period of its history is from the close of the 13th to the middle of the 15th century, when the Genoese divided with the Venetians the exclusive commerce of Europe in the productions of Asia. Their success however in commerce and banking excited the jealousy of the Venetians, and ultimately involved them in open hostilities, and in 1746 it surrendered to the Austrian power, whose oppression of the inhabitants was such, that the latter suddenly rose and expelled their conquerors, who again besieged the city the next year, but without effect. In 1798, the French became masters of this city. In 1800, it sustained a siege by a British fleet and Austrian army till literally starved, and was evacuated by capitulation; but soon afterwards it was again delivered up to the French, on their victory at Marengo. Early in 1814, it was taken by the British, under lord Bentinck, but at the general partitioning of Europe which followed the peace of Paris, in that year, the city and territory of Genoa was assigned to the king of Sardinia, and incorporated as a state into his dominions. The harbour is commodious, protected by two moles of considerable length; the city is about 6 m. in circumference, surrounded on all sides by a strong wall, and on the land side is defended by a double fortification; most of the streets are narrow and irregular, but the Balbi, New Street, and Strada Nuovissima, are spacious and elegant. Prior to the French revolution it had upwards of 30 churches and 70 religious houses, three theatres, and several other public buildings. Many of the houses in the principal streets are adorned with marble porticos, and several of the churches are beautiful specimens of architecture, and their interior decorations exceedingly tasteful and rich. The bank of Genoa, established in 1345, considerably extended at the commencement of the following century, in 1751 became insolvent for a large amount, and in 1798 was finally abolished by Bonaparte. Although Genoa now holds an inferior rank, yet from its advantageous local position and maritime accommodation as the outport and depot for the whole of Piedmont and Sardinia, it must necessarily continue a place of considerable importance. Genoa is the see of an archbishop, and the seat of an university with a valuable library; a nautical and other public schools; has several manufactures of silk and jewellery, and is particularly distinguished for its manufacture of silk velvets. It is seated at the head of a spacious gulf of the Mediterranean, in the lat. of 44. 25. N., and 8. 59. of E. long., 80 m. in a meridional line S. E. of Turin, about the same distance S. by W. of Milan, 86 N. W. of Leghorn, 95 N. E. of Nice. Pop. 76,000. The territory which formed the republic of Genoa extends along the shore of the gulf for about 120 m.

Genoa, p.t. Cayuga County, New York. Population 2,768.

George, Fort, a fortress of Scotland, in Invernesshire, which has several handsome streets of barracks. It is seated on the point of a peninsula, forming the point of entrance into the Murray Frith, and completely commands the entrance in-

to the harbour of Inverness. It is 10 m. N. E. of Inverness.

George, St. a small island in the Gulf of Venice, to the S. of Venice, to which it is subject. Here is a Benedictine monastery, whose church is one of the finest in Italy.

George, St. one of the Azores, which produces much wheat. In 1808 a volcano broke out here, which destroyed the town of Ursulina, several farming-houses, &c. The chief town is Vellas. Long. 28. 0. W., lat. 38. 39. N.

George del Mina, St. a fort of Guinea, on the Gold Coast, and the principal settlement of the Dutch in those parts. The town under it, called by the natives Oddenna, is very long, and pretty broad. The houses are built of stone, which is uncommon, for in other places they are composed only of clay and wood. It is 10 m. W. S. W. of Cape Coast Castle. Long. 0. 4. W., lat. 8. 46. N.

George, Fort, St. See *Madras*.

George, St. the largest of the Bermuda Islands. It is in the form of a hook, about 40 m. in length, but seldom 2 in breadth. It has a town of the same name, containing 500 houses built of freestone, which is the capital of all the islands. Long. 63. 35. W., lat. 32. 45. N.

George, St. the capital of the island of Grenada, formerly called Fort-Royal, which name the fort still retains. It is situate on the W. coast, not far from the S. end of the island, and has a safe and commodious harbour. Long. 61. 45. W., lat. 11. 50. N.

George's Key, St. a small island in the bay of Honduras, on the E. coast of Yucatan. It is likewise called Cassina, or Cayo Cassigo. By a convention in 1786, the English logwood-cutters were permitted, under certain restrictions, to occupy this island. Long. 88. 35. W., lat. 17. 40. N.

George, Lake, in the eastern part of the state of New York, between Lake Champlain and the Hudson. It is 34 m. long, but very narrow, never exceeding 4 m. Its waters pass by a narrow outlet into Lake Champlain. This is one of the most beautiful sheets of water in the world, being surrounded by mountains and diversified with a great number of islands. The water is deep and remarkably pure and transparent. A fish or a stone may be seen at a depth of 30 feet. The shores consist of abrupt and shelving points, and are bounded by two long ranges of mountains, sometimes rising boldly from the water and at others ascending with a gentle and graceful sweep, exhibiting naked and weather beaten cliffs, and wild forests intermixed with fine cultivated fields, lawns, and pastures. The village of Caldwell stands on the south-eastern side of the lake, and is much visited by travellers who come to enjoy the fine scenery in the neighbourhood. A steamboat plies upon the lake in summer.

The islands of the lake are said to be 365 in number. They are of all sizes and forms, and contribute greatly to the romantic beauty of its surface. Some of them are covered with trees, others are thinly wooded, and others are abrupt and craggy rocks. *Diamond Island*, abounds in crystals of quartz. *Long Island* contains 100 acres and is under cultivation. At a place called the *Narrows*, the lake is contracted, and its surface is covered with a most beautiful cluster of islands which extends for several miles.

These are of various sizes, but generally very small, and of little elevation. A few of them are named, as Green, Bass, Lone-tree islands. Some

of them are covered with trees, others with shrubs, some show little lawns or spots of grass, heaps of barren rocks, or gently sloping shores; and most of them are ornamented with graceful pines, hemlocks, and other tall trees, collected in groups, or standing alone, and disposed with most charming variety. Sometimes an island will be observed just large enough to support a few fine trees, or perhaps a single one, while the next may appear like a solid mass of bushes and wild flowers; near at hand, perhaps, is a third, with a dark grove of pines, and a decaying old trunk in front of it; and thus, through every interval between the islands as you pass along, another and another labyrinth is opened to view, among little isolated spots of ground, divided by narrow channels, from which it seems impossible for a person who should have entered them, ever to find his way out. Some of the islands look almost like ships with their masts; and many have an air of lightness as if they were sailing upon the lake.

After passing the Narrows, the lake widens again, and the retrospect is, for several miles, through that passage, with Tongue Mountain on the west, and Black Mountain opposite, the Luzerne range appearing at a great distance between them. The mountains in view have generally rounded summits; but the sides are in many places broken by precipitous ledges. They are inhabited by wolves, deer, rattlesnakes, &c.

The lake contains abundance of the finest perch, bass and other fish; trout are found in a stream flowing into the southern part. Near the southern shore are the ruins of Fort William Henry and Fort George, celebrated in the early wars with the French.

George, St. an island of the United States, in the strait of St. Mary which forms the communication between Lake Superior and Lake Huron.

George, St. an island in the gulf of Mexico, opposite the mouth of the Apalachicola. Long. 84. 50. W., lat. 29. 30. N.

Georgetown, p.v. Franklin Co. Ohio.

Georgetown, a maritime district of South Carolina, bounded on the S. by the Santee river, which divides it from Charleston district; it has 34 m. of sea-coast, indented with several small inlets. Black River, Cedar and Lynches Creeks, the great and little Pedee, and the Waccamaw river, all unite their waters in this district, which comprises a surface of about 900 square miles, exceedingly fertile in rice and cotton. Pop. 19,943.

Georgetown, a city of the District of Columbia adjoining Washington, from which it is separated by a small creek. It stands on the east bank of the Potomac at the head of tide water. The site of the town is very pleasant, occupying a succession of hills rising gradually from the river. On a height overlooking the town stands a catholic monastery. The streets of the town are regular and the houses generally of brick. It has a considerable trade in the exportation of tobacco and flour. Pop. 8,441. A canal from the Potomac to the Ohio begins at this place. See *Potomac and Ohio Canal*.

Georgetown, p.t. the chief town of the district of that name in S. Carolina, stands on Winyaw Bay near the mouth of the Pedee, 13 m. from the sea; and has considerable commerce.

Georgetown is also the name of 9 other towns and villages in different parts of the United States; namely, Lincoln Co. Me. Pop. 1,258. Madison Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,094. Mercer Co. Pa., Beaver

Co. Pa., Sussex Co. Delaware, Kent Co. Maryland, Warren Co. Geo., Harrison Co. Ohio, Dearborn, Co. Ind.

Georgia, a country of Asia, called by the Persians, Curdistan, and by the Turks, Guruchi. It is one of the seven Caucasian nations, in the countries between the Black sea and the Caspian. and the lat. of 39. and 43. N., and comprehends the ancient Iberia and Colchis. It is bounded on the N. by Circassia, E. by Daghestan and Schirvan, S. by Armenia, and W. by Cuban, or the new Russian government of Caucasus. It is divided into 9 provinces. Of these, 5 form what is commonly called the kingdom of Georgia; and four the kingdom or principality of Imeritia. The last reigning prince, Heraclius, ceded this country to Russia on his death, which happened in 1800. The hills of Georgia are covered with forests of oak, ash, beech, chestnuts, walnuts, and elms, encircled with vines; growing perfectly wild, but producing vast quantities of grapes, from which much wine and brandy are made. Cotton grows spontaneously, as well as the finest European fruit trees. Rice, wheat, millet, hemp, and flax, are raised on the plains, almost without culture. The valleys afford the finest pasturage, the rivers are full of fish, the mountains abound in minerals, and the climate is healthy. The rivers of Georgia, the principal of which is the Kur, falling into the Caspian Sea, being fed by mountain torrents, are always either too rapid or too shallow for the purposes of navigation. The Georgians are Christians of the Greek communion, and appear to have received their name from their attachment to St. George, the tutelary saint of these countries. Their dress nearly resembles that of the Cossacs; but men of rank frequently wear the habit of Persia. They usually dye their hair, beards, and nails with red. The women employ the same colour to stain the palms of their hands. On their head they wear a cap or fillet, under which their black hair falls on their forehead; behind it is braided into several tresses: their eyebrows are painted with black, in such a manner as to form one entire line and the face is coated with white and red. They are celebrated for their beauty: but their air and manners are extremely voluptuous. The Georgians have great skill in the use of the bow and are deemed excellent soldiers: but the men have no virtue, except courage; fathers sell their children, and sometimes their wives. Both sexes are addicted to drunkenness, and are particularly fond of brandy. The other inhabitants of Georgia are Tartars, Ossi, and Armenians. These last are found all over Georgia, sometimes mixed with the natives, and sometimes in villages of their own. They speak among themselves their own language, but all understand and can talk the Georgians. Besides these there are a considerable number of Jews, some having villages of their own, and others mixed with the Georgian, Armenian and Tartar inhabitants, but never with the Ossi; the aggregate number amount to 320,000. The Christians of the country in part follow the rites of the Armenian, and in part that of the Greek church; and they are represented as the most tractable Christians in the east. Teflis is the capital. See *Imeritia*.

Georgia, one of the United States of America, bounded N. by Tennessee and N. Carolina, E. by S. Carolina and the ocean; S. by Florida, and W. by Alabama. It lies between 30. 20. and 35. N. lat. and 81. and 86. 48. W. long. It is 300 m. in

length from N. to S and 240 in breadth and contains 50,000 sq. m.

The river Savannah washes almost the whole of the eastern boundary. The Ogeechee and Altamaha have their whole course within the state; the Flint and Chatahoochee pass out of the state to the south. There is a small mountainous tract in the north, but nearly the whole country is an unbroken level. The soil is of various qualities. A chain of islands stretching along the whole coast have a fertile soil and produce the first cotton in the world, well known by the name of Sea Island cotton. The land here and along the shore consists of marshy tracts, and swells in the surface called hammoc land. On the Florida border is the great swamp of *Okefonoko*, (which see.) Beyond is a belt of pine barrens interspersed with swamps. Still farther the country becomes sandy, but towards the hilly region the soil is strong and productive. There are many large forests which afford timber for exportation. In those parts which are flooded by the rivers the land is devoted to the cultivation of rice. The rice plant has a fibrous root, and puts forth stems which grow to the height of 4 and 5 feet. The



leaves are long and fleshy, somewhat similar to those of the leek. The flowers are of a purple colour and grow in clusters on the top of the stalks. In the early stages of its growth the rice fields are inundated with water.

The most profitable agricultural employment is the cultivation of cotton. Indigo was formerly produced in considerable quantities, but the culture has almost totally ceased. Slave labour is universally employed, and agriculture as a science has made very little improvement.

The climate in the southern part is hot and unhealthy. Epidemic fevers rage in the summer and autumn, rendering the country unsafe for strangers and even natives. The sea islands however are esteemed salubrious and many of the planters spend the hot season there. In the north, pine forests abound; and here the air is pure and as healthy as in any part of the United States. The heat of summer, is excessive and the annoyance from mosquitoes one of the greatest discomforts imaginable. No sleep can be enjoyed at night without the precaution of placing a mosquito net of gauze at every window. The number of frogs in the swamps and small streams is prodigious. Alligators abound in every stream of the low country. Great numbers of water fowl frequent these parts as well as the beaches and inlets of the sea-coast. The Chuck Will's Widow is one of the most common birds here, but is rarely seen north of Tennessee and Virginia. It is a solitary bird, somewhat resembling the Whip-poor-will, and is often confounded with it. Its name is derived from the notes it ut-

ters, sounding exactly like those three words. It begins its call towards evening, and continues with



short interruption for several hours. In a still evening it may be heard at the distance of a mile.

Georgia is divided into 76 Counties. The capital is Milledgeville. The largest towns are Savannah and Augusta. It has a university at Athens and a school fund of 500,000 dollars. It has no manufactures. Its trade consists chiefly in the exportation of cotton and rice. The commerce of the state is chiefly carried on by northern vessels. The shipping owned in the state amounted in 1828 to 13,959 tons. The imports in 1829 were 380,293 dollars. The exports of domestic produce 4,980,642 dollars. Total exports, 4,981,376 dollars.

The legislature is called the *General Assembly*, and consists of a Senate and House of Representatives. The Senators and Representatives are chosen in counties. The Governor is chosen by the legislature for two years. Suffrage is universal. The pop. is 516,567, of whom 217,240 are slaves. In addition to these are the Cherokee Indians, inhabiting the north-western part of the state. See *Cherokees*.

The Baptists are the most numerous sect in religion; they have 205 ministers. The Methodists have 64; the Presbyterians 31; the Episcopalians 4; the Christians 28 and the Catholics 3.

The first settlement in Georgia was made at Savannah in 1733, consequently it was the latest settled of all the Atlantic states. The present constitution was formed in 1798.

Georgia, or *South Georgia*, an island in the South Atlantic Ocean, visited by Cook in 1775. It is 64 m. long, and 30 in its greatest breadth. It abounds in bays and harbours, which the vast quantities of ice render inaccessible the greatest part of the year. Here are perpendicular ice cliffs, of considerable height, like those at Spitzbergen; from which pieces were continually breaking off and floating out to sea. The valleys were covered with snow; and the only vegetation observed was bladed grass, wild burnet, and a plant, like moss, which sprung from the rocks. Not a stream of fresh water was to be seen on the whole coast.

Georgia, *Gulf of*, a gulf of the North Pacific Ocean, between the continent of North America and Quadra and Vancouver Island; about 120 m. in length, from N. to S., but the breadth varies in its different parts from 6 to 20 m. It contains several clusters of islands, and branches off into a great number of canals, most of which were examined by captain Vancouver and his officers.

Gera, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia. It has a castle about a mile from the town, on a

mountain in a wood, and is called Osterstein. It is seated on the Elster, 32 m. S. S. W. of Leipzig.

Gerass, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, 8 m. W. N. W. of Darmstadt.

Gerbstadt, a town of Upper Saxony, in the county of Mansfeld, Thuringia, 7 m. N. E. of Mansfeld.

Gerdauen, a town of Prussia, defended by two castles, and seated on the Omet, near a considerable lake, 50 m. S. E. of Königsberg.

Germain, St. a borough in Cornwall, Eng. It was once the largest town in the county, and a bishop's see, but now consists chiefly of fishermen's cottages: it still returns two members to parliament. What remains of the cathedral is used as the parish church; and near it is the priory. It stands near the sea, 10 m. W. of Plymouth, and 228 W. by S. of London.

Germain, St. a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, with a magnificent palace, in which Louis XIV. was born. Here James II. found an asylum, when he fled to France. It is seated on the Seine, near a fine forest, 10 m. N. W. of Paris.

German, p.t. Chenango Co. N. Y. Pop. 884. Also townships in Fayette Co. Pa., Clarke, Montgomery and Darke Cos. Ohio, and Cape Girardeau Co. Missouri.

German Flats, p.t. Herkimer Co. N. Y. Pop. 2,466.

Germanna, p.v. Orange Co. Va. on Rapid Ann river.

German Ocean, or *North Sea*, is the sea between the E. coast of England, from the straits of Dover to the Shetland Isles, and the coasts of Jutland and Norway, it comprises about 8 degrees of latitude and 10 of longitude.

Germano, St. a town of Piedmont, on the river Naviglio, 9 m. W. of Vercehi, on the line of the canal to Ivrea.

Germano, St. a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, at the foot of Monte Cassino, 17 m. S. S. E. of Sora.

Germantown, p.t. Columbia Co. N. Y. on the river, 12 m. below the city of Hudson. Pop. 967. Also a village in Philadelphia Co. Pa. 6 m. N. of Philadelphia. It contains Mount Airy Academy and is celebrated for a battle fought here Oct. 4, 1777. Also villages in Fauquier Co. Va., Hyde Co. N. C., Bracken Co. Ken.

Germany, an extensive country of Europe, lying between the 45th and 54th degree of N. lat., and 6. to 19. of E. long.; the mean length, however, from N. to S. does not exceed 530 British statute m. and the mean breadth 460 m., comprising an area of about 245,000 square m. It is bounded on the E. by Hungary and Poland, N. by the Baltic Sea and Denmark, W. by the Netherlands and France, and S. by Switzerland and Italy. The extreme S. point jets into the gulf of Venice. Prior to the French revolutionary war, which commenced in 1793, Germany had geographically been divided into 9 circles, politically subdivided into 206 archbishopricks, bishopricks, principalities, dukedoms, marquises, lordships, provinces, &c. under the government of nearly as many sovereign potentates; but the whole of them formed a great confederacy, governed by political laws, at the head of which was an emperor, whose power in the collective body, or diet, was not directive but executive. The western Roman empire, which had terminated in the year 475, in the person of Augustulus, the last

Roman emperor, and which was succeeded by the reign of the Huns, the Ostrogoths, and the Lombards, was revived by Charlemagne, king of France, on Christmas day, in the year 800. This prince being then at Rome, pope Leo III. crowned him emperor, in St. Peter's church; and Nicephorus, who was then emperor of the east, consented to this coronation. The French kept the empire under eight emperors, till the year 912, when Louis III., the last prince of the line of Charlemagne, died without issue male. Conrad, count of Franconia, the son-in-law of Louis, was then elected emperor. Thus the empire went to the Germans, and became elective, having been hereditary under the French emperors. The emperor was chosen by the princes, the lords, and the deputies of cities, till the year 1239, when the number of the electors was reduced to seven; one more was added in 1649, and another in 1692; these nine electors continued to the year 1796, when, in consequence of the alterations made in the constitution of the empire, under the influence of France and Russia, they became ten in number; namely, the elector and archbishop of Ratisbon, the elector and king of Bohemia, (the then emperor) the elector of Bavaria, the elector of Saxony, the elector of Brandenburg (king of Prussia) the elector of Hanover (king of England) the elector of Wurtzburg (late grand duke of Tuscany) the elector of Wurtemberg, the elector of Baden, and the elector of Hesse. On the death of Charles VI. of Austria, in 1740, an emperor was chosen from the house of Bavaria, by the name of Charles VII. On the death of this prince, in 1745, Francis, grand duke of Tuscany, was elected emperor; whose grandson, Francis II., enjoyed the dignity of emperor of Germany till 1806, when he formally resigned the title and office, transferring his title of emperor to his hereditary dominions of Austria.

At the close of the Saxon race, in 1024, the prerogatives of the emperor were very considerable; but, in 1437, they were reduced to the right of conferring all dignities and titles, except the privilege of being a state of the empire; of granting dispensations with respect to the age of majority, of erecting cities, and conferring the privilege of coining money; of calling the meetings of the diet, and presiding in them. But, after all, there was not a foot of land annexed to this title; for ever since the reign of Charles IV., the emperors depended entirely on their hereditary dominions, as the only source of their power, and even of their subsistence. To prevent the calamities of a contested election, a king of the Romans was often chosen in the lifetime of the emperor, on whose death he succeeded to the imperial dignity of course. The emperor (always elected and crowned at Frankfort on the Maine) assumed the title of august, and pretended to be successor to the emperors of Rome. Although he was chief of the empire, the supreme authority resided in the diet, which was composed of three colleges; the college of electors, the college of princes, and the college of imperial towns. The diet had the power of making peace or war, of settling general impositions, and of regulating all the important affairs of the empire; but the decisions had not the force of law till the emperor gave his consent. When a war was determined on, every prince contributed his quota of men and money, as valued in the matriculation roll; though as an elector or prince he might espouse a different side from that of the diet. All

the sovereigns of Germany had and still have an absolute authority in their own dominions, and can lay taxes, levy troops, and make alliances, provided they do not prejudice the empire. They determine all civil causes definitely, unless in some particular cases in which an appeal may be made. These appeals were to two courts, called the Imperial Chamber, at Wetzlar; and the Aulic Council, at Vienna.

The three principal religions are, the Roman Catholic, the Lutheran, and the Calvinistic; but Christians of all denominations are tolerated, and there is a multitude of Jews in all the great towns. Germany is watered by numerous rivers, the three principal of which, are the Rhine, the Danube, and the Elbe; the first of these rises in Switzerland, and forms the S. W. boundary of the empire, dividing it from Switzerland and France; it afterwards intersects the N. W. part of Germany and Holland, and falls into the Meuse, near Rotterdam. The Danube rises in Suabia, the S. W. circle of the empire, and by itself and several tributary streams of inferior note, intersects a great portion of the southern part of Germany; it afterwards runs through Hungary and European Turkey, into the Black Sea. The Elbe rises near the centre of the eastern frontier, and runs in a N. W. direction into the North Sea. The Oder intersects all the N. E. part of Germany, and falls into the Baltic Sea. The Weser, the Ems, the Adige, the Drave and other small rivers are navigable, and afford admirable means for facilitating an interchange of productions from one part of the country to the other; but the Oder and the Elbe are the only two that are united by art. The mountains of the south are rich in every kind of metal and semi-metal. The forests supply abundance of the finest timber, and the vine, olive, and mulberry, only require common attention to yield fruit in abundance; while the plains of the north yield a surplus of grain and cattle for exportation, and of wool and flax to furnish materials for extensive manufactures, especially of linens, which are exported in considerable quantities to almost every part of Europe, Africa, and America.

In 1806, the Germanic confederacy was dissolved by Napoleon, and several of the minor states formed into a new confederacy under the title of the confederation of the Rhine; while Westphalia, Wurtemberg and Bavaria, were constituted new and independent kingdoms; Prussia and Austria retaining their respective hereditary dominions; but at the general pacification of Europe, in 1815, the Rhenish confederacy was dissolved, and that of Germany again re-established, with some variations and modifications. In 1825 the confederacy consisted of 35 sovereignties, exclusive of the four free towns of Hamburg, Bremen, Lubec, and Frankfort. No people apply themselves more closely to their studies than the Germans; and the Hebrew is no where so generally learnt, or better understood. Printing is most extensively encouraged; every man of letters is an author: they multiply books without number; thousands of essays and disputations are annually published, with which they overstock the fairs of Frankfort and Leipzig; for no man can be a graduate in the university who has not published one disputation at least. The language of Germany is a dialect of the Teutonic, which succeeded that called the Celtic. The population is estimated at 30,000,000. Vienna is the principal city

Germany, a township in Adams Co. and a village in Somerset Co. Pa.

Gerona, a fortified town of Spain, in Catalonia, and a bishop's see; seated on the Ter, 20 m. from its entrance into the Mediterranean, and 47 N. E. of Barcelona.

Gerrardstown, p.v. Berkeley Co. Va.

Gerry, p.t. Chataque Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,110.

Gers, an interior department in the S. W. of France: it is watered by numerous streams, running from S. to N. into the Garonne, the principal of them is the Gers, which gives name to the department. It contains a strata of pit coal, and has manufactures of wool, linen, and saltpetre; its chief vegetable productions are flax, the vine, and pears. It is divided into four other arrondissements; the chief towns of which are Condom, Lectoure, Lombez, and Mirande.

Gersau, a town of Switzerland, on the lake of Schwiiz, at the foot of the Rigi, 12 m. S. W. of Schwiiz.

Gertruydenburg, a fortified town of South Holland, with a good harbour and salmon fishery on a large lake, called Biesbosch. It has been often taken, the last time by the French in 1793, but soon recovered. It is 7 m. N. by E. of Breda. Long. 4. 52. E., lat. 51. 42. N.

Gerumenha, or *Jurumenka*, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with a strong castle; seated on a hill, near the river Guadiana, 18 m. below Badajoz.

Gesecke, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Westphalia, seated on the Weyck, 11 m. W. S. W. of Paderborn.

Gessenay. See *Sanen*.

Gestrícia, a province of Sweden, the S. part of Nordland, between Dalecarlia on the W., and the gulf of Bothnia on the E. It is 100 m. long, and 60 broad, diversified by forests, rocks, hills, and dales, lakes, and rivers; and there are numerous mines and forges. Gefle is the capital.

Gettysburg, a town of Pennsylvania, in York Co. situate at the head of Rock creek, 30 m. W. by S. of York.

Gez, a town of France, in the department of Ain, noted for excellent cheese; seated at the foot of Mount St. Claude, between the Rhone, the lake of Geneva, and Switzerland, 10 m. N. W. of Geneva. It is the seat of a prefect.

Geyss, a town of the electorate of Hesse, in the principality of Fulda, seated on the Ulster, 17 m. N. E. of Fulda.

Gezan, or *Ghezan*, a sea-port of Arabia Felix, which has a considerable trade in senna and coffee; seated on the Red Sea, 90 m. N. W. of Loheia. Long. 43. 15. E., lat. 16. 25. N.

Gezira, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Diarbek, on the island formed by the Tigris, 70 m. N. W. of Monsul. Long. 40. 50. E., lat. 37. 16. N.

Gezula, a province of Morocco, which is very productive, and contains mines of iron and copper. The inhabitants are numerous, and considered as the most ancient people of Africa: they live in tents, are so independent that they are rather the allies than the subjects of the emperor of Morocco.

Ghana, or *Gana*, a city in Negroland, capital of a country of the same name, governed by a sultan. It stands on the S. side of a large lake, at its outlet, which separates the city into two parts, and soon after joins the river Niger, which is here called Neel il Abeed, or Nile of the Negroes. It is 100 m. E. by S. of Cassina.

Ghaute, the name given to several groups and

chains of mountains in Hindoostan. The word signifies 'passes' or 'gates'. These mountains are considered as commencing at Cape Comorin: yet the southern chain, or Malayala mountains form a separate group, terminating in the district of Coimbatore, at the great valley in which the forts of Palikadery and Annamaly are situated.

The Ghauts begin separately on the north of these plains, forming two branches, one running to the east, and the other to the west of north. The eastern Ghauts extend 70 m. beyond Madras, forming the boundaries of the Carnatic, and to the north of that country divide into several branches, in which the mountains are subjected to interruptions, being separated by valleys covered with thick forests. But the principal chain is divided by no hollow grounds, except narrow defiles, which are well lined with fortresses. To the natives, this chain is known by the name of Ellacooda, or the "White Mountains." It then runs along the northern margin of the Circars, forming an uninterrupted series of mountains so close as to afford only two military passes. At the place where the Ghauts separate the Circars from the province of Berar, the mountains become almost inaccessible, and there is only one passage for carriages and for horses, viz. that of Salarghaut which leads to Behar. Nothing is seen on every hand but masses of rock, rising perpendicularly to the clouds, and leaving apparently no outlet for the intimidated traveller. All the summits of this chain are composed of granite, and it every where presents one picture of total barrenness and utter nakedness. Yet large trunks of trees in a state of petrification, are found here, and most particularly in the ravines created by the torrents, where trunks, projecting from the steep sides of the rocks, sometimes serve for bridges.

The western chain of the Ghauts extends along the west coast to a distance of 70 m., and acquires a greater elevation than the eastern chain. Its height has not yet been ascertained by barometrical observations, but it is generally believed to amount to three or four thousand feet. The chain then crosses Kanara and Sunda, passes near to Goa, enters the Mahratta country, and divides into several branches. The closeness of the forests, the depth of the precipices, and the rapidity of the torrents, render these mountains very difficult to cross, and the passage is in many places, 50. or 60 m. long. They are described as containing much limestone, and some basaltic rocks, but no one has deliberately studied the position and materials of the different strata. Towards the sea-coast, the western Ghauts present a magnificent amphitheatre of rocks and verdure, enlivened with towns and villages. The highest, or at least the steepest part to the east of Surat, goes under the name of the Bala-Ghauts, which is sometimes extended to the whole of the western Ghauts, while the eastern chain, together with the intermediate plateau, is called the Paian-Ghauts.

About the sources of the river Godavery, some lower chains are sent off from the mass of the western Ghauts, pass through the interior of the peninsula, and join the mountains of Berar and Gundanwa.

The central chains which run parallel to the course of the Nerbuddah river, one on its north side, and the other on the south, generally pass under the Sanscrit name of the Vindhias; the extent which this name embraces appears somewhat arbitrary to our most learned eastern geographers.

But Arrow smith more positively confines it to the mountains immediately adjoining the Nerbuddah. It is also in these central countries that the Hindoos place their Sanyah and their Sookhian mountains, though they have been mistaken for the western Ghauts.

Ghent, called by the French *Gand*, the chief town of East Flanders, is situate at the junction of the Scheldt and Lys. Julius Cæsar is said to have been its founder. The Vandals afterwards became its masters, and called it Vanda, or Wanda; of which its present name is by some thought to be a corruption.

This town has been the scene of some diplomatic transactions: the compact of the provinces of the Netherlands against the tyranny of Spain in 1578, called the Pacification of Ghent, was drawn up and executed here; the last treaty of peace concluded between Great Britain and America, in 1814, was signed here also. It was likewise the residence of Louis XVIII. during the period in which he was forced to quit France after the return of Bonaparte from Elba.

Ghent is situate on a beautiful plain: its area may vie in extent with that of any other city in Europe, being little less than fifteen miles in circumference; but no small portion of the enclosed space is covered with gardens, orchards, and fields of grain. Like all other towns in this flat country, it is intersected with numerous canals, crossed by three hundred bridges; some of stone, but most of wood. Their banks, being generally planted with majestic trees, afford an extensive and grateful promenade for the inhabitants. The streets are spacious; though some of the most frequented, as is the case in many old towns, are so narrow that two carriages can scarcely pass each other. There are thirteen public squares, the principal of which is ornamented with a pedestrian statue of Charles V.

The town hall is an immense pile of building, presenting an incongruous combination of various styles of architecture: one front, which is unfinished, is Gothic; another Italian; each story being supported by pillars of a different order;—the ground story Doric, the next Ionic, and the upper Corinthian. It is enriched with many valuable documents of an early period, and with some good paintings.

The structure and arrangements of the public prison or house of correction are on an excellent plan. The building is a spacious octagon, having a large court-yard in the centre, by means of which an immediate and constant communication can be easily kept up with every part. Each department branches off from this; and the prisoners are kept in separate classes, according to the nature of their crimes and the depravity of their character. In the centre of the woman's apartment is a large basin or trough for washing linen. Every prisoner is locked up at night in a separate cell, and brought out to work at a stated hour in the morning. The average number of prisoners is 1,300; the annual expenditure is 50,000 florins, or somewhat more than £4,000 sterling; therefore the cost of each prisoner to the state is less than £4 annually. This economical effect is produced by employing every convict capable of working in some species of industry. The principal portion of the profits is set apart for defraying the expenses of the establishment, and the remainder is divided into two parts; one of which is allowed to the prisoner for pocket-money, and the other forms a fund

which he receives on his liberation. Near the prison is the *Atelier de Beinfaisance*; an institution intended to check mendicity, by supplying the paupers with work until they can provide for themselves.

The *Mont de Piete* is a singular establishment for lending money upon goods, on the principle of pawn-broking, but upon moderate interest. It has been found very useful, in enabling industrious persons labouring under a temporary pressure to relieve themselves, without the necessity of selling their property under very disadvantageous circumstances, or of disclosing their pecuniary difficulties.

All the public arrangements of Ghent seem to have been devised with a systematic intention of stimulating industry, correcting idleness, and encouraging habits of order and cleanliness. Three times every day, at sunrise, at noon, and in the evening, the ear of the observing traveller is struck with the tolling of a bell. Its sound serves not only as a signal to summon the workman to his appointed place of labour, but as a warning to the rest of the inhabitants not to appear in the streets at these hours; lest the progress of the former, while crowding to their occupations, should experience any obstruction. For the same reason, the drawbridges are not allowed to be then open.

The splendour of Ghent is most observable in its churches; and of these the most magnificent is that of *St. Bavon*. The choir is supported by pillars of pure white Italian marble, rendered more striking from the contrast of the highly-polished black marble with which all the walls of the interior are coated. The principal church is surrounded by twenty-four chapels, each adorned with some splendid work of the most admired masters. The pulpit is a piece of exquisite workmanship, forming an allegorical picture of Time contemplating Truth. The figures of angels at the foot of its staircase are objects of peculiar admiration. Beneath the present cathedral the body of the original church still remains, little injured by time, forming a subterraneous place of worship: it is now chiefly used as a school for Sunday instruction. The tower or steeple is ascended by 446 steps; and like all others in this flat country, presents an extensive view of the surrounding towns and scenery. It has a remarkably fine ring of bells, which includes semitones, and is sounded by keys and levers like an organ.

One of the few monastic institutions of Belgium, exists in Ghent. It is a convent of *Beguine-nuns*, which escaped the effects of the emperor Joseph's reformation of the conventual societies, and still more destructive ravages of the subsequent revolution in France. Strangers are admitted to some parts of the building, and particularly the chapel, during the time of divine service.

The great provincial school or college of Ghent has long been in much repute as a place of education. On the formation of the kingdom of the Netherlands, it was advanced to the rank of a royal university. According to its present arrangements, it has nineteen professors; five of medicine, three of law, five of natural science and mathematics, and six of philosophy and literature: the number of students exceeds 400. The palace of the university, in which the lectures are delivered, is a splendid edifice. The great hall is sufficiently spacious to accommodate 1,600 persons: it is divided into two parts; one for the members of the university, the other for the accommodation of the public. Around the walls

the arms of the nineteen provinces of the Netherlands are emblazoned. It is lighted by a lantern sixty feet in circumference, in the middle of the dome. From the hall the apartments for the different courses of instruction branch on each side. The cabinet of natural history is one hundred and twenty feet long, and already well furnished: that of mineralogy is one hundred and thirty feet long, and contains several thousand specimens scientifically arranged. There is also a fine dissecting room, and a cabinet of models of agricultural implements.

Between Ghent and Antwerp lies a tract of land called the *Pays de Waes*. It was originally a barren and shifting sand; but the persevering industry of the inhabitants has rendered it the admiration of every visitor, whether native or foreigner. It is throughout divided into small fields, each surrounded by a low quickset hedge and a deep trench. The middle of every field is elevated and the ground declines in all directions to the ditch. The object of this singular mode of husbandry is to prevent the bad effects of heavy rains, which, if they fell upon the level surface, consisting of dry porous sand, would carry down the manure through it, and render it useless; whereas the water, as it falls on the declivity, glides down more gently, and does no injury. The farms are so small, and the cottages so closely intermixed, that the whole exhibits the appearance of one continued village. The interior of each dwelling presents an aspect of neatness and comfort fully corresponding with what might be expected from the exterior appearance of their farms.

Ghent is situate thirty miles S. W. of Antwerp. Lat. 51. 3. N., long. 8. 44. E. Population 78,000.

Ghent, p.v. Gallatin Co. Kentucky.

Ghergong, a city and the capital of the kingdom of Assam. It is seated on the *Legoo*, near its conflux with the *Burrampooter*, 400 m. N. E. of Calcutta. Long. 93. 36. E., lat. 25. 36. N.

Gheriah, a sea port of Hindoostan, on the coast of Concan. It was the capital of Angria, a famous piratical prince, whose fort here was taken by the English and *Mahrattas*, in 1756, and his whole fleet destroyed. It is 165 m. S. by E. of Bombay. Long. 73. 8. E., lat. 16. 45. N.

Ghilan, a province of Persia, on the S. W. side of the Caspian Sea, supposed to be the *Hyrcania* of the ancients. On the W. side are high mountains which are covered with many sorts of trees, and in the highest parts of them are deer, bears, wolves, leopards and tigers. It produces abundance of silk, oil, wine, rice, tobacco, and excellent fruit. This province was ceded to Russia, by a treaty concluded at Petersburg in 1724, but not possessed by Russia till 1780. *Reshd* is the capital.

Ghizni, or *Gazna*, a town of the country of Cabul, once the capital of a powerful empire of the same name. It is called the second Medina, from the great number of illustrious persons who have been interred here. It is 64 m. S. of Cabul. Long. 68. 20. E., lat. 38. 40. N.

Gholsonville, p.v. Brunswick Co. Va.

Ghourbond, a town of the country of Cabul, 48 m. N. W. of Cabul.

Ghurka, now *Aurangabad*, (which see).

Gibello, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, on the river Po, sixteen miles N. W. of Parma.

Gibraltar, a town of Spain, near a mountain of

the same name in lat. 36. 6. N. Long. 5. 19. W. It is the ancient Calpe, one of the pillars of Hercules, the other being Ceuta on the African coast. It is a rocky promontory on the southern extremity of Andalusia, from 3 to 4 m. in length, and about half a m. in its utmost breadth. Steep in all parts and in some perpendicular, it seemed formed by nature for a strong hold; and since it became an English fortress, it has been rendered impregnable. The name, originally Gebel-Tarif, the rock of Tarif, is derived from Tarik or Tarif Abenzaca, general of the caliph Walid in the invasion of 711, who landed here, and conquered the town of Hercules at the foot of the mountain. Gibraltar is joined to the main land by an isthmus on the north which is about a mile and a half in length: the northern front of the rock is almost perpendicular; the east side is full of precipices; and the south is so narrow and abrupt as to be inaccessible to any enemy at sea. The western front is also precipitous, but affords a landing place on the level tract of ground which forms the site of the town; and this part is protected by batteries and other strong works of defence. The straits to which Gibraltar gives name are supposed to commence in Spain at Cape Trafalgar, and in Africa at Cape Spartel, between which points they are 70 m. wide; and to end toward the Mediterranean, beyond Gibraltar and Ceuta; the entire length being about 100 m. and the narrowest part, about three leagues west of Gibraltar, 15 m. A strong current always runs from the ocean into the Mediterranean.

The noble bay of Gibraltar, 9 m. long and 5 broad, forms a most important naval station. On the east are the promontory and isthmus; to the south is the sea; to the west and north the main land of Spain; but the promontory wholly commands the bay.

Gibraltar was strongly fortified by the Moors after their own manner. It was taken in 1302 by Ferdinand II. of Castile; regained by the Moors in 1333; and recovered in 1462 by Henry IV. The emperor Charles V. caused the fortification to be reconstructed by two of the most eminent engineers of his time. The natural and artificial strength of the place having been thenceforth regarded as unquestionable by the other maritime powers, the Spanish government seems to have been lulled into a dangerous security respecting it; for in August, 1704, during the war of succession, when an expedition under admiral Rooke and prince George of Hesse-Darmstadt suddenly and unexpectedly appeared in the bay, this maritime strong hold was held only by a drowsy garrison of 80 men, who immediately surrendered. Philip of Anjou besieged it in October; but in the brief interval the English had so strongly fortified it on the land side, that the pass of the isthmus was called by the Spaniards the Gate of Fire. It was blockaded with 24 ships of war by admiral Poyetz, but received succours from the English and Dutch fleet under admiral Leake. The land blockade lasted until the peace of Utrecht. From that time England omitted no expense or exertion to render the place wholly impregnable. Another siege, in 1727, was frustrated by the arrival of admiral Wager with 11 sail of the line. Spain offered two millions sterling for the restitution of Gibraltar; but was obliged to resign all title and pretension to it in the treaty of Seville 1729. She immediately endeavoured to diminish its advantages and deteriorate its value as a colony and a place of commerce, by interdicting all inter-

course between it and her own territory, and by strengthening the military lines of San Roque and Algeiras. But the town and garrison could easily be furnished with supplies while England retained the empire of the sea; and the rock itself had a well of fresh water, with some other resources which science and skill might daily improve. The most strenuous efforts for its recovery were made during the war of the American revolution, when its preservation depended mainly on the valour and constancy of its resident governor, general Elliot. The preparatory hostile operations were commenced in 1779, and continued during the two following years. In June, 1782, the duke de Crillon, commander of the Spanish army that had taken Minorca, arrived with reinforcements, and the French princes of the blood came to be present at the siege. Their army amounted to 30,000 men; and the conquest was to be completed by ten floating batteries, impenetrable by shot or shells, and mounted with 147 brass and 150 iron guns. They were manned by criminals, who in reward for good service, were promised their liberty and yearly pensions of 200 livres each. The garrison had varied from 5,600 to 7,000 men. The most dreadful carnage was to be apprehended as the consequence of a successful assault. On the 13th of September, the floating bulwarks approached and opened their fire. General Elliot, finding ordinary means of repulse unavailing, determined to batter them with red-hot shot; and while deliberating on the means of heating the balls, a German nail-smith, named Schwankendieck, invented and constructed a furnace for the purpose. From this the artillery was so well served, that in the course of the cannonade 4,000 red-hot balls were discharged. In the afternoon, the chief battery and two floating batteries began to emit smoke: the enemy were unable to quench the fire or stop the leakage. At one o'clock in the morning, three batteries were in a blaze, and several others were seen to have taken fire. Those on board in vain signalled the Spanish fleet with rockets; no relief could be afforded to the batteries; all that could be attempted was to save the men. Twelve gun-boats from the fortress, prevented the boats of the besiegers from landing, and at the same time poured a well directed fire on the floating batteries. At day-break, those on board were seen making signals of distress and calling for help, and the besiegers hastened to their relief, amidst continually increasing danger; for the heated guns of the batteries on fire were from time to time discharging their shot, and occasional explosions of gunpowder scattered destruction around. Captain Curtis and his men, at the peril of their lives, saved 13 officers and 344 men. A grand attack on the land side was in the mean time repulsed by general Elliot; and a severe storm occurred, from which the Spanish fleet sustained great damage. Next month, an English squadron having arrived with succours, the enemy were compelled to convert the siege into a mere blockade, which terminated on the 20th January, 1783, when peace was signed at Versailles.

The town of Gibraltar, situated at the foot of the promontory, on its north-west side, suffered severely during this attack, and was rebuilt on an improved plan. The houses have flat roofs and large bow windows; they are generally painted black, to mitigate the rays of the sun, and are marked with a white stripe between each story. The principal street, about a mile in

length, is full of shops; in other parts of the town the buildings are too dense, and the population dwelling in them is exposed to much danger in case of pestilential fever. That which raged in 1804 carried off several thousands; while the military, stationed on higher ground, were, by that advantage, and through the judicious precautions adopted by the medical staff, preserved from contagion. It has been ascertained that the fever is fostered, if not generated, during sultry weather, by the stoppage of the drains; and a proposal has been made to erect a steam-engine; which shall raise from the bay a constant stream of water, to supply all the baths and refresh every corner of the town.

The inhabitants, exceeding in number 12,000, are mostly British; though there are many Spaniards, Italians, Jews, and even Moors, occupied in commercial pursuits. Gibraltar is a general mart of merchandise from every quarter: pieces goods and hardware from England; sugar, rum, coffee, from the West Indies; tobacco, rice and flour, from North America; wine, fruits, and silks from the countries and isles of the Mediterranean. The chief public buildings are the barracks, the house of the lieutenant-governor, the navy hospital, and the victualling office. The places of worship are, at the English church, a catholic chapel and three synagogues. For the use of the officers stationed on this isolated rock, there is a garrison library; and a small theatre augments the limited range of amusement which can here be generally participated. The town is fortified; but owes its chief protection to the batteries on the neighbouring heights, which sweep the isthmus and the approach from the sea. Since the siege of 1783, great sums have been expended on these works: extensive excavations have been made, to establish communication between the different posts, and enable them to be relieved without loss from an enemy's fire: the embellishments of which so rugged a spot is susceptible have not been neglected;—trees, shrubs, and flowers have been planted in various places; and roads opened in the solid rock, and made passable for carriages.

Gibraltar, a town of Colombia, in the province of Zulia, defended by some fortifications. The air is so unhealthy in the rainy season, that the town is now reduced to an insignificant hamlet.

Gibson, a county of the state of Indiana, bounded on the N. by White river, and W. by the Wabash, which divides it from the state of Illinois. The S. W. point of the county is 30 m. above the entrance of the Wabash into the Ohio. Pop. 5,417. Princeton is the capital.

Gibson, is also the name of townships in Clearfield and Susquehanna Cos. Pa.

Gibsonville, p.v. Bedford Co. Ten.

Gien, a town of France, in the department of Loire. It is seated on the N. bank of the Loire, 40 m. E. by S. of Orleans. It is the seat of a prefect.

Giengen, a town of Suabia, on the river Brenz, 18 m. N. N. E. of Ulm, now included in the kingdom of Wurtemberg.

Gierace, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, seated on a mountain, near the sea, 34 m. E. N. E. of Reggio.

Giessen, a fortified town of Germany, in Upper Hesse, with a citadel and a university. It is seated on the Lahn, 16 m. W. S. W. of Marburg. Long. 8. 43. E., lat. 50. 35. N.

Gigay, a small island, one of the Hebrides, lying on the W. coast of Scotland.

Giglio, a small island, on the coast of Tuscany, with a castle, 15 m. W. S. W. of Orbitello.

Gignac, a town of France, in the department of Herault, on the river Herault, 14 m. W. of Montpellier.

Gihon. See *Amu*.

Gijon, or *Gyon*, a sea-port of Spain, in Asturias, with an ancient castle; seated on the Bay of Biscay, 18 m. N. E. of Oviedo. Long. 5. 36. W. lat. 43. 34. N.

Gilbertsville, p.v. Otsego Co. N. Y.

Gilboa, p.v. Schoharie Co. N. Y.

Gilead, a township in Oxford Co. Me. Pop. 377

Giles, an interior county in the W. part of Virginia bounded on the E. by the great Kanahwa river. It contains about 2,000 sq. m. of surface. Pop. 5,298.

Giles, another county East of Tennessee, bordering on Alabama, intersected by the Elk river, which flows S. into the Tennessee, it comprises about 600 sq. m. of surface. Pop. 18,920. Pulaski is the chief town.

Gilford, t. Strafford Co. N. H. on the S. side of L. Winipiseogee. Pop. 1,872.

Gill, p.t. Franklin Co. Mass. Pop. 864.

Gilles, St. a town of France in the department of Gard, 10 m. S. of Nismes. Pop. in 1825 5,600.

Gillingham, a town in Kent, Eng. on the E. bank of the Medway, near its entrance into the Thames, it is strongly fortified, forming the outport of the arsenal of Chatham. It is a place of considerable antiquity.

There is an extensive parish of the same name, in Dorsetshire, Eng. Pop. in 1821, 2,246. The town is 4 m. N. W. of Shaftsbury.

Gilmart, p.t. Strafford Co. N. H. on the S. E. of L. Winipiseogee. Pop. 3,816. Iron ore exists here, and there were formerly iron works. Here is also a mineral spring, potent in cutaneous and bilious diseases.

Gilolo, an island, the largest of the Moluccas. It is 130 miles from N. to S., but is intersected by several large bays; the breadth of any limb seldom exceeds 40 miles. The shores are in general low, and the interior rises in high peaks. It does not produce any fine spices, but has a great deal of rice, and abounds with oxen, buffaloes, goats, deer, and wild hogs. The sultans of Ternate and Tidore share this island between them. The natives are industrious, particularly in weaving. One of the chief towns is Tatany, on a small promontory on the eastern limb, and only accessible by ladders.

Gilsum, t. Cheshire Co. N. H. adjoining Keene. Pop. 642.

Gimont, a town of France, in the department of Gers, 16 m. E. of Auch.

Gingee, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, strong both by nature and art, being seated on a mountain, whose top is divided into 3 points, on each of which is a castle. It is 38 m. N. W. of Pondicherry. Long. 79. 35. E., lat. 12. 15. N.

Giorgiev, or *Giurdosov*, a town of European Turkey, in Walachia, near which the Russians gained a victory over the Turks, in 1771. It is seated on the Danube, 48 m. S. W. of Bucharest.

Giovenazzo, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, with a castle. It has high houses and towers, built of polished stone with flat roofs, which give it a singular appearance. It is seated near the sea, 10 m. N. W. of Bari.

Girardeau, Cape, a county of the state of Missouri, lying between the St. Francis and Mississippi rivers; it contains about 1,200 sq. m. of surface. Pop. 7,430. Jackson is the chief town.

Girrest, a town of Persia, in Kerman, with a trade in wheat and dates, 100 m. E. by N. of Gombroon.

Girge, a town of Egypt, about 3 m. in circumference, and contains several mosques, bazars, and squares, but no marble buildings, or remains of ancient structures. It stands near the left bank of the Nile, 40 m. N. of Esne, and 200 S. of Cairo. Long. 31. 12. E., lat. 28. 35. N.

Girgenti, an episcopal town, on the S. W. coast of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, with a castle. It is part of the ancient Agrigentum, and in the vicinity are numerous remains of temples, &c.; great quantities of sulphur are exported from this place. It stands on a hill, near the river St. Blaise, 62 m. S. of Palermo. Long. 13. 38. E., lat. 37. 14. N.

Gironde, a river of France, formed by the union of the Garonne and Dordogne, 12 m. N. of Bordeaux.

Gironde, a maritime department of France, which includes part of the late province of Guienne. It lies on both sides of the Garonne, and it is the largest of the 86 departments, containing about 1,022,000 hectares; it yields abundance of wine, and is fertile in every kind of grain and cattle, whilst the rivers and coast supply abundance of fish. Its principal manufactures are in foundries, glass, earthenware, dye stuffs, liquors, (anniseed) and salt; it contains some seams of pit coal, and beds of peat. It is divided into 6 arrondissements, of which Bordeaux, (the capital,) Bazas, Blaye, Lesparre, Libourne, and Reole are the chief towns. Pop. in 1825, 522,040.

Girons, St. a town of France, in the department of Arriege, 4 m. S. by E. of St. Lizier.

Girvan, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire, at the mouth of the river Girvan, which forms a tolerable harbour. It is 16 m. S. S. W. of Ayr.

Gisborough, a town in North Yorkshire, Eng. It is celebrated for being the first place where alum was made, as it was formerly for its fine abbey. It is 22 m. N. W. of Whithy.

Gisors, a town of France, in the department of Eure, seated on the Ept, 25 m. S. E. of Rouen.

Gitschin, a town of Bohemia, which suffered greatly during the long war of the Swedes in Germany. It is 22 m. S. W. of Konigsgratz.

Givet, a fortified and frontier town of France, in the department of Ardennes, divided by the Meuse, into 2 parts, Givet Saint Hilaire, and Givet Notre Dame, the former situate at the foot of a mountain close by Charlemont, and the other on the opposite side of the river. It is 15 m. N. E. of Rocroy. Pop. in 1825, 4,068.

Giula or *Guliest*, a strong town of Upper Hungary, on the frontiers of Transylvania and the river Keresabla, 30 m. E. of Great Waradin. Long. 20. 40 E., lat. 46. 40. N.

Giula Nuova, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ulteriore, near the gulf of Venice, 13 m. N. of Atri.

Giuliani, a town of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, on a craggy rock, 12 m. N. N. E. of Xacca or Saccà.

Gizeh, a fortified town of Egypt, with a palace, several mosques, a cannon foundry, and a manufacture of coarse earthen pots and tiles. A few m. to the S. W. are the largest pyramids in the country. Gizeh was taken from the French by

the British in 1801. It stands on the left bank of the Nile, nearly opposite Cairo.

Glabach, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, with a Benedictine abbey. It has manufactures of fine strong linen, and is seated on the Ners, 18 m. N. of Juliers. Pop. about 6,000.

Gladenbach, a town of Germany, in Upper Hesse, 12 m. N. of Giessen.

Glamis, a town of Scotland, in Angusshire, with manufactures of yarn and linen cloth. Near it, on the bank of the Dean, is Glamis Castle, a large edifice, in which Malcolm II. was murdered.

Glamorganshire, the extreme S. E. county of Wales, bounded on the S. for about 50 m. by the Bristol Channel, on the E. by the county of Monmouth N. by Brecknock, and W. by Caremarthenshire. It contains 792 sq. m. of surface, or about 506,880 acres; is divided into ten hundreds, and 124 parishes; has 1 city and 5 market-towns; and sends 2 members to parliament. The number of inhabitants in 1811 was 85,067, increased in 1821 to 101,737. On the N. side it is mountainous; but being more level on the S. side, it there bears large crops of corn and very sweet grass. Cattle abound in all parts, there being fruitful valleys among the mountains, that yield very good pasture. The quantity of butter with which it supplies the Bristol market is very considerable. In the N. part of the county are the most extensive iron works in the world, (see *Merthyr Tydvil*;) copper and lead also abound. (see *Swansea*.) The county is intersected from N. to S. by several streams of water, and by 3 canals, by which the heavy products of the mines and forges are conveyed to the coast. Cardiff, (which see,) is the assize town, but Merthyr Tydvil is the most populous, and Swansea the most important town in the county; the other towns of note are Neath, Llantrissant, Cowbridge, and Landaff.

Glandfordbridge, or *Brigg*, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursday, and a good trade in corn, coal, and timber. It is seated on the Ancholm, which is navigable for sloops to the Humber, 23 m. N. of Lincoln.

Glaris, or *Glarus*, a canton of Switzerland, bounded on the N. by the river Linth, Grisons, and lake of Wallenstadt, E. by the canton of Sargans, the canton of Uri, and W. by that of Schwitz. It is a mountainous country; and the chief trade is in cattle, cheese, and butter. The inhabitants, amounting to 27,000, are partly protestants, and partly catholics; and both sects live together in the greatest harmony. Glaris is surrounded by the Alps, except toward the N.; and there is no other entrance but through this opening, which lies between the lake of Wallenstadt, and the mountains separating this canton from that of Schwitz.

Glaris, a town of Switzerland, capital of the preceding canton is surrounded by mountains, and seated on the river Linth. It had manufactures of cloth, and a trade in cattle, horses, cheese, slate, and wooden ware; 32 m. S. E. of Zurich.

Glasgow, a large and populous city of Scotland, in Lanarkshire. From its extent, beauty, regularity, and modern improvements, it is undoubtedly the second if not first city in North Britain. The four principal streets, which intersect each other at right angles, divide the city nearly into four equal parts. The high church, the most magnificent gothic structure in Scotland, St. Andrew's church, St. Enoch's church, the Tron church, the college, the Tontine, and trades'-hall,

are some of the principal buildings in Glasgow. The town-house is an elegant building with a piazza in front; and opposite to it is the exchange, a square building, with an equestrian statue of William III. in the centre. The toll-booth, the guildhall, and the theatre are also worthy of notice. There are several charitable establishments; particularly the Merchant's Hospital, and that of the town, and a large infirmary. Here is also a monument, 145 feet high, in the green of Glasgow, to the memory of the gallant Nelson. The university, instituted in 1450, is constantly increasing in reputation. At present it consists of a chancellor, rector, dean of faculty, a principal, and 16 professors, of which one is for law, four for theology, five for the study of medicines and subjects connected therewith, and the others for the faculty of arts. It has lately been greatly enriched in the mathematical department by the library of the late celebrated Dr. Robert Simpson, author of the translation of Euclid, and has received an important addition, by a collection of rare books and manuscripts, in every department of science, but particularly in medicine, bequeathed by the late Dr. William Hunter, who has also left his extensive museum to the university of Glasgow. Besides the anatomical preparations, the museum, for which an elegant building has been erected, contains a collection of shells, corals, insects, and fossils, made by the late Dr. Fothergill, and a cabinet of medals and coins, ancient and modern, the most complete of the kind in Europe. The observatory is well fitted up, and supplied with the most improved instrument for the use of the professor of practical astronomy. But being mainly dependent on private aid for support, since the novelty of its erection has ceased, it is not maintained without difficulty. Glasgow, next to London and Liverpool, is the most commercial place in the British dominions, and in manufacturing extent and importance, it is only exceeded by Manchester and Leeds; the cotton manufacture employs about 40,000 looms, with all the attending operations of staining, dyeing, glazing, &c. &c., which support numerous iron foundries, machine makers, &c. &c.; in addition to which, it has several glass houses, sugar refineries, &c. Glasgow was originally one parish, but is now for the benefit of the poor and ease of ministers, divided into 12, with as many churches, and several chapels of ease, and numerous meeting houses for Dissenters. The population of 10 parishes within the city, in 1821, amounted to 72,765, the Barony 51,919, and Gorbals 22,359, making an aggregate population of 147,043, being 63,274 more than in 1801, and more than treble the number in 1780. The city of Glasgow is seated on the N. bank of the Clyde, the suburbs extending to the opposite side connected by three elegant bridges of stone. The river is navigable for vessels of eight feet water as far as the bridge; but larger vessels stop at Port Glasgow, or Greenock, at the mouth of the river to unload; it has also the advantage of two canals, beside the great canal that joins the Clyde to the Forth. Glasgow is 44 m. W. of Edinburgh, and 60 S. W. of Perth: the mean distance from London, is only 345 m. the route of the mail 404.

Glasgow Port. See *Port Glasgow*.

Glasborough, p.v. Gloucester Co. N. J.

Glastenbury, p.t. Hartford Co. Conn. Pop. 2,980.

Glastenbury, t. Bennington Co. Vt. Pop. 52.

Glastenbury, a town of Somersetshire, Eng. it

is seated near a high hill, called the Tor, and famous for an abbey, that occupied an area of 60 acres, of which some considerable ruins still remain; particularly the kitchen which is the most entire, and of a very unusual contrivance. The George Inn was formerly an hospital for the accommodation of pilgrims who came to the abbey and to the thorn, which, it is pretended, was planted by Joseph of Arimathea, and blossomed on Christmas eve. It was also pretended, that the bodies of Joseph of Arimathea, of king Arthur, and of Edward the confessor were buried here. The last abbot of this place was hanged on the top of the Tor, by order of Henry VIII. for not acknowledging his supremacy; and on this hill is a tower, which serves as a landmark to seamen. Glastonbury has two churches, and a manufacture of worsted stockings. It is seated on the river Brue, 6 m. S. W. of Wells, on the road to Exeter, and 124 W. by S. of London.

Glatz, a sovereign county of Germany, lying between Silesia, Bohemia, and Moravia, surrounded by mountains. It is 40. m. long, and 25 broad; has mines of coal, copper and iron, good quarries of marble and stone, and fine springs of mineral waters. In 1742, it was ceded to the king of Prussia, by the queen of Hungary, and is now deemed a part of Silesia.

Glatz, a strong town of Silesia, capital of the county of Glatz, seated on the side of a hill, by the river Neiss. On the top of the hill is an ancient castle, and a new citadel. In 1742, the Prussians took the town by capitulation; and in 1760, the Austrians took it by storm, but restored it in 1763. It is 60 m. S. S. W. of Breslau, and 90 E. N. E. of Prague. Long. 16. 32. E., lat. 50. 18. N.

Glauchau, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with considerable manufactures of cotton and other stuffs; seated on the Mulda, 36 m. S. by E. of Leipzig.

Gleiwitz, a town of Silesia, noted for the culture of hops and the weaving of cloth; 34 m. S. E. of Oppelen.

Glenluce, a town of Scotland, in Wigtonshire, with a harbour for small vessels.

Glenn, p.v. Gloucester Co. Pa.

Glenns Falls, on the Hudson 25 m. above Albany. They are a violent rapid descending 63 feet in 500. The stream is divided by the rocks into three channels. A village of the same name is situated a quarter of a mile from the falls.

Glogau, or *Gnoss Glogau*, a town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name, which is very fertile, and produces wine. The town is well fortified, and formerly stood close by the Oder, which has since changed its course, and now flows above a m. from it. Besides the papists, there are a great number of protestants and Jews. It was taken by the king of Prussia, in 1741. It is 60 m. N. W. of Breslau. Long. 16. 14. E., lat. 51. 38. N.

Glogau, Little, a town of Silesia, with a collegiate church and Minorite convent, 23 m. S. of Oppelen.

Glomme, a river of Norway, in the bishopric of Aggerhuys, which flows into the North Sea, at Frederickstadt. At least 50,000 trees are annually floated by this river to Frederickstadt.

Glossop, a parish of Derbyshire, Eng. which contains 18 townships and hamlets: total pop. in 1821, 13,766. The township of the same name contained 1,357 inhabitants. It is 8 m. N. of Chapel-in-le-frith.

Gloucestershire, a county of England, 60 m.

long, and 29 broad; bounded on the W. by Herefordshire and Monmouthshire, N. by Worcestershire, E. by Warwickshire, and Oxfordshire, and S. by Wiltshire and Somersetshire. It contains 803,000 acres; is divided into 27 hundreds, and 339 parishes; has two cities and 25 market-towns; and sends 10 members to parliament. The air is sharp in the E., or hilly part, called the *Cotswold*; but very mild in the rich vale that occupies the centre, through which the river Severn flows. The W. part which is the smallest district, is varied by hill and dale, and is chiefly occupied by the forest of *Dean*. The staple commodities of the county are its woollens and cheese. Its principal rivers are the Severn, Warwickshire Avon, Lower Avon, Wye, Thames, Coln, and Lech; the Severn and Thames are united by a canal. The principal manufacturing towns are Stroud-water, Tewkesbury, and Wotton-under-edge, and the other places of note besides the capital and city of Bristol, are Cheltenham, Cirencester, and Dursley.

Gloucester, a city and capital of the preceding county. It is a county of itself, governed by a mayor, and seated on the E. side of the Severn, where, by two streams, it makes the isle of *Alney*. It was fortified with a wall, which Charles II. after the Restoration ordered to be demolished. The four principal streets have their junction in the centre of the town. It once contained 11 churches, but now has only 5 beside the cathedral, in which is a large cloister, a whispering gallery, and the tombs of Robert, duke of Normandy, and Edward II. It has five hospitals, two free-schools, and a large county jail. It has four extensive establishments for the manufacture of pins, and is a great mart for wool, and there are 12 incorporated trading companies. Ships come up by the Severn to the bridge; but the navigation being circuitous and difficult, a canal is made hence to Berkeley, with sufficient depth of water for ships of 400 tons burthen, at the head of which is a basin, fit for the reception of 100 vessels. Berkeley is distant from Gloucester 15 m. The city and neighbourhood contain many remains of abbeys; and those of Lantony abbey, in the S. suburb, are converted into outhouses belonging to adjacent farms. Gloucester is 24 m. N. E. of Bristol, and 104 W. by N. of London. Pop. in 1801, 7,559, and in 1821, 9,744.

Gloucester, a county of the state of New Jersey, extending from the Atlantic Ocean to Delaware river, a distance of 60 m. and is about 20 in mean breadth, giving a superficies of 1,200 sq. m. It is divided into 12 townships. Pop. 23,431. Woodbury is the chief town.

Gloucester, a maritime county in the E. District of Virginia, bounded on the S. W. by York river, and Chesapeake bay. It contains about 300 sq. m. Pop. 10,608. The chief town of the same name stands on a point of land on the N. side of the mouth of York River, 17 m. N. E. of York town, and 70 E. by S. of Richmond.

Gloucester, a sea-port of Massachusetts, in Essex county, and on the peninsula of Cape Ann, which forms the N. side of Massachusetts bay. The harbour is accessible for large ships, and defended by a battery and citadel. It is one of the most considerable fishing-towns in the United States, 16 m. N. E. of Salem. Long. 70. 40. W., lat. 42. 36. N. Pop. 7,513.

Gloucester, p.t. Providence Co. R. I. in the N. W. corner of the state. Pop. 2,524. Also a village in Gloucester Co. N. J.

Glover, t. Orleans Co. Vt. Pop. 902. There was formerly a small lake in this town, which burst its borders and deluged the neighbouring country in a singular manner. See *Vermont*.

Gloydsborough, a village of Hampshire Co. Va.

Gluckstadt, a sea-port of Lower Saxony, capital of the duchy of Holstein, with a strong castle. It has a considerable foreign trade, the principal branch of which is the whale fishery. It is seated on the Elbe, near its mouth, 25 m. N. W. of Hamburg. Long. 9. 29. E., lat. 53. 51. N.

Glynn, a maritime county of the state of Georgia, comprising about 3,050 square m. of territory. Pop. 4,467. Brunswick is the chief town.

Gnesen, or *Gnasna*, in Prussian Poland, contains an archbishop's see, whose prelate was primate of Poland. It was the first town built in the kingdom, and formerly more considerable than at present. It is 98 m. N. by E. of Breslau, and 145 W. by N. of Warsaw. Long. 17. 40. E., lat. 52. 28. N.

Goa, a city of Hindoostan, in the Concan, and the capital of the Portuguese settlements in India. It stands on the N. side of an island, 22 m. long, and 6 broad, formed by the river Mandova, which is capable of receiving the largest ships. The viceroy's palace was a noble building; but this, as well as the city at large, is very much on the decline. The inhabitants are contented with greens, fruits, and roots, which, with a little bread, rice, and fish, are their principal diet, though they have hogs and fowls in plenty. Their religion is the Roman catholic, and the clergy are numerous and illiterate. In this place was one of the last refuges of the inquisition; a description of which is given in Dr. Buchanan's *Christian Researches*. Goa has few manufactures or productions, the best trade being in arrack, which is distilled from the sap of the cocoa-nut tree. The harbour is defended by several forts and batteries. It is 250 m. S. by E. of Bombay. Long. 73. 45. E., lat. 15. 31. N.

Goalpara, a town of Hindoostan, at the N. E. extremity of Bengal, where the Europeans have factors, who carry on a great trade with Assam, Bootan, Thibet, &c. It stands on the E. bank of the Brahmapootra, 38 m. E. of Rangamatty.

Goer, St. a small town of Germany, formerly the capital of the lower county of Catzenellenbogen. It is seated on the Rhine, under the stupendous rock and castle of Rheinfels, with which it surrendered to the French, in 1794. It is 25 m. S. of Coblenz.

Goat Island, There is an island of this name in the harbour of Newport R. I. and another at Niagara Falls, which see.

Goave, Grand, a town of St. Domingo, near the sea-coast. It is 10 m. S. S. W. of Leogane.

Goave, Petit, a sea-port of St. Domingo, in the gulf of Gonaves, and the mart to which the traders in Grand Goave and other places send their commodities. It is 31 m. W. S. W. of Port au Prince.

Gobbi, a country of South Africa, on the coast of the Atlantic, between the country of Cawms and Cape Lopez Gonsalvo, under the equator. The chief town is situated about a day's journey from the sea. The principal trade of the inhabitants consists in elephants and ivory.

Gobin St. See *Fera*.

Gock, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Cleves, seated on the Niers, 6 m. S. of Cleves.

Gockshaim, or *Gochen*, a town of Suavia, late-

ly belonging to Wurtemberg; but ceded to Bavaria, in 1802, 21 m. S. of Heidelberg, and 34. N. W. of Stuttgart.

Gotiano, a town of Sardinia, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle, seated on the Chirgo, 25 m. E. of Algeri.

Godalming, a town in Surry, Eng. with manufactures of stockings and coarse woolen cloths. It is seated on the Wye, where it divides into several streams, 4 m. S. W. of Guilford, and 34 of London.

Godavery, a river of Hindoostan, which has its source in the Sukkien mountains, 70 m. to the N. E. of Bombay. In the upper part of its course is esteemed a sacred river by the Hindoos, who call it Gonga, a term for a river in general. After crossing Dowlatabad and Golconda, from W. to E., it turns to the S. E., and receiving the Bain, about 90 m. above the sea, divides into 2 principal channels at Rajamundry; and these subdividing again, form altogether several tide harbours, for vessels of moderate burthen, at its different mouths in the bay of Bengal. Its course is estimated to be above 700 m. and extensive forests of teak timber border on its banks, within the mountains.

Goding, a town of Moravia, with a fine castle, seated on a branch of the Marsche, 38 m. S. E. of Brunn.

Godmanchester, a corporate town in Huntingdonshire Eng. parted from Huntingdon by the river Ouse. It is seated in a rich fertile soil, which yields great plenty of corn. When James I. came through it from Scotland, the inhabitants met him with 70 ploughs, drawn by as many team of horses; for which novel sight he granted them a charter. Here is a school called the free grammar school of Queen Elizabeth. It is 59 m. N. by W. of London. Pop. in 1821, 1,953.

Goes or Ter Goes, a small town of the Netherlands, in the island of S. Beveland. It has a considerable trade, particularly in salt and corn. The great church was burnt down in 1648, and another was built, which is a handsome structure. It communicates with the Scheld by a canal, and is 10 m. E. of Middleburg. Long. 3. 50. E., lat. 51. 33 N.

Goffstown, p.t. Hillsborough Co. N. H. on the Merrimack, 55 m. from Boston. Pop. 2,213.

Gogard, a town of Sweden, in E. Gothland, near lake Wetter, 23 m. N. N. W. of Linköping.

Gogo, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat, with a good tide harbour, at the mouth of a river, in the gulf of Cambay, 100 m. S. by W. of Amedabad. Long. 71. 53. E., lat. 21. 45. N.

Goggra or Sarfaw, a river which issues from lake Lankee in Thibet, and forcing its way through Mount Himmaleh, pervades the province of Oude, in Hindoostan, where it takes a S. E. direction, and unites with the Ganges, above Chuprah, in the province of Bahar.

Gokud, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a circar of the same name, in the province of Ara, 63 m. S. E. of Agra. Long. 78. 44. E., lat. 26. 24. N.

Goito, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, seated on the river Mincio, between the lake of Mantua and that of Garda, 15 m. N. W. of Mantua.

Goldsaville, p.v. Caroline Co. Va.

Golconda, a province of Hindoostan, now called Hyderabad, between the lower parts of the rivers Kistna and Godavery, and the principal part of Dowlatabad. It was formerly called Tellingana, or Tiling, and is subject to the nizam of the Dec-

an. The king of Golconda, at one time, maintained in his pay above 500,000 soldiers; but in 1667 the reigning prince became tributary to Aurengzebe. The kings had vast revenues, arising from the properties of land, customs of merchandise and provisions, but chiefly from the diamond mines; for Golconda may be called the country of diamonds. In some districts the inhabitants have yearly two crops of rice, and several other kinds of grain. Hyderabad is the capital.

Golconda, a fortress of Hindoostan, in the country of the same name, 6 m. W. N. W. of Hyderabad, and joined to that city by a wall of communication. It occupies the summit of a conical hill, and is deemed impregnable.

Golconda, p.v. Pope Co. Illinois.

Gold Coast, a maritime country of Guinea, where the Europeans have several forts and settlements. It is about 220 m. in length from W. to E., between the rivers Ancobar and Volta; and includes several districts, in which are two or three towns or villages, lying on the sea-shore. Seven of the districts are dignified with the title of Kingdoms, though they contain but a small extent of land along the coast, the chief is Ashantee. The natives are generally very rich, as they carry on a great trade with the Europeans for gold; and many of them are employed in fishing, and cultivating rice, which grows in incredible quantities. This they exchange with others for maize, yams, potatoes, and palm oil. Most of the inhabitants go naked; and those who are best clothed have only some yards of stuff wrapped about their middle.

Golden Grove, p.v. Greenville Dis. S. C.

Goldberg, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Lignitz. It has manufactures of woollen and linen, and is seated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Katsbach, 11 m. S. W. of Lignitz, and 50 W. of Breslau. Pop. about 6,000.

Goldingen, a town of the duchy of Courland, with a castle, formerly the residence of the dukes. It is seated on the Wela, about 18 m. from the shore of the Baltic, and 60 m. W. of Mittau. Long. 22. 21. E., lat. 56. 48. N.

Goldsborough, t. Hancock Co. Me. Pop. 880.

Goketta, or Goulette, a fortress of Tunis, on a narrow channel, between the lake of Tunis and the sea. In 1536 it was taken by Charles V. when he attempted the siege of Tunis, and kept by the Spaniards till 1574, when it was taken from them by Selim II.

Golling, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Salzburg, 14 m. S. by E. of Salzburg.

Golsitz, or Galanitz, a populous town of Upper Hungary, 26 m. N. N. W. of Rascnan.

Golnow, a town of Pomerania, seated on the Ihna, 14 m. N. E. of Stettin.

Gombroon, or Gambroon, a sea-port of Laristan, in Persia, called by the natives Bunder Abbasse. The best houses are built of brick, flat at the top, with a square turret; but the common people have huts, made with the boughs of palm-trees, and covered with leaves. It is now reduced to a low condition. Long. 56. 10. E., lat. 27. 18. N.

Gomera, one of the Canary Islands, 20 m. long, and 10 broad. It has a town of the same name, with an excellent harbour, where the Spanish ships often take in refreshments. Long. 17. 8. W., lat. 28. 6. N.

Gomersal, a town of Yorkshire, Eng. 6 m. W. of Huddersfield.

Gommern, a town of Upper Saxony, with a cas-

tle, situate near the Elbe, 7 m. S. E. of Madgeburg.

Gonave, a sea-port of the island of St. Domingo, in the gulf of Gonaves, with an excellent harbour. Here is a medicinal spring, with baths, and accommodations for visitors. It is 30 m. S. E. of St. Nicholas-le-mole. Long. 72. 26. W. lat. 19. 36. N.

Gonaves, *Gulf of*, is formed by two promontories jutting from the W. end of the island of St. Domingo; it is about 100 m. wide at its entrance between Capes St. Nicholas-le-mole, and Donna Maria, and extends eastward about 100 m. terminating in Port au Prince bay, which is formed by the island of Gonave, about 35 m. from E. to W. and 5 to 7 wide; the N. side into Port au Prince bay is called St. Mark's channel, and the S. Gonaves channel.

Gondar, the metropolis of Abyssinia, situate on a hill of considerable height. The palace of the neguz, or king, is at the W. end, flanked with square towers. The houses are chiefly of clay; the roofs thatched in the form of cones. The inhabitants are estimated at 40,000. They have no shops; but carry on their trade in a large square, where they expose their merchandise upon mats. There are numerous churches, and the patriarchate depends upon that of Alexandria. It is 180 m. S. E. of Sennaar. Long. 37. 33. E., lat. 12. 34. N.

Gondegama, or *Gondiacomma*, a river of Hindoostan, which rises near Combam, forms the nominal boundary of the Carnatic on the N., and enters the bay of Bengal at Mootapilly.

Gondrecourt, a town of France in the department of Meuse, seated on the Ornain, 20 m. S. of St. Michael.

Gondreville, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, with a castle and a magnificent hospital. It is seated on a hill, on the river Moselle, 8 m. W. of Nancy.

Gonesse, a town of France, in the department of Seine-et-Oise, seated on the Crould, 10 m. N. E. of Paris.

Gonieh, a town of Asiatic Turkey, at the S. E. extremity of the Black Sea, in the lat. of 41. 25., and 41. 15. of E. long.

Gonjah, a kingdom of Africa, between the coast of Guinea on the S., and Tombuctoo on the N. Gonjah, the capital, is 870 m. W. by S. of Cassina. Long. 6. 10. W., lat. 13. 20. N.

Goochland, a county in the Eastern District of Virginia. Pop. 10,358.

Good Hope. See *Cape of Good Hope*.

Goodwin Sands, sand-banks off the coast of Kent, Eng. between the N. and S. Foreland. They run parallel with the coast for 10 m. at about 7 m. distant, and add to the security of the capacious road, the Downs.

Goodwinsville, p.v. Dinwiddie Co. Va.

Goomty, a river of Hindoostan, which rises in the Rohilla country, flows S. E. by Lucknow and Joanpore, and enters the Ganges, a little below Benares.

Gooracpoor, a town and district of Hindoostan, in the province of Oude, 65 m. E. of Fyzabad.

Gooly, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, capital of a district of the same name, on the N. side of the Pennar, formerly subject to the regent of Mysore, but ceded to the nizam of the Deccan in 1796. It is 46 m. S. S. W. of Canoul. Long. 77. 48. E., lat. 15. 15. N.

Goppingen, a town of Suabia, in the kingdom of Wurtemberg, with a castle, a woolen manu-

facture, and a celebrated medicinal spring. It stands on the rivulet Vils, 22 m. S. E. of Stuttgart. Pop. upwards of 4,000.

Goragot, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, 94 m. N. E. of Moorsheadabad. Long. 89. 22. E., lat. 25. 14. N.

Gorcum, a town of South Holland, which has a small trade in corn, cheese, and butter. It is seated on the Linghe, at its junction with the Wahal, 20 m. E. of Rotterdam, and 38 S. of Amsterdam.

Gordonville, p.v. Orange Co. Va.

Gore Island, an island in the Pacific Ocean, so named by captain Cook, who discovered it in 1778. It is 30 m. long, and appeared to be barren and uninhabited. Cape Upright, the S. E. extremity, is in long. 172. 50. W., lat. 60. 30. N.

Goree, a small island of Africa, near to, and S. by Cape Verd, of importance only as an almost impregnable military position. The French surrendered it to the British in 1800; it was retaken in January 1804, by the French; and they were compelled to surrender it again in March following, but it was given up to them at the general peace of 1814. Long. 17. 15. W., lat. 14. 40. N.

Goree, or *Goeree*, a town of Holland, capital of an island of the same name, at the southern mouth of the Maese. It is 12 m. S. S. W. of Briel. Long. 3. 56. E., lat. 51. 44. N.

Goree, a township in Penobscot Co. Me.

Gorey. See *Newborough*.

Gorgona, a small island of Italy, 16 m. from the coast of Tuscany, opposite Leghorn, near which large quantities of anchovies are taken.

Gorgona, an island in the Pacific Ocean, 18 m. from the coast of Colombia. It is high land, very woody, and about 10 m. in circumference. Long. 77. 50. W., lat. 3. 6. N.

Gorham, p.t. Cumberland Co. Me. Pop. 2,988. Also a p.t. Ontario Co. N. Y. Pop. 2,977.

Goritz, or *Goritia*, a town of the Austrian empire, capital of a county of its name, with a castle. Here are considerable manufactures of leather, and the environs produce wine, fruit, corn and silk. In 1797 it was taken by the French. It stands on the Isonzo, on the frontier of Friuli, 12 m. N. E. of Palma, and 40 W. of Laubach. See *Gradisca*.

Gorkah, the capital of a county of the same name, in Asia, on the borders of Napaul, 35 m. N. W. of Catmunda, and 200 N. of Benares. Long. 84. 36. E., lat. 28. 25. N.

Gorlitz, a strong town of Upper Lusatia, with a celebrated academy. The inhabitants are above 12,000, and carry on a considerable trade in linen and woolen cloth. It is seated on the Neissa, 50 m. E. by N. of Dresden.

Goroditchi, a town of Russia, in the government of Penza, 30 m. E. S. E. of Penza.

Gort, a town of Ireland, in the S. part of the county of Galway.

Goschutz, a town of Silesia, with a castle, near the frontiers of Poland, 14 m. N. of Oels.

Goshen, p.t. Sullivan Co. N. H. 42 m. fr. Concord. Pop. 772.

Goshen, a town of Connecticut, in Litchfield county, famous for excellent cheese; 7 m. N. W. of Litchfield. Pop. 1,732.

Goshen, a township of Addison Co. Vt. Pop. 555. Also a town in Hampshire Co. Mass. Pop. 606. Also a town in Orange Co. N. Y. Pop. 3,361. Also towns in Cape May Co. N. J.

Chester Co. Pa., London Co. Va., Lincoln Co. Geo., Tuscarawas, Belmont, Champaign and Clermont Cos. Ohio, and St. Clair Co. Illinois.

Goslar, a city of Lower Saxony, in the territory of Brunswick. It derives its principal subsistence from the neighbouring iron mines, manufactures of brass and copper, and brewing. Here the art of making gunpowder it said to have been discovered by a monk. It is seated on the river Gose, at the foot of a mountain, called Rammelsberg, 28 m. S. of Brunswick. Long. 10. 31. E., lat. 51. 57. N. Pop. about 6,000.

Gosport, a fortified town in Hampshire, Eng. on the W. side of the harbour of Portsmouth, over which is a ferry. It has a considerable trade, especially in times of war, from its contiguity to the naval arsenal at Portsmouth. Here are several breweries, an extensive iron foundry, and a royal hospital, called Haslar Hospital, for the sick and wounded of the royal navy. It is 15 m. S. E. of Southampton, and 73 S. W. of London. The pop. which in 1811 was returned at 7,781, in 1821 had decreased to 6,184.

Gosport, a township comprising a part of the Isles of Shoals, in Rockingham Co. N. H. Pop. 103.

Gosport, p.t. Elizabeth Co. Va. on Elizabeth river, opposite Norfolk. Here is a Navy Yard of the United States with a dry dock.

Gosswinstein, or *Gossmenstein*, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bamberg, on the Putlach, 20 m. E. S. E. of Bamberg.

Gotha, a town of Upper Saxony, the capital of a principality of the same name, in Thuringia. It is the residence of the duke of Saxe-Gotha whose palace contains a fine library, and a rich cabinet of coins. Near it is the ducal observatory of Seeburge, the most beautiful and useful in Germany. Gotha has a foundry for cannon, a porcelain manufacture, and a considerable trade in woolsens, wood, and beer. It is seated on the Leine, 19 m. W. by S. of Erfurt, and 75 from Leipzig. Long. 10. 48. E., lat. 50. 51. N. Pop. about 12,000; the principality contains about 50 sq. m. and upwards of 80,000 inhabitants.

Gotha, a river of Sweden, which issues from the S. W. extremity of lake Wener, flows by Trollhatta (where it forms a cataract) and Bahus, and enters the Categat at Gottenburg.

Gothard, St. a celebrated mountain of Switzerland, in the canton of Uri. It is 9,055 feet above the sea, and 22 m. S. of Altorf. Though not the highest mountain, it is deemed the principal summit of the Helvetic Alps; for in its vicinity rise the rivers Tesino, Aar, Reuss, and Rhone, which flow hence in every direction.

Gotheburg, or *Gottenburg*, a city of Sweden, capital of West Gothland, seated at the mouth of the Gotha, which forms an excellent harbour; the best situate for foreign trade of any in the kingdom, as it lies on the Categat. Here is a considerable herring fishery; and a great trade in salt, iron, and fir-planks; and from this port the Swedish East India ships take their departure. The inhabitants are computed at 20,000. Its environs present a uniform scene of barren rocks on the side of which part of the suburbs are built. The interior of the city resembles in some respects the towns of Holland, having canals with rows of trees along their margin. In 1802 nearly a fourth part of the city was consumed by a fire. It obtained great importance as a commercial depot during the proscription of Bonaparte in 1807—1811. It is 180 m. S. W. of Orebro. Long. 11. 39. E., lat. 57. 42. N.

Gothland, one of the five general divisions of Sweden; bounded on the N. by Sweden Proper, E. and S. by the Baltic, and W. by the Sound and the Categat. This country is inhabited by a nation, celebrated for their excursions and invasions of other countries, which had its origin from the Getæ, or Tartars of the Crimes. The Goths had kings of their own till 1132, when they were united to Sweden. It was formerly divided into E., W. and S. Gothland, but now into 9 provinces and the isle of Gothland and Öland.

Gothland, an island of Sweden, in the Baltic, 70 m. from N. to S., and 25 in its greatest breadth. From its form and situation it has obtained the name of the *Eye of the Baltic*. The soil is fertile and remarkable for an excellent breed of sheep. Here are fine woods of oak and pine, quarries of excellent stone, and very good limestone. Wisby is the capital.

Gottesberg, a town of Silesia, where great quantities of worsted stockings are knit, 16 m. S. W. of Schweidnitz.

Gottingen, a city of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick. Here George II. of Great Britain founded a university, which has acquired a very distinguished reputation; and it contains one of the most capital libraries in Europe. There are also many other literary institutions, and a commandery of the Teutonic order. The woollen manufactures are the principal support of the inhabitants. It is seated on the Leine, 58 m. S. of Hanover. Long. 9. 53. E., lat. 51. 32. N. Pop. about 9,000.

Gottleben, a small town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, on a river of the same name, 18 m. S. E. of Dresden.

Gottorp, a castle of Denmark, formerly the ducal residence, from which the ducal line, formed by Adolphus, son of Frederic I., was denominated Holstein-Gottorp, which still subsists in the person of the emperor of Russia.

Gottschee, a town of Lower Carniola, with a castle, 17 m. N. N. E. of Fiume.

Govan, a town of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, near the river Clyde, 5 m. W. of Glasgow, in the manufactures of which city it participates.

Gouda, or *Tergouw*, a strong town of South Holland, celebrated for its noble church, and painted glass windows, supposed to be the finest in Europe. Great quantities of yarn and tow are made here, also good cheese and tobacco-pipes. It is seated on the Issel, at the influx of the Gouw, 10 m. N. E. of Rotterdam.

Gouldsbrough, a township of Hancock Co. Me. Pop. 880.

Gour, the ruins of a city in the province of Bengal. It was the seat of government of Hindoostan during the Afghan dynasty, from 1204—1564. It is on the E. bank of the Ganges, 160 m. N. of Calcutta.

Gourdon, a town of France, in the department of Lot, 25 m. N. of Cahors. It is the seat of a prefect.

Gournay, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, seated on the Epte, 24 m. E. of Rouen.

Gouverneur, a township of St. Lawrence Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,552.

Gowensville, p.v. Greenville District S. C. 120 m. N. W. Columbia.

Gozi, or *Gozzo*, an island in the Mediterranean, the ancient Claudia, under which St. Paul sailed on his voyage to Rome. It is 24 m. from the

S. W. coast of Candia, and vessels often put in here for water and provisions. Long. 23. 46. E., lat. 34. 50. N.

Gozo, a fortified island of the Mediterranean, 5 m. N. W. of Malta, and dependent on that island. It is 8 m. long and 4 broad, and more equally fertile than Malta.

Grabow, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg with a castle, seated on the Elde, 24 m. S. by E. of Schwerin.

Graciam, p.v. Frederick Co. Maryland.

Graciosa, one of the Azores, 10 m. long and 8 broad. Its produce is wheat, wine, butter, and cheese. The principal place is Plata. Long. 27. 58., W. lat. 39. 2. N.

Gradisca, a fortified town of Slavonia, on the frontier of Croatia, seated on the Save, 20 m. S. W. of Posega. Long. 18. 39. E., lat. 45. 21. N.

Gradisca, a strong town of Friuli, on the confines of Carinthia, capital of the county united with Goritz, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the Lisonzo, 6 m. S. W. of Goritz. Long. 13. 32. E., lat. 46. 2. N.

Grado, a town of Italy, in a small island of the same name, on the coast of Friuli, 50 m. E. by N. of Venice. Long. 13. 10. E., lat. 45. 46. N.

Graff Reynet, the most eastern of the four districts, in the territory of the Cape of Good Hope, bounded on the E. by the county of the Caffres and N. by that of the Hottentots.

Grafton, a county of the state of New Hampshire, bounded on the W. 55 m. by the Connecticut river, which divides it from the State of Vermont; it is about 28 m. in mean breadth, and contains a pop. of 38,691. Haverhill, on the E. bank of the Connecticut is the chief town.

Grafton, t. Grafton Co. N. H. 36 m. from Concord. Pop. 1,207. Mica in large sheets popularly termed *isinglass*, is found in abundance in this town and exported to foreign parts.

Grafton, p.t. Worcester Co. Mass. 44 m. S. W. Boston. Pop. 1,889. Also a p.t. Windham Co. Vt. 22 m. S. Windsor. Pop. 1,439. Also a p.t. Rensselaer Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,681.

Grain Coast, a maritime country of Guinea, extending along the Atlantic about 300 m. between the Sierra Leone country on the W., and the Ivory coast on the E. The productions are peas, beans, gourds, lemons, oranges, dates, and palm wine; but the chief article is the abundance of Guinea pepper, or grains of paradise, which form a great interior and export trade. Cows, hogs, sheep and goats, are numerous. The Portuguese had formerly the whole commerce of this coast, but it has long been chiefly in the hands of the English and Dutch.

Graitz, or *Greiz*, a town of Upper Saxony, with a castle on a rocky mountain, and another in the town. It has manufactures of stuff, and is situate on the Elster, between mountains and woods, 10 m. N. of Plauen, and 50 S. of Leipzig. Pop. about 6,000.

Gramat, a town of France, 28 m. N. N. E. of Cahors. Pop. 3,295.

Grammont, a town of Flanders, seated on both sides of the Dender, 18 m. N. E. of Tournay.

Grampian Hills, a chain of hills in Scotland, which extend in a N. E. direction, from the mountain Ben Lomona Dumbartonshire, through the counties of Perth, Angus, and Kincardine, to Aberdeen; and thence in a N. W. direction, through the counties of Aberdeen, Banff, and Murray, to the borders of Inverness. They take

their name from a single hill, the Mons Grampius of Agricola, where Galgacus waited the approach of Agricola, and where the battle was fought, so fatal to the brave Caledonians.

Grampound, a borough in Cornwall, Eng. with a manufacture of gloves; seated on the Fal, 40 m. S. W. of Launceston, and 244 W. by S. of London; it formerly returned two members to parliament, but was disfranchised at the general election in 1820.

Gran, a town of Lower Hungary, and an arch bishop's see; seated near the conflux of the Gran with the Danube, 70 m. E. S. E. of Presburg. Long. 18. 46. E., lat. 47. 46. N.

Gran, or *Gran*, a sea-port of Arabia, in the province of Bahrin, at the N. W. end of the gulf of Persia, and on the borders of Irac Arabi, 40 m. S. of Bassora. Long. 47. 45. E., lat. 29. 56 N.

Granada. See *Grenada*.

Granada, a maritime province, formerly a kingdom of Spain, part of Andalusia, having about 270 m. of sea coast, on the Mediterranean; the mean length of the province from W. to E. being about 234 m., the extreme breadth at the E. end is about 95 m. but the W. part not more than 30, its superficies not exceeding 805 sq. leagues. Pop. in 1810 692,924. It is bounded on the E. by the kingdom of Seville, N. by those of Cordova and Jaen, and W. by Murcia. Though a mountainous country, the soil is good; but it has not been well cultivated since the Moors were expelled in 1492. However, it produces corn, wine, oil, sugar, flax, hemp, excellent fruits, honey, wax, and mulberry-trees, which feed a great number of silk-worms. The forests produce galls, nuts, palm-trees, and oaks. It is intersected by several streams falling into the Mediterranean, but the principal rivers run from E. to W. into the Guadalquivir through Cordova and Seville. Granada was the last province in Spain occupied by the Moors. The principal towns on the coast of the Mediterranean, beginning at the W. are Marbella, Malaga, Almunecar, Motril, Adra, Almeria, and Vera, and in the interior, Granada, (the capital) Ronda, Velez Malaga, Santa Fe. Guadix, Baza, Huescar, and Purchena.

Granada, a city of Spain the capital of the kingdom of that name, is situated near the confluence of the Xenil and the Darro, at the foot of the highest mountain in the Peninsula, the Sierra Nevada, and on the verge of that fertile district called the Vega de Granada. Notwithstanding its vicinity to the snow-clad Alpujarras, the winters are mild in Granada, and the climate is healthy and agreeable. The number of houses is 12,000, and the pop. according to the last census, was 68,295. In commerce and splendour the city has much declined notwithstanding the fertility of its territory. It rose to its highest prosperity under the Moors, by whom it was occupied soon after their first invasion of Spain in 711: it became a royal residence in 1013; during two centuries retained that distinction; and was not finally surrendered to the Spaniards until 1492. Of its magnificent edifices, the most notable are the palace of the Alhambra and the Generalife, or pleasure-house and garden of the Moorish kings. The Alhambra, with its 30 towers, alone occupies the space of a town, and is situated on a hill, fronting that called the Alcanaza, and separated from it by the rapid Darro. The ascent to the Alhambra is through groves of poplars and orange-trees, with fountains by the road side.

The outer walls inclose a large area, surrounding the inner walls; and a number of tanks or cisterns occupy the space between these and the Moorish palace,—a congeries of buildings chiefly remarkable for their interior decorations. The chambers are all paved with marble, and ornamented with marble pillars, sustaining arches of pure Arabic form: they are adorned with stucco, and with a species of porcelain which freshly retains its gilding after a lapse of 5 centuries. The Court of the Lions, so called from the sculptures which adorn its fountain, has no fewer than 158 marble pillars.

The hall of the Abencerrages is so called from the massacre of that illustrious tribe, said to have been here perpetrated by Boabdil the last king of Granada. They were the objects of envy to the Zegrjs and the Gomeles, by whom they were falsely accused of treason to the king; and one of them was charged with illicit intercourse with the queen. In consequence of this charge, the monarch beheaded 86 of the Abencerrages (or, according to some statements, 35) in one day. The sultana committed her defence to 4 Christian knights, her champions, who each overcame the accuser with whom he fought, and vindicated both her character and that of the noble family which had been slaughtered. The common people fancy that in the alabaster bason, which is in the centre of the apartment, they can discern traces of the blood of those brave men; but the unanimous opinion of enlightened travellers is, that these ensanguined stains are nothing more than the effects of time and exposure to he air.

This hall appears to have been a central saloon, communicating with the other apartments of the palace. Every possible variety of combination which could be devised by ingenuity, was employed to decorate the wall and ceiling, and the style of execution is the most exquisite that can be conceived. The lines regularly cross each other in a thousand forms, and after manifold windings return to the spot whence they begin.

The ceiling is equally extraordinary and worthy of admiration; it represents a series of grottoes from which depend stalactites, painted of various colours.

The Golden Saloon, so termed by the Arabs from the profusion of gold ornaments which it contained, was appropriated to the reception of ambassadors, from which circumstance the Spaniards have designated it *La Sala de los embajadores*. It is situated in the lofty tower called the *Comaresh*; is 36 feet square, and 64 feet 4 inches high, from the floor to the highest part of the ceiling. The walls are, on three sides, fifteen inches thick, and on the fourth side nine. The lower range of windows is thirteen feet in height. The grand entrance to this noble hall is through an arched doorway, admirably finished, and embellished with flowers and arabesques in stucco: they were blue and gold, but the gilding is now almost entirely effaced. Over the principal door is an Arabic inscription, which appears to have been executed in a style corresponding to the rest of the edifice: it is taken, with the exception of its concluding sentence, from the Koran. On entering the Hall of Ambassadors, the beholder is lost in astonishment at the exquisite taste and elegance of execution which characterise every part of it; and if thus superb, even in its present deserted state, observes Mr. Murphy, how resplendent must this golden saloon have been, when the sovereign, arrayed in all the pomp of

oriental magnificence, assembled his brilliant court to give audience to the representatives of neighbouring monarchs!

The whole floor is inlaid with mosaic. The same kind of ornament, but of different patterns, covers every part of the walls, interspersed with flowers and Arabic inscriptions executed in porcelain, with exquisite taste, so as to unite and harmonise exactly with the stucco ornaments that every where abound.

The most remarkable part of the Alhambra, for exterior beauty, is the palace begun by the emperor Charles V. in 1537, when he had hoped to fix his court at Granada: it is a square building, each front being 220 feet in length; and though it is roofless, so mild is the climate, that the marble staircases appear as fresh as if they were just completed. Fine as the prospect is from the Alhambra, a still finer is enjoyed from the Generalife on the opposite hill, which was the residence of the court during the heats of summer. The rooms are all floored with marble, and have streams of pure water running through them; a luxury which the Spaniards of Granada, in imitation of their Moorish ancestors, are fond of introducing into their houses. Most of these have fountains in the inner courts, with awnings around them, where the inhabitants in hot weather take their repasts and receive visits. Granada is an archiepiscopal see: it has an university, now dwindled into insignificance; forty-one convents, various churches, thirteen hospitals, many remains of Moorish magnificence, and a bazar called *Alcanteria*. Its rich territory bears, in perfection, all the products peculiar to the south of Europe. In the stately cathedral are the tombs of Ferdinand the Catholic and his queen Isabella; also that of the renowned warrior Gonsalvo de Cordova. Granada is in lat. 37. 15. N., long. 3. 35. W.

Granada, New, an extensive territory of South America, which comprised all the western part of the new republic of Colombia from the great river Marañon, or Amazona, to the Caribbean Sea; this part of the western hemisphere was first explored by Ojeda and Amerigo Vespucci, in 1508, and became completely subdued to Spanish rule under a captain general, in 1547. In 1718 it was formed into a viceroyalty; restored to a captain generalship in 1724; but in 1740, the viceroyalty was re-established and continued until 1816. In December 1819, an union was effected with Venezuela into one republic, under the name of *Colombia*, (*which see*).

Granard, a neat town of Ireland, in the county of Longford, 16 m. E. N. E. of Longford. Pop. in 1820, 2,534.

Granby, a township of Essex Co. Vt. Pop. 97. Also a p.t. Hampshire Co. Mass. Pop. 1,064. Also a p.t. Hartford Co. Conn. Pop. 2,730. Also a p.t. Oswego Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,423. Also a village in Lexington District South Carolina, seated on the Congaree, on the contrary side to Columbia, about a m. below that city. It is noted for a curious bridge, whose centre arch is 100 feet wide, to give passage for large trees which are brought down by the floods.

Grand Island, in Niagara River, N. Y. is about 6 m. long and 3 broad. It has a good soil and is generally covered with trees.

Grand Isle, a county of Vermont consisting mostly of the islands in Lake Champlain, Pop. 3,698. North Hero is the capital. There is a village of the same name in this county.

Grand Lick, p.v. Campbell Co. Kentucky.
Grandmont, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne. Near it was a celebrated abbey, suppressed in 1769, after the death of the then professed members. It is 15 m. N. N. E. of Limoges.

Grand Menan, an island at the entrance of the bay of Fundy, the S. end of which is in lat. 44. 43. N., and 67. of W. long.; it is included in the province of Nova Scotia.

Grandpre, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes, seated on the Ayre, 32 m. E. of Rheims.

Grand View, a township of Washington Co. Ohio.

Grangemouth, a village of Scotland, in Stirling-shire, at the junction of the Great Canal with the river Carron, 4 m. N. E. of Falkirk, in which parish it is included. Upwards of 40,000 tons of shipping are annually entered here, belonging either to the foreign or coasting trade.

Granger, a county of East Tennessee. Pop. 1,066. Rutledge is the chief town. Also towns in Cuyahoga and Medina Cos. Ohio.

Grantee, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark, 30 m. N. of Berlin.

Granson, a town of Switzerland, in the Pays de Vaud. It stands near the S. end of the lake of Neufchatel, 16 m. W. S. W. of Neufchatel.

Grant, a county of Kentucky, E. of the Kentucky river. Pop. 2,967. Williamstown is the capital.

Grantham, a borough in Lincolnshire, Eng. The church is an elegant structure with a very lofty spire. A canal passes hence to the Trent at Nottingham. Grantham is seated on the Witham, 20 m. S. by W. of Lincoln and 110 N. by W. of London. It returns two members to parliament. The population which in 1801 was 3,303, in 1821 was 4,148.

Grantham, t. Sullivan Co. N. H. 45 m. N. W. Concord. Pop. 1,079.

Grantsville, p.v. Greene Co. Geo.

Gransville, a town of France, in the department of Manche, seated on the English channel, in the bay of St. Malo, partly on a rock, and partly on a plain, 15 m. S. by W. of Coutances, and 25 N. E. of St. Malo. Pop. 7,030; it carries on a considerable traffic with the island of Jersey.

Gransville, a county of North Carolina. Pop. 19,343. Oxford is the chief town.

Gransville, p.t. Hampden Co. Mass. Pop. 1,652. Also a p.t. Washington Co. N. Y. Pop. 3,882. Also towns in Licking Co. Ohio. Monongahela Co. Va., and a Seignory of Cornwallis Co. Lower Canada.

Graslitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saz, famous for its manufacture of brass, 15 m. N. W. of Elbogen.

Grasmere-water, a small lake of Westmoreland, Eng. W. of Ambleside. Its margin is hollowed into small bays, with bold eminences; some of rock, some of turf, that half conceal and vary the figure of the lake. A low promontory projects far into the water; and on it stands a white village.

Grason, an island in the gulf of Bothnia, near the coast of Sweden, 15 m. long and 2 broad. Long. 18. 20. E., lat. 60. 12. N.

Grasse, a town of France, in the department of Var, and lately a bishop's see. It has a trade in dry fruit, oil, perfumes, and tanned leather, and is seated on an eminence, 11 m. W. N. W. of Antibes, and 20 W. by S. of Nice. It is the seat of a prefect. Pop. 12,553.

Grasse la, a town of France, in the department of Aude, on the river Othieu. Pop. 1,244.

Gratis, a village in Preble Co. Ohio.

Gratz, a fortified town of Germany, capital of Lower Styria, and a bishop's see. Here are many churches, and a fine arsenal. The castle stands on a rock, and is a strong place. Gratz is seated on the W. side of the Muer, over which is a bridge to an extensive suburb. The inhabitants are estimated at 35,000. In 1797 it was taken by the French. It is 88 m. S. S. W. of Vienna. Long. 15. 26. E., lat. 47. 4. N.

Gratzen, a town of Prussian Poland, on the E. bank of the Vistula, 18 m. N. of Culm, and 55 S. of Dantzic. Pop. about 8,000.

Grave, a strong town of Dutch Brabant, on the left bank of the Maese, beyond which there is a fort. It has been often taken. It is 8 m. S. S. W. of Nimeguen.

Grave Creek, p.v. Ohio Co. Va.

Gravelines, a small sea-port of France, seated at the mouth of the Aa, defended by Fort Phillip, 12 m. E. of Calais. Pop. 2,570.

Gravenau, or *Grayenau*, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Passau, on the river Sag. 16 m. N. of Passau.

Gravenuert, a town of Bavaria, in the upper palatinate, 17 m. N. of Amberg.

Gravesande, a town of South Holland, where the ancient counts of Holland formerly resided. It is about 4 m. from the sea, and 6 W. by S. of Delft.

Gravesend, a town in Kent, Eng. It stands on the S. bank of the Thames, and is the common landing and embarking place for seamen and passengers to and from London; and here all outward bound vessels stop to be examined by the custom-house officers, and to receive their clearances: and inward vessels deliver in their manifests, it being the boundary of the port of London. A great part of it was burnt down, with the church, in 1727; the latter was rebuilt as one of the 50 new churches. It is called the corporation of Gravesend and Milton, these two places being united under the government of a mayor. The latter place is a m. E. of the other, and has a blockhouse over against Tilbury fort. They were incorporated by queen Elizabeth; but, long before, Richard II. had granted them the exclusive privilege of conveying passengers to London in boats. Gravesend is famous for asparagus and other vegetables, with which most of the ships outward bound on long voyages supply themselves; and the chief employment of the labouring people is the spinning of hemp, to make nets and ropes. It is 22 m. E. S. E. of London. Pop. in 1821, 3,814, and of Milton 2,769.

Gravina, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, 32 m. W. S. W. of Bari. It has nine churches and a Pop. of about 9,000.

Gray, a town of France in the department of Upper Saone. It has a trade in iron, and is seated on the Saone, 25 m. N. E. of Dijon. It is the seat of a prefect. Pop. 6,584.

Gray, p.t. Cumberland Co. Me. Pop. 1,575.

Grayson, an interior county of Kentucky, bounded on the S. by Green river. Pop. 3,879. Litchfield is the chief town. Also a county of the Western District of Virginia, bordering on North Carolina; it is intersected by New River which runs from S. to N. into the Ohio. Pop. 7,675.

Greasley, a village 7 m. N. W. of Nottingham, Eng.

Great Britain, an island on the western coast of

Europe, comprising England, Wales and Scotland. This island and the neighbouring one of Ireland constitute one kingdom called the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The island of Great Britain is the largest in Europe: its extreme length is about 580 miles: in the south it is 370 miles broad; at the centre 80: and near the centre of Scotland 180. It is situated between 49. 57. and 58. 43. north latitude, and between 35. and 8. 34. west longitude from Paris. Its surface contains 11,400 leagues. Its eastern and southern shores are less deeply indented than the western: they are consequently bolder. There are no islands upon the eastern coast, and upon the southern none except that of Wight and two others of inconsiderable size: on the west are those of Sicily elsewhere described, Anglesey, Man, Arran, Ila, Jura, Mull, Tiry, Egg, Rum, Sky, the Hebrides and Orkneys. In the south the largest bay is that of Exeter. In the east are, beginning at the south, the sandy bay of the Thames; the Wash, where the little stream called the Glen meets the sea; the frith which receives the Humber; the friths of Forth, Murray and Dornoch. On the western coast are the friths of Clyde and Solway; the bays of Morecambe and Arlech, and the Bristol Channel, which receives the Severn.

The mountains of this island compose three groups: the first toward the north is formed by the highlands of Caithness and Inverness; of this group the Orkneys, the Hebrides, Sky and Mull are the extremities. The second consists of the Grampian Hills and some other eminences which terminate at the friths of Forth and Clyde: The third comprises the Cheviot Hills and the broken surface of Wales and the south part of the island. The first group does not rise above 2,500 feet: the highest eminence in the second attains to 4,370, and in the third a few summits rise to 2,500 and 3,000 feet.

There are no basins of great extent. The hills of Caithness, and the Grampian chain form the one most northerly: the most considerable and rapid river of this basin is the *Spey* which flows with a swift course, and with much obstruction from cataracts into Murray Frith. The southern ramifications of the Grampians form with the Cheviots an extensive basin through which flows the *Forth*: this river in a course of 60 leagues traverses an extent of meadows, forests, and fertile plains, and its waters abound in excellent fish. The Moorlands and a few other hills surround the vast basin of the *Ouse*, which under the name of *Ure* rises in the valley of Wensley, flows to Aysgarth, where it forms a beautiful cascade, takes the name of *Ouse* after receiving the Swale, and the name of *Humber* upon joining the Ocean. The ridge which forms the southern limit of this basin, bounds on the north that of the most important river of Great Britain, the Thames. The basins of the southern face of the island are too small to give rise to any considerable stream. Those on the western face are of small extent except that traversed by the *Severn*: this basin is formed by the highest mountains of England and Wales: the Severn rises at the foot of Plinlimmon and runs into the Bristol Channel. The basin of the *Clyde* in Scotland, is narrow, but worthy of notice for the beautiful falls of this river, one of which near Stone Syres is 84 feet perpendicular. The region watered by this stream is one of the most romantic, fertile, and populous in the whole country.

The lakes of Great Britain are small; the largest in England is Loch Lomond 30 m. long and 8

wide. Its beautiful banks are much frequented in summer. It embosoms several islands, and its waters are subject to violent agitations without any apparent cause. In Scotland are many lakes, the most noted of which is *Loch Lomond*, 30 m. long and two to three wide.

The rigors of winter, and the heats of summer, are much less felt in Great Britain than on the continent under the same parallel. The winds from the sea, temper seasons the most opposite, but the variations of temperature are sudden and frequent. If the northern regions are favorable to the growth of vegetables, the state of the atmosphere is often an obstacle to their maturity: rains destroy the too early expectation of a plentiful crop. Moreover, in the north there are wide tracts of barren territory, and on the eastern coast, sand and marshes oppose an obstacle to fertility. The most fertile districts are in the centre and south.

The most useful plants and animals have been imported from the continent at different periods into the British Islands. At the most ancient period, England was covered with virgin forests like the wilds of America: the food of the inhabitants consisted of acorns, apples, nuts and berries: bears, wolves, and wild boars ranged undisturbed among these vast solitudes: the deer fed in the woods and the wild bull in the plains. The beasts of prey have disappeared; the deer only is reserved to afford a sport to the rich, and no other of the wild quadrupeds remain but the small tribes which find a shelter in the mountains and forests. A goat is almost a rarity throughout the island, except in Wales, where they approach somewhat to a savage nature: the Welsh take great delight in hunting them; they prefer the he-goats as having the best fat and skin: the horns of this animal are sometimes three feet in length. Most of the domestic animals of Scotland are small, but their flesh is savoury and highly esteemed. The island of Great Britain contained in 1821 a pop. of 14,158, 815. Adding to this the pop. of Ireland which is 6,801,800, gives a total of 20,963,513. for the pop. of the United Kingdom. The total pop. of the British empire throughout the world is estimated at from 140 to 150 millions. The national debt of Great Britain in 1830 was £304,860,188 sterling. The shipping of the kingdom amounts to 2,500, 000 tons. The imports are valued at 43 millions sterling, the exports 57 millions. The yearly manufactures of cotton 20 millions; of woolen 18 millions; of silk 10 millions. The whole amount of property in the British empire is estimated at 4,096 millions sterling.

The geographical position of the British Islands has necessarily raised the commercial power of the United Kingdom to a degree of prosperity beyond anything which antiquity exhibits to us. It has long been customary to compare the naval power of Great Britain to that of Carthage, but nothing will establish the pretended resemblance. Seated upon a continent, Great Britain would never have attained the preponderance she now exercises. If her two great islands formed but one, the same advantages would not have arisen. The extent of her coasts maintains an immense maritime population, and removes the apprehension of any rival in the empire of the seas.

The secret of the English power first began to be understood by Elizabeth. Called to the throne at a period when the religious reformation which marked an important era, as political reformation characterizes the present, had been obstructed in its progress under the short and bloody reign of

Mary, this great princess placed herself at the head of the movement which had drawn all minds within its influence. Unjust and cruel towards Mary Stuart, the political difficulties of her situation can hardly palliate the enormity of her crime, but in other respects we cannot too much admire the grandeur of her conceptions. It was she who laid the foundations of the English power: who first despatched ships to circumnavigate the globe, and who, after sending colonies to both Indies, laid the foundation of that company of merchants who rule over nearly an hundred millions of people in the East. Skilful in turning the peculiarities of the English constitution to her advantage, she had the talent to govern despotically without offending the nation, to restore order and economy among the finances, and to give a new impulse to trade and commerce. The accession of James VI, of Scotland, to the English throne, under the name of James I, was attended with the advantage of uniting without violence, two crowns which the common interest should have placed on the same head. His reign was disturbed by plots which ceased only with the Stuarts, but exterior quiet favoured the operations of trade. Charles I, after sundry acts of indecision, weakness, and despotism, died upon a scaffold, before the eyes of a people who had learned by the tragical end of Lady Jane Grey and Mary Stuart, to witness the fall of a crowned head without shuddering. Under the protectorate of Cromwell, the English navy attained to a degree of power and reputation, which earned a title of glory not to be withheld from this cruel and crafty usurper.

Charles II, restored to the throne of his ancestors, confirmed the abolition of the feudal laws, encouraged commerce and agriculture, and founded the Royal Society of London; but his luxuries and pleasures led him into foolish expenses, to meet which he espoused the Infanta of Portugal with the sole desire of enjoying her rich dowry. He sold Dunkirk to France for 25,000 pounds sterling, and compromised the interests of England by joining Louis XIV, in the undertaken to destroy the Dutch power. His despotism and extortions prepared a new revolution, which was accelerated by the pretensions of the Jesuit party, and the distrust of the protestants: victims on both sides fell upon the scaffold, and James II, in the midst of these troubles, forerunners of civil war, succeeded his brother, shocked the prejudices of the nation upon political and religious liberty, and fled from the kingdom at the approach of William of Orange. Enlightened by the experience of the past, the parliament, in decreeing the crown to the son-in-law of James, drew up the celebrated Bill of Rights, which restrained the royal power within its just limits; the two houses retained the management of the public expenses, and the king that of the civil lists. In vain Louis XIV, actuated by his attachment to the catholic religion, generosity towards an unfortunate prince, and hatred of William, placed at the command of James his money, soldiers, and ships: the battles of the Boyne and Aghrim, in which this prince showed neither the courage nor presence of mind so necessary to a king, took away from him the hope of ever reconquering his throne. Finally after a reign of thirteen years, in which, for the maintenance of expensive wars with France, he was obliged to resort to loans, William died, leaving the kingdom burthened with a debt of 48 millions of dollars, or ten times the amount of the debt in 1688.

Anne the daughter of James II, in placing Marlborough at the head of the army, saw the national glory revive in the victories of Blenheim and Ramillies, while the battles of Oudenarde and Malplaquet caused that of Almanza to be forgotten. Under her reign, Newfoundland, Hudson's Bay, Minorca, and Gibraltar, were acknowledged to belong to the English. Conformable to the act of succession, the house of Brunswick furnished, in 1714, a new dynasty to Great Britain. George I. and George II. had to struggle against the bold enterprises of Charles Edward, the grandson of James II. till the battle of Culloden, which, in 1746, overthrew the party of the Pretender, and delivered England from civil war, and the fears of a new revolution. Toward the middle of the reign of George I, the private fortunes of many individuals were ruined by the South Sea scheme, as it happened in France at the same time, from the financial system of Law. The reign of George II, longer and more abounding in important events, witnessed the renewal of that rivalry between Great Britain and France, which had subsequently such important effects upon the political system of Europe. The former consoled herself for the loss of the battle of Fontenoy, and the disasters of the Duke of Cumberland in Flanders, by her successes on the ocean and in India, and by the capture of the island of Goree, and the conquest of Gaudaloupe and Canada.

Under these favourable auspices George III. succeeded to the throne of his grandfather in 1760. Born in England, he possessed a great advantage over his predecessor, and was the idol of the nation. A war which had broken out in 1755, between France and England, was continued for three years longer, and when the former had suffered the loss of her fleets, and the latter so far exhausted her finances as to be no longer able to raise soldiers without difficulty, the treaty of 1763 followed. Great Britain retained Canada, the island of Cape Breton, Dominica, Grenada, Tobago, St. Vincent, and Senegal, but these acquisitions increased her debt tenfold, and the sum now amounted to 134 millions sterling. This was no favourable time for diminishing the taxes, and still less so for increasing them, particularly by imposing burdens upon colonies so important as those of North America, and who required so much forbearance. These colonies had always possessed the right of taxing themselves in their provincial assemblies. The British parliament in 1765, passed an act for collecting stamp-duties in America, but this attempt failing in consequence of the spirited resistance of the Americans, it was renewed in another form by imposing a duty on tea imported from England: the Colonies began reprisals by refusing to make use of any British imports, and the Bostonians threw the tea into the sea. The mother country scorned the medium of concession and took up arms. The colonies assembled in a national congress, declared the country an independent, sovereign state, made preparation for war and placed Washington at the head of the army. Victory, long time undecided, at length inclined to the side of the Americans, and in 1778 France made a treaty with the new confederation, and agreed to defend their cause: this was a declaration of war against England: the struggle was obstinate and bloody, and the successes balanced, as shown by the treaty of peace in 1783 by which Great Britain ceded to France Tobago, the banks of the Senegal, and some districts in the neighborhood of Pondich-

ry, restored her conquests from this power, and her ally, Spain, and abandoned the demolition of Dunkirk. France also gave up her conquests, and the consequence of this treaty was the acknowledgement of the independence of the United States. The events worthy of note in the affairs of England down to the subsequent rupture with France are, abroad, the conquest of half the dominions of Tippoo Saib in India, and at home, the progress of religious toleration, the extension of the privileges of juries in criminal cases to judge not only of the fact, but of the law, and the proposal for the abolition of the slave trade, brought forward by the virtuous Wilberforce, adopted by the commons, and rejected by the lords.

But the principles which gave rise to the French revolution were now proclaimed with enthusiasm in the political societies of Great Britain, and the parliament adopted the bill for the exclusion of foreigners, and prohibited the exportation of corn to France. The latter complained of the violation of the commercial treaty of 1787, but Great Britain dismissed the French ambassador and organized against that power in 1793 the first coalition, of which she herself was the soul, and which was composed of nearly the whole of Europe. The victories of the French broke up this alliance, and rendered France more powerful than ever. England stirred up a second coalition in 1799, but was herself forced into a peace, and the treaty of Amiens was signed in 1802. A new coalition arose under her auspices in 1805, and new victories and new aggrandizements on the side of the French at the expense of their neighbors were the result. In 1807 the fourth English coalition was broken by the treaty of Tilsit. In 1809 a fifth was formed, and ended in the treaty of Vienna by a new acquisition of territory for France. Finally after a perseverance which exhibits in a striking view the power of England, and the immense resources within her reach, the sixth coalition, renewed in 1813, terminated in the fall of the French empire, the restoration of the house of Bourbon, and the treaty of peace concluded at Paris in 1814.

The British constitution, is a piece of mosaic work belonging to different epochs: it is the great charter of Henry I, modified a century later and forced upon the acceptance of king John. It is the charter confirmed with great alterations by Henry III, and sanctioned by Edward I. Its completion is the Declaration of Rights in 1688. It possesses however, the advantage of not impeding the development of any social faculty, of securing every liberty, by the unrestrained exercise of that of the press, and of exalting the character of the subject by placing his life and property under the safeguard of the laws. The king of England joins to the dignity of supreme magistrate, that of head of the church. The former gives him the right of making war and peace, alliances and treaties, raising troops, assembling, proroguing, adjourning, and dissolving parliament, appointing all officers, civil and military, and the chief Ecclesiastical dignitaries, and pardoning or commuting the punishment of criminals: the latter gives him power to convoke national and provincial synods, who under his approbation, established dogmas and discipline. The parliament enjoys the prerogative of proposing laws, but no law has any validity till approved by the king. On the other hand the will of the sovereign or his ministers, and the annual demand for supplies cannot take the shape of a law till under this form they have been sanc-

tioned by the votes of both houses. The king may increase not only the number of peers, but even that of the commons, by authorizing a city to return members to parliament. He arrives at majority at the age of eighteen, and on his accession to the throne must sanction all the laws passed during his minority. Females as well as males possess a hereditary right to the crown. The responsibility of the ministers, not an empty phrase in England, secures the inviolability of the monarch: the ministers are four in number, and independent of one another:—the First Lord of the Treasury, or prime minister, who has under his direction the taxes, the custom house, the stamp office and the post office;—the Secretary of State for foreign affairs;—the Home Secretary, who has the direction of colonial affairs excepting those of the East Indies,—and the Secretary at War whose authority extends over the concerns of India. A council is organized to examine whatever relates to Indian affairs, and another superintending the business of commerce and the colonies, is composed of enlightened individuals who combine among themselves the interests of agriculture, industry and commerce, and study unceasingly the wants and tastes of every people for the purpose of making them in some way subservient to British industry. The House of Commons consists of 658 members, of whom 489 represent England, 24 the principality of Wales, 45 Scotland, and 100 Ireland.

At the present moment Great Britain is approaching a fearful crisis. Her trade is embarrassed, her subjects disaffected, and her political institutions threatened by the example of popular revolt in the neighboring countries. The Whigs have once more come into power, and a ministry preside in the national councils whose avowed and leading object is to effect an essential change in the government. A struggle for life and death has commenced between the popular and aristocratic bodies. The checks and balances which political theorists have been accustomed to consider as a part of the British constitution, have begun to give distinct evidences of their conflicting tendencies; and the hostile operation of discordant elements seems to promise collision and not equilibrium. The whole aspect of affairs is such as to warrant the belief that the present government of Great Britain cannot last.

Great Barrington, p.t. Berkshire Co. Mass. Pop. 2,276.

Great Bay, a lake in N. H. formed by the waters of the Swamscot, Winnicot and Lamprey rivers. It is 4 m. wide.—Another lake connected with the Winipisagee.

Grobenstein, a town of Germany, in Lower Hesse, on the river Esse, 12 m. N. N. W. of Cassel.

Greece, a territory of the S. E. extremity of Europe, and 2,000 years ago the most celebrated portion of that quarter of the globe, it having successfully combated the myriad armies of Persia and the east, and extended its arts and its arms eastward to the banks of the Indus. As the glory of Egypt declined, that of Greece rose to its meridian, to be eclipsed in its turn by the ascendancy of Rome, till in the 15th century it became tributary to the Turks. The main land of Greece extends from the lat. of 36. 25. to 42. N. or about 400 m., and is about 110 in mean breadth. In the days of Grecian celebrity, it was divided into four great parts, viz. Macedonia, Thessaly, Livadia, and the Peloponnesus, exclusive of the

island of Candia, and the Archipelago. Under the Turks it was divided into four pachalics, viz. Salonica, Joannina, Egropos or Negropont, and Tripolizza.

It will be proper, before we speak of modern or Independent Greece, first to describe the whole of the country in Europe inhabited by the descendants of the ancient Greeks. This region is a sort of peninsula lying between the Archipelago and the Ionian sea. Its northern boundary is rather indefinite.

Pindus, now Metzova, is probably the nucleus of the mountains in the Greek peninsula; its rocks, forests and poetic fountains have of late given rise to many interesting observations, but its elevation is still unknown. The numerous valleys on its sides are covered with trees; snow falls generally during the month of October on all its summits, and two of them, Dokimi and Peristera, are covered with snow almost the whole year; their height may be vaguely estimated at eight or nine thousand feet. The mountains of Epirus extend to the shores of the sea; Thessaly is encompassed with hills, and forms an amphitheatre on which seventy-five towns were in ancient times built.

Olympus or the modern Lacha is not, according to Xenagoras, more than 5,760 feet; according to Bernouilli it is 6,120 high; its rugged and precipitous rocks give it a picturesque and sublime appearance; the pass of Platamona on the north of Olympus, is encompassed with perpendicular rocks, that rise to the height of 3,000 feet; the famous pass of Thermopylæ is not so imposing, but neither can vie with the one in the ancient Megaris, between the Scironion rocks and the Salonic gulf. Dark and steep rocks hang above the sea, the waves resound beneath their base, the traveller walks along a narrow path near these precipices, and appears suspended between the ocean and the sky.

The erect and steep summits of the ancient Parnassus or the present Liakoura are very lofty, but although they have been seen by many travellers, they have been measured by none. The middle districts of the Peloponnesus form an elevated ridge, and several mountainous groups arise from it; of these Culmos or the ancient Cyllene is said to be the highest central point, and Cape Matapan or the ancient Ténarus, which extends farthest to the south, forms the southern extremity of the European continent.

The coasts of Albania descend gradually towards the gulf of Drino, and rise suddenly near the entrance of the Adriatic. Rocks are heaped above rocks, their summits reach to the clouds, their sides are rent by lightning, the sea which washes them is always tempestuous, and the shores are covered with the wrecks of vessels. Such are the Acroceraunian mountains, so much dreaded by the ancients; they are now better known by the name of the Monte de Chimera.

The coasts of the Ionian islands are for the most part very steep, the calcareous rocks of Leucade rise from the bottom of a deep and stormy sea; they were the cause of much alarm to mariners in the time of *Æneas* and *Ulysses*, they are considered dangerous even in the present day.

The island of Candia or Crete is supposed to be a continuation of the mountainous districts which extend along Greece and the Peloponnesus, and the Cyclades are said to be the scattered fragments of two small chains, the one of which extends from Athens, the other from Eubœa;

thus, as we remove from Hemus, the range becomes gradually irregular, or terminates in detached hills and abrupt rocks; the marks of those changes and revolutions which have altered the surface of our globe are apparent in the south of Greece.

It has been maintained that there are some very high mountains in the Archipelago, a learned Greek physician declares that the summits of the mountains in the island of Andros are covered all the year with snow. If that statement were correct, it might be concluded that the most elevated points in the whole of Greece are situated in that island; philosophers might expect to find there the remains of an immense volcano, an Etna that has been extinguished for ages. So extraordinary a fact requires to be confirmed by better evidence before it can be generally believed; the author may have perhaps confounded these mountains with others in Eubœa.

The vale of Tempe extends from the south-west to the north-east, its length is about forty stadia or a league and a half; its breadth, although in general a stadium and a half, is in one place not more than a hundred feet. The calm streams of the Peneus water the valley under the shade of poplars or plane trees, near rocks overspread with ivy, and green and fertile hills; several verdant and beautiful islands have been discovered on the river, but its banks are suddenly contracted, rocks are confusedly heaped on rocks, and its streams are precipitated with a loud noise across a narrow pass, but beyond it the waters resume their tranquil course, and mingle with the sea.

The following tradition was very generally believed in ancient times; the Peneus, it is said, having at one period no outlet, formed a great lake, which covered a part of Thessaly, particularly the Pelasgic plain to the south of Larissa. The valley of Tempe was opened by an earthquake, the lake flowed into the sea, and the dry land gradually appeared. The inhabitants of that region instituted a festival to commemorate an event by which the face of their country had been changed. Theophrastus having observed that the climate of Thessaly was colder in his time, attributes it to the artificial channels, by means of which the stagnant waters had been drained; some of the poets corroborate that opinion, and claim for Hercules the glory of having opened a passage for the Peneus. According to some authors, the deluge in the time of Deucalion extended over the whole earth; it is more generally supposed to have been a partial inundation of Thessaly, which lasted three months; it may be accounted for by admitting that the channel of the Peneus was blocked either by an earthquake during which some rocks were overturned and thus formed an effectual barrier for its course, or by excessive rains, which occasioned a sudden and extraordinary augmentation of its waters.

The cave of Trophonius, a long time the abode of superstition, is still to be seen in Bœtia, and that of Corycius is situated to the north of Delphi; although very deep, almost the whole of it is illumined by the light of day; it is so large that all the inhabitants of Delphi went to it for shelter during the invasion of Xerxes. Every part in the neighbourhood of Mount Parnassus abounds in caverns, which were held in great veneration by the common people; it has been supposed that mephitical vapours issued from the spiracles near the celebrated cave of the oracle, above which the pythoness sat on the sacred tripod; the natural

effect of the exhalations was to occasion convulsions and those ecstasies which have accompanied in every age the gift of prophecy.

Greece is situated between two seas, and is not for that reason exposed to excessive droughts; but the cold is often more intense than in Italy or Spain, and the cause is owing to its being on two sides with the great range of the continent, the temperature of which in equal parallels is always lower towards the centre, and also to its proximity to two great mountainous chains, Hæmus and Taurus.

The temperature of Greece varies greatly in different districts, it has been said that the climates of all the regions in Europe are concentrated in that country; the waters of the Danube and the Hebrus are frozen in winter; the Russians who crossed Mount Hæmus had recourse to their furs to protect them against the cold; but on the other hand, spring and summer are the only seasons on the coast of Attica. "The notes of the nightingale are heard in verdant plains where the cold of winter is unknown, and rude blasts never felt; the branches of fruit trees encircled with ivy or the tendrils of the vine shelter these vallies from the burning rays of the sun. Bacchus and his joyous votaries wander in the groves; the narcissus and the glittering crocus, which adorn the wreaths of the gods are always in flower. Venus and the muses meet on the magic banks of the Cephissus; its winding streams, flowing through a thousand channels, water fertile meads." *Sophocles*.

The traveller, after having crossed the heights of Thermopylæ, enters into Greece Proper; the climate is more oppressive, water is scarcer, but the soil is fruitful; oil is the most valuable production in the southern provinces, and that of Attica is superior to every other, but a thick hoarfrost rises occasionally from the Archipelago and is destructive to plants; it falls in the form of dew and penetrates into the roots and sap, the leaves become yellow, the flowers decay, or if they ripen, the fruit is of little use. The oil exported annually from Attica was calculated to be worth 300,000 piasters; that from the Morea about 400,000. Corinth is still famed for its raisins, Arcadia for its cheese, and Mount Hymettus for its honey. The soil of Attica is covered with aromatic plants, and that circumstance enables us to account for the excellence of its honey; it is sweeter than that of other countries, retains its aromatic fragrance, and, although of a red colour, is perfectly transparent. The same country might rival Spain in the fineness of its wool; the goat thrives on its hills, the uncultivated lands are over-run with thyme, serpillum and marjoram, the Albanian shepherds lead their flocks in summer to these pastures. The breed of goats was improved in the time of the Byzantine emperors by the mixture of the African and Asiatic race, but it has not since been sufficiently crossed; the breed of sheep in Livadia and Arcadia is the best, that of Attica the worst.

The view from Mount Parnassus is extensive, a traveller saw from it Olympus, the Ionian Islands and the Cyclades; he might have observed beneath him the town and gulf of Lepanto, and on the east amidst flowery meads, the populous town of Livadia in the province of the same name.

Corinth, its two gulfs and rocky isthmus, which so many sovereigns have in vain endeavored to cut, still command the entrance into the Peloponnesus or Morea, which has been styled by the Slavonic tribes who penetrated into it during

the Byzantine empire, the maritime country. We observe in that region the agreeable town of Argos and Napoli de Romania, or as it is sometimes called the Gibraltar of Greece. Three hundred vessels may ride at anchor in its harbour. Napoli de Malvoisia and its great inland bay, the populous town of *Misitra* on the valley of the Eurotas, the present Vasili-Potamo or royal river and Tripolitza, where a pacha resided with impunity near the ruins of Mantinea. The towns on the south-west coast are *Calamata* on the fruitful plains of Messenia, Navarino which still retains its admirable harbour, *Gastouni* towards the west in the fertile fields of Elis; but Patras, a place of greater trade than any of them contains 8,000 souls. Maga-Spileon, a convent partly cut in a rock, the gloomy lake of Stymphali and many other places renowned in history are situated in the interior of that rich peninsula, of which the produce in corn, grapes, figs, wine, oil, cotton, silk and many other articles amounted to fifteen millions of piasters.

The Greeks, who wander among the ruins of their ancient glory, have at last shaken off the Turkish yoke; heroic deeds both on land and sea, convinced every one that they had awaked from their long lethargy, but as in ancient times, their efforts have been enfeebled by internal discord; the modern Greeks have unfortunately inherited the vanity, inconstancy and treachery of their fathers. Nature has not denied them high intellectual endowments; poets and orators are born amongst them, but their natural abilities are not improved by cultivation: sarcasm and railery supersede argument, and in their deliberations, a frivolous expression, a single word or gesture is sufficient to make them unmindful of their most important interests. The *Moraites* are less volatile than the townsmen of Romelia, and better fitted to enjoy the blessings of freedom under a good government. The Athenians have not lost their ancient urbanity, their accent is more harmonious than any other in Greece, their language is less diffuse, and for that reason more energetic. Their appearance is nearly the same as that of their ancestors, the women of Athens are still distinguished by their light figures, the oval form of the face, the regular contour, the straight



line that marks the profile, full black eyes, high forehead, red lips, small hands and feet; they are equally graceful in the mournful dance of Ariadne and in the rapid mazes of the *Romaika*. The simplicity of the ancient dress is in some degree retained; a white tunic descends from the neck and a white mantle covers the arms and falls

over the shoulders, a handkerchief tied loosely round the head does not conceal their jet-black hair; but the barbarous empire is typified in a clumsy and ill-placed girdle, red trowsers and a heavy Turkish cloak.

The Greek revolution broke out in 1821, and a National Congress assembled at Epidaurus the same year. On the 1st of January, 1822, this Congress published a constitution for the Greek nation. From this period a bloody and devastating war was waged against them by the Turks for a period of seven years. At length the governments of Russia, France and Great Britain interfered. The Turkish marine was annihilated at the battle of Navarino, a French army occupied the Morea, and Greece became an independent state under the protection of the three powers in 1829.

Independent Greece comprises the Morea and the territory without the Isthmus, bounded on the north by a line beginning at the mouth of the river Aspropotamus, the ancient Achelous, and passing up the south-eastern bank of that river to Angelo Castron. Thence it passes through the lakes Sacarovista and Vrachori, to mount Artolera and thence along the valley of Calouri, and the top of mount Ceta to the gulf of Zeitoun. The western Sporades and Cyclades are also included; the whole forming a territory about double the extent of the state of Massachusetts, and containing a population of 650,000. The government in its present state is provisional and experimental. During the war it was elective and republican, but the three protecting powers have recently made attempts to establish a monarchy in Greece. The Prince of Saxe-Coburg was offered the crown but declined it.

Greece, p.t. Monroe Co. N. Y. Pop. 2,574.

Greenville, p.v. Loudon Co. Va.

Greene, the name of 11 counties in different parts of the United States. The following are the States in which they are situated, with the population of each county and the name of the chief town.

New York,	29,525	Catskill.
Pennsylvania, W. Dis.	18,028	Waynesburg.
N. Carolina,	6,313	Snow Hill.
Georgia,	12,551	Greeneborough.
Alabama,	15,026	Erie.
Mississippi,	1,849	Leaksville.
Tennessee, E.	14,410	Greenville.
Kentucky,	13,718	Greensburg.
Ohio,	15,084	Xenia.
Indiana,	4,353	Bloomfield.
Illinois,	7,664	Carrollton.

Greene, is also the name of a town in Kennebec Co. Me. Pop. 1,324. A village in Chenango Co. N. Y., townships in Greene and Beaver and Franklin Cos. Pa. and 12 townships in Ohio.

* * In Maine and Ohio the above name is spelt *Green*.

Greenfield, p.t. Hillsborough Co. N. H. 62 m. fr. Boston. Pop. 946.

Green Bay, an arm or bay of Lake Michigan, on the N. W. side, about 90 m. in length. At its junction with the lake is a group of islands. The bay is navigable for vessels of 200 tons.

Greenburg, p.t. Westchester Co. N. Y. Pop. 2,195.

Greenbush, p.v. Windsor Co. Vt.

Greenbush, p.t. Rensselaer Co. N. Y. on the Hudson opposite Albany. Pop. 3,216.

Green Castle, p.v. Franklin Co. Pa. Also a village in Fairfield Co. Ohio.

Greenfield, p.t. Hillsborough Co. N. H. Pop. 946. Also a p.t. Franklin Co. Mass. on the Connecticut, 90 m. above Northampton. Pop. 1,540. Also a p.t. Saratoga Co. N. Y. Pop. 3,151. Also towns and villages in Bedford and Erie Cos. Pa., Nelson Co. Va., Fairfield, Gallia and Highland Cos. Ohio.

Greenfield Hill, a village in Fairfield Co. Conn. 6 m. W. Bridgeport.

Green Hill, p.v. Campbell Co. Va.

Greenland, a country in the N. E. part of America, extending probably to the pole. It was discovered in the tenth century, by the Norwegians, who planted a colony on the eastern coast; and the intercourse between this colony and Denmark was continued till the beginning of the 15th century: in that century, by the gradual increase of the arctic ice, the colony became completely imprisoned by the frozen ocean; while on the W. a range of mountains and plains, covered with perpetual ice, precluded all access. This settlement contained several churches and monasteries, and is said to have extended about 200 miles in the S. E. extremity. In more recent times the western coast washed by the waters of Davis' Straits and Baffin's Bay, was chiefly explored by Davis and other English navigators; but there was no attempt to settle a colony. In 1721, a Norwegian clergyman, named Egede, proceeded to this dreary country, where he continued till 1735, preaching to the natives; and his benevolent example has been since followed by several missionaries. The country is said to be inhabited as far as 76° N. lat. but the Danish and Moravian settlements are chiefly in the S. W. extremity.

This country, in reality, is nothing more than a mass of rocks intermingled with immense blocks of ice, thus forming at once the image of chaos and of winter. *Icy Peak*, an enormous mass of ice, rises near the mouth of a river, and diffuses such a brilliancy through the air, that it is distinctly perceived at the distance of more than ten leagues. Icicles, and an immense vault, give this edifice of crystal a most magic appearance. An uninterrupted chain of mountains traverses the part of Greenland with which we are acquainted. There are innumerable gulfs, but none of them advance towards the eastern coast. The three points called *Stag's Horns*, are described at sea at the distance of five-and-twenty leagues. The rocks are rent into fissures, which, in general, are perpendicular, and are rarely more than half a yard in breadth, and contain a great quantity of spar, quartz, talc, and garnets. The rocks are commonly composed of granite, clay slate, and potstone, arranged in vertical beds. The *Greenland Museum* at Copenhagen has received from this country a very rich mineral of copper ore, schistus of the nature of mica, a coarse marble, and serpentine, together with asbestos, amianthus, crystals, and black schorl. Greenland likewise furnishes us with a new and curious mineral, the *fluat of alumina*. A vast mine of sea-coal has been discovered in the island of Disco. Three hot springs are the only volcanic indications that have hitherto been observed. During the short season of summer, the air, which is very pure on the mainland, is obscured in the islands by fogs. The flitting glimmer of the aurora borealis, in some degree softens the gloomy horror of the polar night. What has been termed the smoke of ice, is a vapour which rises from the crevices of marine ice. The rare occurrence of rain - the small quantity of

snow, and the intense degree of cold produced by the east-north-east wind, lead us to suspect that the most eastern parts of Greenland form a great archipelago, incumbered with perpetual ice, which for many centuries, has been piled together by the winds and currents.

There is some land that admits of cultivation; and probably barley might be made to grow in the southern part of the country. The mountains are covered with moss to the north, but the parts that have a southern exposure produce very good herbs, gooseberries, and other berries, in abundance, and a few little willows and birch. Not far from Julianshaat, is a valley covered with birch; but the tallest of the trees are only eighteen feet high. Near the Danish colonies cabbages and turnips are cultivated.

The most remarkable animal of this region is the White Bear, the largest of his tribe. These animals are sometimes 12 feet in length and are distinguished for their tremendous ferocity. Some-

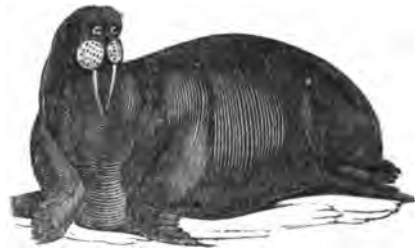


times they are seen on floating ice out at sea, and are often in this manner conveyed to Iceland. At sea they prey upon fish, seals, and the carcasses of whales. On land they devour deer and other animals, yet they often feed upon berries. In winter they dig themselves dens under the snow or ice and sleep till the sun appears in spring. Among the animal kingdom we also meet with large hares, which are excellent eating, and afford a good fur; rein-deer of the American variety, great numbers of foxes, and large dogs, that howl instead of barking, and are employed by the Greenlanders in drawing their sledges. An immense number of aquatic birds live near the rivers, which abound with salmon.

Turbots and small herrings swarm in every direction in the sea. The natives have been supplied with nets, and now begin to experience their utility. In north or west Greenland, the Danes and natives go in companies to the whale-fishing; but this tumultuous, and, to the natives, far from lucrative occupation, spreads vice and misery through this district. The natives of the south confine themselves to hunting the seal. The flesh of this animal is their principal food; its skin furnishes them with dress, and at the same time they construct their boats of it; thread is made of its tendons, and its bladder is converted into bottles; its fat is sometimes used as a substitute for butter, and at other times for tallow; and even the blood itself is considered by the Greenlanders as excellent for making broth; in fact, he cannot possibly comprehend how any one can live without the sea-dog, which, to him, is like the bread-fruit tree to the Otaheitan, or wheat to the inhabitants of Europe.

The Walrus, or Morse, called also the Sea Cow, is very common in these parts. It is much larger than the seal and is generally found in company with that animal. Like the elephant the Walrus

has two large ivory tusks in the upper jaw which weigh from 10 to 30 pounds each. They are hunt-



ed for their fat, and are sometimes encountered in herds of an hundred. When wounded they become exceedingly furious, and bite the lances of the hunters in pieces with their teeth. When in great numbers they will sometimes attack boats and attempt to overturn them.

The Greenland Company, established at Copenhagen, estimate its annual revenue at 104,000 rix-dollars, (20,000 to 25,000 pounds Sterling;) and the exportations alone have amounted to 50, or 100,000 rix-dollars, without including the produce of the whale fishery. The expenses of the company are estimated at 16,000 pounds Sterling.

The natives are of a very low stature, have long black hair, small eyes, a flat face, and a yellowish brown skin, evidently indicating them to be a branch of the Esquimaux or Samoiedes of America. This connexion is particularly proved by their language, which is also remarkable for the copiousness of its grammatical forms.

The Greenlanders have not preserved any positive trace of a communication with the Scandinavian colony, whose establishments they invaded and destroyed. The sun, they consider to be a deified female, and the moon, a man, conformably with the belief of the Goths, which differed from that of the other Scandinavians; but as we find a God called *Lumus*, or *Mes*, among even the classical nations themselves, this analogy either proves too much or nothing. As to ourselves, we have, on the contrary, recognized in the Greenlanders, a crowd of characteristic circumstances, which demonstrate his connexion with the Esquimaux, even with those that live at the remotest distances from them. The fishing implements employed by the inhabitants of Russian America, among others, are made exactly like those of the Greenlanders. Both of these people, too, make use of the bladder of the sea-dog, distended with wind, and attached to the javelin with which they strike the whale, in order that it may thus serve to prevent the animal, when once he is wounded, from remaining any length of time plunged under water. A similar invention observed both at the eastern and western extremity of North America, must lead us unavoidably to infer that an habitual communication is kept up between those distant tribes. The little boats used by the inhabitants of Oonalaska, in Prince William's inlet, (the Tchougatchian Gulf of the Russians,) by the Esquimaux of Labrador and the Greenlanders, are all precisely of the same construction, and resemble a box formed of slight branches and covered on every side with the skin of the sea-dog. They are twelve feet long, but only a foot and a half wide. In the middle of the upper surface there is a hole surrounded by a wooden hoop, with a skin attached to it, which admits of being drawn together like a purse, by means of a thong. It is in

this hole that the rower places himself. Supplied with a single oar, which is very thin, three or four feet long, and becoming broader at the two sides, the navigator, or to speak more correctly, the man-fish, paddling rapidly to the right and left, advances in a straight line across the foaming waves in the midst of the tempest itself, without incurring more risk than the whales and phocæ of whom he is become the companion and rival. This invention, which was admired by Captain Cook, and is adopted in part by the Norwegian and Danish pilots, could not possibly have made its appearance by mere chance under exactly the same form, among all the tribes of the northern extremities of America. These tribes consequently, must have the same common descent, and must long have communicated together.

The present character of the Greenlanders is an indefinable mixture of good and bad qualities; while their attachments to their national customs, opposes the influence of foreign civilization. The Greenlanders bitterly accuse the Danes and other navigators of having brought among them the double scourge of small-pox and spirituous liquors. The present well regulated Danish administration follows a plan of colonization calculated for establishing order and happiness; but the ancient defects and modern vices of the Greenlanders present great obstacles to the system. Almost entirely destitute of every idea of religion and of law, our religious worship appears in their eyes, nothing but a useless ceremony, while they look upon our criminal punishments as an unjust abuse of power. The malefactor appears to them to be sufficiently punished, when in a public assembly, he is loaded with reproaches. The missionaries confess that the conversion of the Greenlanders advances slowly, and exerts but little influence over their moral ideas. For some years back however, the preaching of natives educated as missionaries, has been productive of a happy change. The Moravians have also succeeded in a remarkable manner in engaging the affections, and reforming the conduct of this simple people, who are gifted with considerable quickness of perception. The commercial administration, by introducing numerical calculation, and even paper money, have given them new notions with regard to property. In the southern part of the country, they have been taught to make barrels and construct boats. The name of their ancient divinity, *Torngarsook*, to whom they never offered any worship, is already forgotten as well as the malevolent goddess without a name, who was supposed to inhabit a palace at the bottom of the sea, guarded by terrific sea-dogs. Even a kind of philosophy has introduced itself among them, and various new opinions exist concerning a future state and the transmigration of souls. The freethinkers of Greenland will not admit the prevalent belief that there is a paradise, where the soul in a state of happy indolence, is nourished with the heads of sea-dogs. The priests and sorcerers, called *Angkok*, and the malevolent enchanters denominated *Ilisets*, are daily losing their influence. Perhaps the period may not be far distant, when the sublime devotion of the virtuous Egede will meet with its reward, and a Christian and civilized people will at length inhabit this memorable colony, the most northern that the Europeans have ever established. A mild and pure glory will then recompense Denmark for the pecuniary sacrifices which this struggle with the elements has cost her, a struggle into which she has been drawn by a

pious zeal, and the influence of historical recollections.

Greenland, p.t. Rockingham Co. N. H. 5 m. from Portsmouth. Pop. 681.

Greenlaw, a town of Scotland, capital of Berwickshire, though a small place. Here are the remains of two religious houses. It is seated on the Blackadder, 8 m. S. W. of Dunse, and 36 S. E. of Edinburgh.

Green Mountains, a branch of the Apalachian chain in Vermont, extending through the state from N. to S. In the southern part they constitute a single range, but toward the centre of the state they divide into two branches and pass off separately into Canada. The eastern slope of the mountains is watered by the tributaries of the Connecticut, and the western slope by the streams falling into Lake Champlain. The highest point is *Killington Peak*, near Rutland, 3,924 feet above the sea. *Camel's Rump*, between Montpelier and Burlington, and *Mansfield Mountain* in the same neighbourhood, are each above 3,500 feet high. Throughout the state these mountains are from 10 to 15 miles in breadth. They are every where intersected with valleys, abounding in springs and streams, and exhibiting that perpetual verdure which has conferred upon them their name. Their sides are completely covered with woods, and their rocky summits are clad in a coat of green moss. The trees appear old, but small; they are all of the evergreen sort, pine, spruce, hemlock and fir, intermixed with shrubs and bushes. Vegetation decreases on approaching the top of the mountains; the trees diminish in size, and frequently terminate in a shrubbery of spruce and hemlock, two or three feet high, with branches so interwoven as to prevent all passage through them. Trees of this height with shrubs and vines producing berries, and a species of weed called winter grass, mixed with the moss of rocks, are all the vegetation which the mountains produce. The sides of the mountains are generally rugged and irregular; some of them have large apertures and caves. The thick, green moss which coats their tops, is so compact and firm, and lies in such extensive beds, as to reach from rock to rock, and they will sometimes bear the weight of a man without being broken through. These immense spongy masses receive the moisture supplied by the clouds and rain, and while a part of it runs down the sides of the mountain, much of it is absorbed, and penetrates the whole mass. In this manner, several of these mountains are continually wet on their tops, and have large marshy spots, which are the constant resort of water fowl during the warm season. The roads across them are frequently wet and miry, when the valleys below are dry.

The mountains exhibit but few rocky or sterile tracts, and afford generally excellent pasturage for sheep and cattle.

Greenock, the chief sea-port of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, at the mouth of the Clyde, with a small fort for the defence of the harbour. Here are several dry docks, and the building and rigging of ships is much followed. It has a great trade; and the fisheries, particularly for herrings, and the Newfoundland fishery, are carried on to a great extent. In 1801 the number of inhabitants was 17,458, and in 1821, 22,088. It is 24 miles W. by N. of Glasgow, of which it is the port. Long. 4. 47. W., lat. 55. 56. N.

Green River, a stream of Kentucky falling into the Ohio, about 250 m. in length.

Greensborough, p.t. Orleans Co. Vt. 30 m. N. E. Montpelier. Pop. 754. Also towns in Carolina Co. Maryland, Mecklenburg Co. Va., Guilford Co. N. C., Green Co. Ala., and Greene Co. Geo.

Greensburgh, p.t. Westchester Co. N. Y. Pop. 2,195. Also towns in Westmoreland and Green Cos. Pa., Greene Co. Ken. and Decatur Co. Ind.

Greensted, a village in Essex, Eng. 1 m. W. of Ongar, remarkable for its little church, (built prior to the Conquest) the walls of which are formed of the trunks of trees.

Greenville, a frontier county of the E. District of Virginia, bounded on the N. by the great Notoway river, and S. by North Carolina; superficies about 300 square miles. Pop. 7,117. Hicksford is the chief town.

Greenup, a frontier county, the extreme N. E. point of Kentucky, with a superficies of about 800 square miles. Pop. 5,853. Greenupsburg is the chief town.

Greenville, a district at the N. W. extremity of South Carolina; superficies about 600 square miles. Pop. 16,476. The chief town of the same name in the centre of the county is 95 m. W. N. W. of Columbia.

Greenville, p.t. Greene Co. N. Y. Pop. 2,565. Also towns and villages in Providence Co. R. I., Luzerne and Somerset Cos. Pa., Sussex Co. N. J., Augusta Co. Va., Pitt Co. N. C., Greenville and Darlington Districts, S. C., Greene Co. Tenn., Muhlenberg Co. Ken., Darke Co. Ohio, Floyd Co. Ind., Bond Co. Illinois, Jefferson Co. Mississippi and Butler Co. Alabama.

Greenwich, formerly a district town, but now an appendage to the British metropolis. It is seated in the county of Kent, on the S. bank of the Thames, 5 m. below London Bridge. It is celebrated for its hospital for wounded and decayed seamen of the national marine, which is one of the finest architectural edifices in the world. The buildings consists of four distinct piles, two along the bank of the river, with a noble terrace in front 860 feet in length; between these two piles is a lawn 270 feet wide; the two other piles are built behind, projecting into the square or lawn, so as to form a quadrangle with an opening in the centre, which is terminated by an elegant building more recently erected for a naval school; behind this on the summit of a hill, is the royal observatory, from whence the English mariners reckon their longitude: a beautiful colonnade adjoins the buildings in the interior of the quadrangle, and immediately contiguous is a spacious park most beautifully undulated and planted with trees, affording the most delightful promenades and interesting prospects, whilst the liberality and economy of the establishment is in every way worthy of the celebrity it has acquired, and the interest inspired by the beauty and magnificence of the edifice and its surrounding objects. Here was once a royal palace, in which Edward VI. died, and queen Mary and queen Elizabeth were born: it has been long pulled down, and on part of its site now stands the house belonging to the ranger of the park. Here is a college, for the maintenance of 20 decayed housekeepers; and another called Queen Elizabeth college. In 1799, the chapel of the hospital, the dining-hall, and eight wards were destroyed by fire; but the whole were soon rebuilt. The town is irregularly built, and with the exception of the church, which is a noble structure, and the hospital, has nothing to recommend it to particular notice. Since 1820, one or two new churches have been built, and the town

generally has undergone some improvement. Pop. in 1801, 14,339, and in 1821, 20,712. See *Blackheath*, and *Deptford*. The observatory is in the lat. of 50. 29. N.

Greenwich, p.t. Hampshire Co. Mass. Pop. 813. Also a town in Fairfield Co. Conn. Pop. 3,806. Also 2 towns in Kent Co. R. I. called East and West Greenwich. Pop. of the former 1,591; of the latter 1,817. Also a town in Washington Co. N. Y. Pop. 3,850, and towns in Gloucester and Cumberland Cos. N. J., Berks Co. Pa. and Charleston District S. C.

Greenwood, a township of Oxford Co. Ma. Pop. 694. Also a town in Columbia Co. Pa.

Greensburg, p.v. Beaver Co. Pa.

Gregstown, a village of Somerset Co. N. J.

Greiffen, a town of Switzerland, on a small lake of its name, 9 m. E. S. E. of Zurich.

Greiffenberg, a town of Brandenburg, in the Ucker Mark, on the river Sernitz, 13 m. S. S. E. of Prenzlau, and 23 N. N. E. of Berlin.

Greiffenberg, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Jauer, with a fortress on a mountain. It is celebrated for its linen manufactures, and seated on the Queiss, 28 m. W. S. W. of Lignitz.

Greiffenhagen, a town of Further Pomerania, on the river Oder, 12 m. S. of Stettin.

Greifswalde. See *Gripshwald*.

Grein, a town of Austria, on the Danube, 28 m. E. of Linz.

Greit. See *Graitz*.

Grenada, an island in the West Indies, the last of the Windward Caribbees, and 30 leagues N. W. of Tobago. It is 20 m. long, and 13 broad, finely wooded, and the soil suited to produce sugar, tobacco, and indigo. It was taken from the French in 1763, confirmed to the English in 1763, taken by the French in 1779, and restored to the English in 1783. In 1795, the French landed some troops, and caused an insurrection in this island, which was not finally quelled till June 1796. St. George is the capital.

Grenadillas, or *Grenadines*, a cluster of islands in the West Indies, dependent on Grenada, and situate between that island and St. Vincent. They are upwards of 20 in number, most of them fertile, and capable of producing cotton, coffee, indigo, and sugar. The most considerable is Carriacou.

Grenade, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, seated at the junction of the Save with the Garonne, 17 m. N. W. of Toulouse. Pop. 3,925.

Grenoble, a city of France, capital of the department of Isere, and a bishop's see, with a fortified castle. The leather and gloves that are made here are highly esteemed. It is seated on the Isere, over which are two bridges to pass into the part called Perriers, a large street on the side of the river. It is the head quarters of the 7th military division, and seat of the Cour Royale for the department of the Upper Alps, Drome, and Isere; 300 m. S. S. E. of Paris, 60 from Lyons, and 100 due W. of Turin. Pop. in 1822, 23,602.

Gretna-Green, a village of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, near the mouth of the Esk, and on the borders of Cumberland. It has long been famous for the clandestine marriages of fugitive lovers from England, which are usually performed by two illiterate and drunken mechanics in the village, who have no form in the operation, excepting the entry of the name of the parties in a school-boy's copy-book. All their inquiries turn

upon the length of the applicant's purse, that they may know how to regulate their demand; as they are not usually nice as to fees, any sum from half-a-crown to 100 guineas will be accepted, provided in all cases it is as much as they can get. It is 10 m. N. of Carlisle.

Greussen, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, on the river Helbe, 15 m. N. of Erfurt.

Greystonville, p.v. Huntingdon Co. Pa.

Griffinsburg, p.v. Culpeper Co. Va.

Grimaud, a town of France, in the department of Var, 12 m. S.W. of Frejus.

Grimbergen, or *Grumberghen*, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, with an abbey and a castle, 6 m. N. of Brussels.

Grimma, or *Grumma*, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with a trade in wool, linen, thread, and flannel, seated on the Mulda, 14 S. E. of Leipzig.

Grimmen, a town of Hither Pomerania, 16 m. S. of Stralsund.

Grimby, a borough in Lincolnshire, Eng. It has a large church, like a cathedral, and a good trade in coal and salt. The harbour, at the mouth of the Humber, has been improved. It is 35 m. N. E. of Lincoln, and 168 N. of London. It returns two members to parliament. Pop. in 1821, 3,064.

Grimsey, a town of Lincoln Co. Upper Canada.

Grindenswald, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, seated among mountains, at the foot of a celebrated glacier, 5 m. S. E. of Thun.

Grindon, a village of Eng. in that part of Durham called Northamshire, 6 m. S. W. of Berwick. To the S. of it, at a place called Grindon Rigg, are 4 upright stone pillars, funeral monuments of the chieftains slain in a famous victory gained here over the Scots, in 1558, by the earl of Northumberland and his brother.

Grinstead, East, a borough in Sussex, Eng. Here is Sackville college, a large stone building, founded by the duke of Dorset, in 1616, for 24 aged persons of both sexes. It is seated on a hill, 20 m. N. of Lewes, and 29 S. of London. It returns two members to parliament.

Grinton, a mountainous and mineral parish in the north riding of Yorkshire, Eng. comprising the four townships of Grinton, Melbecks, Muker, and Reith, seated near the head waters of the Swale river. Pop. of the parish in 1820, 5,300. Grinton is 8 and Muker about 20 m. W. of Richmond.

Gripenswald, or *Grifwald*, a town of Hither Pomerania, with a good harbour, and a university. It is seated on the river Rik, which is navigable to the Baltic, 14 m. W. of Walgost, and 22 S. E. of Stralsund.

Grisons, a new canton of Switzerland, bounded on the S. by Milan and Venice, E. and N. by Tyrol, and W. by the cantons of Glaris, Uri, and Tessin. It formerly included the Valteline, and the counties of Chiavenna, and Bormio, now included in the Austrian dominions. The country was formerly divided into three leagues, namely, the Grey League, the League of God's House, and the League of the Ten Jurisdictions: each of them had a distinct internal government, and they were connected as one republic by an annual diet, held alternately at the towns of Coire, Hantz, and Davos. But in 1803, the constitution was changed by the French, and the country made an additional canton of Switzerland. The inhabitants, amounting to about 73,000 are partly Calvinists

and partly Catholics; but the former are most numerous. The principal subsistence of the peasantry is by breeding oxen, most of which are sent to Milan. The capital is Coire. The Rhine and the Inn both have their source in the Grisons.

Grodno, the principal town, though not the capital, of Lithuania. It has the appearance of a decayed town, containing a mixture of wretched hovels, falling houses, and ruined palaces, with magnificent gateways, remains of its ancient splendour. A few habitations in good repair, make the contrast more striking. Here is a college and physic garden. In the new palace, built by Augustus III. the diets were sometimes held; particularly the last in 1793, which was compelled, at the point of the bayonet, to consent to the second partition of Poland; and here, in 1795, Stanislaus III. formally resigned his crown. Grodno is now subject to Russia. It is seated partly in a plain, on the river Niemen, and partly on a mountain, 140 m. N. E. of Warsaw. Long. 24. 25. E., lat. 53. 28. N. Pop. about 5,000.

Griswold, a township of New London Co. Conn. on the Thames, 8 m. below Norwich. Pop. 2,212.

Grohnede, a town of Hanover, near which is a monument of stone, erected in memory of a battle fought here in 1421. It is seated on the Weser, 9 m. S. of Hameln.

Groll, a small town of Holland, in Gelderland. A duty is collected here on all merchandise passing through it for Germany. It is seated on the Slink, 20 m. E. by S. of Zutphen.

Grondines, a seignior of Hampshire Co. U. C. on the St. Lawrence, 45 m. above Quebec.

Groningen, the most N. E. province of Holland, bounded on the E. by East Friesland, W. by Friesland, N. by the German Ocean, and S. by Drenthe. It is divided into 2 parts, called Groningen and Omelands. The excellency of this country consists in pastures which feed a great number of large horses.

Groningen, a city of Holland, capital of the province of the same name, with a citadel and university. It is seated on the rivers Hunse and Aa, and has a communication, by a canal, with a bay of the German Ocean, at the distance of 10 m. by which large quantities of butter are exported. The inhabitants are computed at 20,000. It is 96 m. N. E. of Amsterdam. Long. 6. 35. E., lat. 53. 12. N.

Grossa, an island in the gulf of Venice, near the coast of Dalmatia, 25 m. long and 2 broad. Long. 15. 7. E., lat. 44. 18. N.

Grossenhayn, or *Hayn*, a town of Upper Saxony, in Meissen, with manufactures of cotton and woollen cloths, seated on the Roder, 8 m. N. of Meissen.

Grossetto, a town of Tuscany, in the Siennese, with a castle, situate near the sea; 30 m. S. W. of Sienne.

Grotkau, a town of Silesia, in the district of Neisse. The forests round this town are the joint property of all the inhabitants. It is 16 m. N. N. E. of Neisse, and 30 S. of Breslau.

Groton, t. Grafton Co. N. H. 45 m. from Concord. Pop. 689. Also a p.t. Caledonia Co. Vt. 18 m. E. Montpelier. Pop. 836. Also a p.t. Middlesex Co. Mass. 35 N. W. Boston. Pop. 1,925. Also a p.t. New London Co. Conn. Pop. 4,750. Also a p.t. Tompkins Co. N. Y. Pop. 3,597, and a township in Huron Co. Ohio.

Grove Hill, p.v. Warren Co. N. C.

Groveland, n.t. Livingston Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,703

Groyne. See *Corunna*.

Grubenhagen, a town and castle of Hanover. The castle is now in ruins. It is 7 m. S. by W. of Eimbeck.

Grubenhagen, a principality of Hanover, at the S. extremity of the circle of Lower Saxony, comprising a portion of the Hartz mountains. The principal towns are Osterode, Grund, Clausthal, Cellerfeld, &c.

Grunberg, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Hesse, where the kings of the Merovingian race and Charlemagne held their court. It is 10 m. E. of Giesen.

Grunberg, or *Grumberg*, a populous town of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau, surrounded with vineyards. Here is a manufacture of cloth, and a great trade in vinegar and dried fruits. It is 30 m. N. W. of Glogau.

Grunde, a town of Hanover, in the mountains of Hartz, 4 m. W. of Clausthal.

Grunhaysn, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with a trade in copper and lead, 16 m. S. by W. of Chemnitz.

Gruningen, a town in the canton of Zurich, Switzerland, with a castle on an elevated rock, 10 m. S. E. of Zurich.

Grunstadt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, county of Leiningen, 22 m. N. N. W. of Spire, and 25 S. of Mentz.

Gruyeres, a town and bailiwick of Switzerland, in the canton of Friburg, with a castle on a hill. It has a great trade in cheese, and is 15 m. S. W. of Friburg.

Grufe, a river of Scotland, which rises in the S. W. angle of Renfrewshire, runs over several precipices into the lower country, falling into the Black Cart, near the town of Paisley.

Guadalazara, an interior province of Spain, forming the N. W. part of the kingdom of New Castile. Superfices 163 square leagues, with a pop in 1810, of 121,115. The chief town of the same name is seated on the banks of the river Henares, 30 m. N. E. of Madrid. It has a woolen manufacture. Pop. about 12,000.

Guadalazara, one of the 15 intendencies or divisions of Mexico, bounded on the W. by the Pacific Ocean. Superfices 73,628 sq. m. with a pop. in 1803 of 630,500. It is intersected by the Santiago river, or Rio Grande. The chief town of the same name is seated on the W. bank of the Santiago, in the lat. of 21. 19. N., 70 m. N. of Chapala, and 275 N. W. of the city of Mexico. Pop. about 20,000.

Guadaloupe, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, with a celebrated convent; seated on a rivulet of the same name, 34 m. E. by N. of Truxillo.

Guadaloupe, one of the Leeward Carribean islands, in the West Indies, between Antigua and Dominica. It is divided into two parts by a strait, called the Salt River. At this place the land on each side is not above 4 m. broad, and by this strait the sea on the N. W. communicates with that on the S. E. The S. W. part is 60 m. long and 24 broad; and the N. E. part is much the same. The soil is exceedingly good, and well watered near the sea, by rivulets which fall from the mountains, and produces large quantities of sugar, cotton, and coffee. On this island is a volcano, called the mountain of Sulphur; and on its E. side are two mouths, which open into a pit of sulphur: the blacks who sell brimstone fetch it from this pit. The French settled on this island in 1635. It was taken by the English in 1759, but restored in 1763; again taken by the English

in 1794, but evacuated the next year. The English again took it in 1810; and, in order to allure the Swedes into the late coalition against France, gave them this island. It was, however, by the consent of Sweden, restored to France in 1814. Basseterre, at the S. W. extremity of the island, is the capital. Lat. 16. N., 61. 48. W. long.

Guadalquivir, a river of Spain which rises in the S. part of New Castile, flows through the kingdoms of Jaen, Cordova, and Seville, and enters the bay of Cadiz at San Lucar, after a course of about 300 m.

Guaderrama, a town of Spain, in Old Castile. It has a great trade in cheese, and is seated on the Guadarrama, 25 m. N. W. of Madrid.

Guadiana, a river which rises in New Castile, in Spain, crosses Estremadura into Portugal, and, separating Algarve from Andalusia, enters the bay of Cadiz at Ayamonte.

Guadix, a town of Spain, in Granada, and a bishop's see. It contains three parishes and six convents, and is situated in a rich country, on a river of the same name, 36 m. E. N. E. of Granada.

Guam, the chief of the Ladrone Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, 100 m. in circumference. The Spaniards have a garrison here; but the inhabitants are almost all natives of the country, and reputed to be skilful in building boats. It abounds with excellent fruit, and has several good harbours. Umata is the capital. Long. 143. 15. E., lat. 13. 10. N.

Guamanga, a city of Peru, capital of an interior province of the same name. It is famous for its mines of silver. It is 180 m. E. S. E. of Lima. Long. 74. 5. W., lat. 13. 20. S. The province in 1795 contained 111,559 inhabitants, of whom 75,284 were native Indians, and 29,620 Mestizoes.

Guanahani, or *Cat Island*, one of the Bahama Islands, the first land of America, discovered by Columbus in 1491, and named by him St. Salvador. See *Bahamas*.

Guanore, an interior town of Colombia, seated on a branch of the Apure River, 195 m. S. W. of Caracas, and 130 E. of Merida. Pop. estimated at 12,000.

Guanaxuato, a small interior province of Mexico, containing only 6,878 sq. m. but a pop. of 517, 300; it is the most densely populated part of the country, and is considered the most productive mineral district in Mexico. The chief city, of the same name, is seated on the eastern declivity of the Cordilleras, upwards of 6,800 feet above the level of the sea, in the lat. of 21. N., and 101. 55. of W. long., giving a mean distance from the city of Mexico of 190 geographical, or 214 British statute m. Pop. about 40,000, exclusive of about 30,000 more, employed in, or dependant on, the mines in its immediate vicinity.

Guancavelica, an interior province of Peru, E. of the maritime range of the Andes, extending about 190 m. from N. to S. between the lat. of 12. 20. and 14. 30. S., and is about 50 m. in mean breadth; it is thinly populated but has mines of quicksilver. The chief city, of the same name, is seated in an elevated glen of the Andes, in the lat. of 13. 5. S., and 74. 35. of W. long., 170 m. S. E. of Lima.

Guamuco, a town of Peru, capital of a fruitful district of the same name. It is 172 m. N. N. E. of Lima.

Guarco. See *Gagneto*.

Guarda, a town of Portugal, in Beira, and a bishop's see. It is strong by nature and art, and

has a stately cathedral, 138 m. N. E. of Lisbon. *Guardafui*. See *Gardefan*.

Guastalla, a fortified town of Italy, capital of a small duchy, included in that of Parma, with an ancient decayed castle. It is seated near the river Po, 19 m. N. E. of Parma.

Guatemala. See *Panuco*.

Guatemala, a province of South America, having about 400 m. of sea-coast on the shore of the Pacific Ocean, between the lat. of 14. and 17. N., being from 30 to 50 in breadth; it forms part of the chain of territory which connects the two great divisions of the western hemisphere, and was formerly with several other provinces included in the government of Mexico; but, since the subversion of Spanish authority in the western world, it has been formed into an independent republic, by the name of *Central America*. This republic is bounded N. by Chiapa and Yucatan in Mexico, and the bay of Honduras; E. by the Gulf of Nicaragua and Colombia, and S. and W. by the Pacific Ocean. It contains about 150,000 sq. m. It is divided into 5 states. Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica: these are subdivided into 45 districts.

The name of *Guatemala*, or more correctly *Quauhitemallan*, that is to say, the place full of trees, originally belonged to a single district. The Spaniards applied it to a Captain-Generalship, which bore the title of kingdom, and to one single province, comprehended within this kingdom.

The province of Guatemala, properly so called, extends from the confines of Guaxaca to those of Nicaragua, along the Pacific Ocean. The climate in general is hot and moist. The plains are fertile, both in American and European fruit of a delightful flavour. The maize produces 300 for one, as well as the cocoa. Indigo of a superior quality is produced there, and the annatto is cultivated. The forests with which the mountains are covered give shelter and food to animals that are still imperfectly known; and many nondescript shrubs are met with, from which they distil valuable balsams. Many ports on the South Sea afford this province great facility for carrying on an advantageous commerce with Peru, Terra Firma, and New Spain. The coasts abound with fish, but fishing is not followed with any considerable activity. They likewise neglect their silver mines, which are said to be rich; but they collect the sulphur that floats on the surface of several lakes. The whole province is filled with volcanoes, and exceedingly subject to earthquakes.

Guatemala is the capital, and is the see of an archbishop, and the seat of a University. The ancient city was destroyed on the 7th June, 1777, by one of the most tremendous earthquakes of which we have any record. From the 3d of June the agitated sea had risen from its bed; the two volcanoes adjacent to the town appeared to boil; one of them shot out torrents of water, the other, waves of blazing lava. On every side the earth was seen to gape in deep fissures. At length, after five days of unutterable anguish, the abyss opened, and the town, with all its riches, and 8,000 families, was instantly swallowed up, while torrents of mud and sulphur, rushing over the ruins, obliterated forever all vestiges of its former existence. The spot is now indicated by a frightful desert. The new city is built at the distance of four leagues from the site of the old town. We must not omit noticing *Amatitan*, or the town of letters, so called in consequence of the talent which the Indians, its inhabitants, displayed for carving hieroglyphics

on the bark of trees. The district of *Socoenuco*, of which the chief place is *Guaguellan*, produces the best cocoa of all America; but very little of it is met with in commerce. In the district of *Quasaltenango*, very fine alum and sulphur are found. *Solola* produces the best figs in the kingdom, and a good deal of cotton is spun there. Two volcanoes are met with in the vicinity, the one called *Atitan*, and the other *Solola*. The district of *Suckitepec*, fertile in annatto, is subject to excessive rains.

In the forests very large trees are met with, from which a fragrant odour is diffused, and odorous resin distils. Different varieties of gum, balsam, incense, and dragon's blood are also collected. Canes of a hundred feet long are found, and of such a thickness, that from one knot to another twenty-five pounds of water are contained. The bees of this region make a very liquid honey, which, after becoming acid, is made use of, they say, instead of orange juice. The forests are infested with wild animals, amongst which Alcedo distinguishes the *Tapir* or *Danta*. When enraged, the animal shows his teeth like the wild boar, and, it is asserted, cuts through the strongest tree. Its skin is six fingers thick, and when dried, resists every kind of weapon. Very large bears are also met with.

The province of *Honduras* is very little known. It extends from that of Vera Paz to that of Nicaragua. The first Spanish navigators perceiving a great number of pompions floating down the banks of the river, called it the Coast of *Hibueras*, that is to say, the Coast of Pompions. The most western part of this province contains the little Spanish towns of *Comayagua* and of *Truzillo*. The latter of these has been built near a lake, where floating islands, covered with large trees, move from place to place at the discretion of the wind. Near the river *Sibun*, caverns have been discovered, or rather immense subterranean galleries, which run under several mountains, and appear to have been hollowed out by ancient currents. The interior of the country is inhabited by a savage and ferocious nation, the *Mosquito-Sambos*. The coasts, especially near Cape *Gracias a Dios*, are occupied by another tribe of Indians, whom the English navigators denominate the *Coast Mosquitoes*.



This appellation originates in the insupportable cloud of mosquitoes, or stinging flies, that here torment the wretched inhabitants, and compel them to pass one part of the year in boats on the river. The Mosquito Indians of the coast, a tribe governed by aristocratic chiefs, do not reckon more than fifteen hundred warriors. We are unacquainted with their notions of religion; but, according to the older voyagers, they divided the year into eighteen months and twenty days; and

they termed the months *Iolalar*, that is to say, a moveable thing,—a very remarkable denomination, because it evidently approaches the word *Iol*, by which the ancient Scandinavians designated the feast that terminated the year,—a term apparently analogous with *wheel* or *cycle*. Similar divisions of the year into eighteen months prevailed among the Aztecs of Mexico. Each month consisted of twenty days, and five complementary days were added at the end of the year, which was denominated *Cempohualihuitl*, from *cempohualli*, twenty, and *ihuitl*, festival. The cazique of these Mosquitoes, who inhabit the coast between Black River and Cape Gracias a Dios, lately sold or transferred that territory to a person of the name of Gregor MacGregor, who had attained some notoriety in the late Colombian struggle for liberty.

According to the respectable testimony of Gomara, and almost all the accounts and maps that have been published, the great lake of Nicaragua, is covered with beautiful and populous islands, amongst which only one contains a volcano, named *Omo* that always continues burning; it has no outlet towards the South Sea; all its waters descending by the river St. John, in the direction of the North or Atlantic Sea. This river, the scene of Nelson's earliest exploits, forms about thirty fells before it reaches the marshy shores of the sea, where a pestilential air, and Indians distinguished alike for their perfidy of character, and the ferocity of their disposition, fill the most intrepid navigators with alarm. The lake, then, is situated on a plateau, but at what elevation? "The coast of Nicoya," says Dampier, "is low, and covered with shrubs. To reach San Leon de Nicaragua one must walk twenty miles across a flat country, covered with mangroves, pasture land, and plantations of the sugar cane." These remarks of a judicious observer appear to indicate that there is no considerable chain of mountains between the Lake of Nicaragua and the Pacific Ocean. The physical geography of this country is unquestionably possessed of great interest, and yet it is totally neglected.

Among the numerous volcanoes of this country, that of *Masaya*, three leagues (Castilian) from Granada, and ten from Leon, appears to be the most considerable. Its crater, which is half a league in circumference, and 250 fathoms in depth, ejects neither cinders nor smoke. The matter, which is perpetually boiling within it, diffuses so intense a light through the air that it is visible at the distance of 20 leagues. So much, in fact, does it resemble gold in a state of fusion, that the first Spaniards actually supposed it to be this metal, the object of their anxious search; and stimulated by their avaricious temerity, vainly attempted to seize, with iron hooks, some of this very singular lava.

No mines have as yet been discovered in the province of Nicaragua; but it is fertile in every description of fruit, and abounds in large and small cattle, especially in mules and horses. They also carry on a great trade in cotton, honey, wax, aniseed, sugar, cochineal, cocoa, salt, fish, amber, turpentine, and petroleum, together with different balsams and medicinal drugs. The palm trees grow to a colossal size. Leon, the capital, is situated on the margin of a lake, which empties itself into the Nicaragua. Its inhabitants, rich, voluptuous, and indolent, derive but little advantage from the excellent port of *Realejo*, formed by a bay of the South Sea.

The province of *Costa Rica* contains no mines, and hence it has been said that this name has been ironically applied to it; but its extensive forests of building timber, its rich pastures, and picturesque scenery, afford abundant reasons for this appellation. Cattle, and especially hogs, swarm here to an extraordinary degree. In the *Gulf of Salinas* the muscle yielding purple is caught.

Guatemala declared itself an independent state in 1823. The government bears a close resemblance to that of the United States. The Congress consists of a Senate and House of Representatives. The executive are a President and Vice President chosen for 4 years. The government however is little more than nominal, the country having been lately in a perpetual state of turbulence and dissension. The population is about 1,800,000.

Guatemala, city, the capital of the above republic, commonly called Guatemala La Nueva, or New Guatemala, stands on a little stream called the *Yacas* flowing into the Pacific. It is in lat. 14. 40. N. and long. 91. 25. W. It is handsomely built, with regular streets and many elegant public buildings. It was greatly damaged in 1830 by an earthquake. Previous to that event it contained 40,000 inhabitants.

Guazaca, a province of the chain of territory now forming the republic of Guatemala, comprising about 25,000 square miles, extending from sea to sea. The chief city of the same name is seated on the banks of a river, which falls into the gulf of Mexico, in the lat. of 17. 15. N., and 96. 20. of W. long., 450 m. N. W. of the city of Guatemala.

Guyaquil, one of the 12 provinces of Colombia, according to the division of 1825, bordering on the Pacific Ocean, comprising the S. W. part of the republic. The capital or chief town of the same name, is seated on the W. bank of a river falling into a gulf or bay of the same name, about 20 m. from the sea. Guyaquil is the sea-port of Quito, from which it is distant about 150 m. S. S. W. The surrounding country produces an abundance of the finest cocoa, of which large quantities are exported to all parts of Europe. Lat 2 11. S., W. long. 79. 40. Pop. about 20,000.

Guayra la, or *Laguira*, a sea-port of Colombia, on the shore of the Caribbean sea, and in the new province of Venezuela. It is in lat. 10. 37. N., and 66. 58. of W. long., 7 m. N. of the city of Leon de Caracas, of which it is the sea-port; it exports large quantities of cocoa to Europe, and mules and cattle to the West India Islands; and although the harbour is inconvenient, the traffic is considerable. Pop. about 6,000.

Guben, a town of Lusatia, capital of a circle of its name, which yields great quantities of excellent red wine. It is seated on the Lubst near its conflux with the Neisse, 24 m. N. E. of Cottbus, and 68 S. E. of Berlin. Pop. about 6,000.

Gudensberg, a town of Germany, in Lower Hesse, 10 m. S. S. W. of Cassel.

Guerande, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire, with a considerable trade in salt. It is 3 m. from the Atlantic, and 40 W. by N. of Nantes. Pop. 7,252.

Guerche, a town of France in the department of Ille and Vilaine, 20 m. E. S. E. of Rennes. Pop. 3,980.

Gueret, a town of France, capital of the department of Creuse. It is seated on the river Creuse, 35 m. N. E. of Limoges, and 190 S. by W. of Paris. Pop. 4,014.

Guernsey, an island in the English Channel, 35 m. S. W. of Cape la Hague, a promontory of the N. coast of France. It formed part of the dukedom of Normandy; but Henry I. of England, annexed it to Great Britain, to which it has ever since continued an appendage, although the language, dress, manners, and form of government of the ancient Normans still continues. The island is about 36 m. in circumference, well defended by natural rocks; the surface is considerably varied, generally fertile, and breed a considerable number of small cattle. It is divided into 10 parishes, which in 1821 contained an aggregate population of 20,827. St. Peter's port, on the E. side of the island, in lat. 49. 33. N., and 2. 40. of W. long., is the chief place of the island, containing more than one half of the total population. The principal point of intercourse with England is Weymouth, from which it is distant 72 m.

Guernsey, an interior county in the E. part of Ohio, containing about 650 square m. It is intersected by Will's Creek, a branch of the Muskingum. The population, which in 1810 was only 3,651, in 1830 had increased to 18,036. Cambridge, the chief town, in the centre of the county, is 85 m. due E. of Columbus.

Güeta, or *Hueta*, a town of Spain in New Castile, 52 m. E. by S. of Madrid.

Gütingen, a town of Suabia in the kingdom of Wurtemberg, situate on the Zaber, 20 m. N. of Stuttgart.

Guiana, an extensive territory of South America, comprising the whole country between the two great rivers Amazon and Orinoco, extending W. from the Atlantic Ocean through 16 degrees of long. Prior to the war between England and France, which commenced in 1793, this extensive territory was divided between Portugal, Spain, France, and Holland; the Portuguese claimed the whole country lying N. of the Amazons, to about 1. 40. of N. lat. By a treaty in 1801, a line of demarcation was agreed upon between France and Portugal, this line extended from the island of Carpory in the lat. above mentioned, through about 8 degrees of long. From this line *French Guiana*, extends along the coast to the Maroni river, in the lat. of 5. 44. N., giving about 300 m. of sea-coast, but westward it is not more than 130 m. wide. *Dutch Guiana*, next extends along the coast from the river Maroni in 5. 44. of N. lat., and 53. 55. of W. long., to Cape Nassau, in 7. 34. N., and 58. 54. of W. long. giving about 360 m. of sea-coast, and a mean breadth of about 170 m.: and *Spanish Guiana* comprised the coast from the river Maroni, to the Delta of the Orinoco, and all the country W. of Dutch and French Guiana, as far as the 68 degree of W. long. *Portuguese Guiana* now forms part of the empire of Brazil. French Guiana surrendered to the English in 1809, but was restored at the peace of 1814; see *Cayenne*. The Dutch had formed four settlements upon their portion of the territory, viz. Surinam, Berbice, Demarara, and Essequibo, along the banks of four several rivers of those names, which also surrendered to the English during the war. At the peace of 1814, Surinam was restored to the Dutch, and all the rest confirmed to England by treaty. The greater portion of this vast territory is comprised of extensive swamps and low lands of unbounded fertility, of which various kinds of animals, reptiles, and insects, are the chief possessors, the human inhabitants being very limited, except upon the rivers Surinam, and Demarara.

The coast, from its lowness, is subject in many places to inundations; the land, at the distance of several leagues from the sea, is deluged by the tides. The sailor loses sight of the capes or promontories at a short way from the shore; but ships can approach them without danger, for the distance may be ascertained with sufficient accuracy by means of the sounding line. The turbid appearance of the sea is owing to the great quantity of alluvial matter borne down by rivers. The mangrove grows on the low grounds, in which the sea water remains stagnant; several fens or marshes, occasioned by the inundations of rivers, are covered with reeds, that afford shelter to the cayman and different sorts of water fowl. The dry season lasts from the end of July to November, and the rainy season corresponds with the winter months in Europe, but the most violent rains fall sometimes in January and February; the weather is dry and agreeable during the month of March and the beginning of May; this period has, for that reason, been denominated the short summer. The whole of April and the latter part of May are subject to continued rains. The climate of Guiana is not liable to the excessive heat of the East Indies, Senegambia, or the Antilles.

It is well known that the trees which bear fruit during the whole of the year in this country, yield more abundant crops in particular seasons, as the orange, the lemon, the guava, the laurus persea, the sapota, the amiona and others, which grow only in cultivated lands. The trees in the woods and all those in a wild state bear fruit but once a year, and the greater number of them at a season that corresponds with our spring; the most remarkable of these trees are the grenadilla and different species of palms. The mango and other East Indian plants thrive in Guiana, but the fruits of Europe, with the exception of the grape, the fig and pomegranate, are not adapted to the climate. The first European settlers observed in this country three species of the coffee tree, the *Coffea guyanensis*, *Coffea pariculata*, and *Coffea occidentalis*; a fourth kind from Arabia was afterwards added by the colonists. Many aromatic plants were imported by the earlier settlers; the country produces in abundance cloves, cinnamon, and different sorts of pepper. The tree which produces the Cashew nut bears a considerable re-



semblance to the walnut, and the leaves have nearly the same scent. It bears a sort of apple at the end of which grows the Cashew nut, enclosed in two shells, between which is a native inflammable oil, so caustic as to blister the skin. The kernel has a fine flavour, and is used to give a

pleasant taste to chocolate and many products of cookery. The cocoa tree grows spontaneously on the east of the Oyapok; indigo and vanilla are indigenous to the soil; manioc and cassava are considered the best alimentary plants; the potato, the igname, two kinds of millet and the tayove are also very nutritive.

The quadrupeds of Guiana are the same as those of Brazil and Paraguay. M. Bajon states, that the jaguar is smaller in this country than in any other part of America; he adds, that it can bring an ox to the ground, but that it is afraid of man, and never ventures to attack him. Stedman on the other hand observes, that these animals sometimes carry off negro women, and too frequently their children, while they are working in the fields. The cougar, or red tiger of Surinam is less than the jaguar, but resembles it in its habits, and is equally ferocious. The tiger-cat is a very beautiful animal of the same class; it is not much larger than the common cat, and of a yellow colour with annulated black spots; like the rest of its kind, it is lively, mischievous, and untameable. It is evident, from Stedman's account of the jaguaretta, that he supposes it to be different from the jaguar; but this opinion is contrary to the common one and to that of the most celebrated naturalists, who consider the jaguaretta to be the same animal as the jaguar. The ant bear is indigenous to the country; the two species, which are best known are the tamanda and the tamanoir; the former is almost eight feet in length; it attacks the jaguar, and seldom leaves its hold without destroying it. The *cancerphagus*, or dog-crab, frequents the seashore and uses its feet very dexterously in drawing shell-fish out of their cavities. There are



many species of monkeys in Guiana; the *guata* is, perhaps, the most remarkable from its likeness to man; a fanciful traveller takes notice of a striking resemblance between these animals and Indian old women. The *guata* has short ears, four fingers on its hands, and five toes on its feet; the extremity of its tail is of a spiral form, and enables it to suspend itself on the branches of trees. Some naturalists maintain that the *orang-outang* has been observed in Guiana, but this is by no means certain, and many well-informed travellers are of a different opinion. Three species of deer are said to be indigenous to the country, and one of these, (the *cariacon*,) resembles the roe-buck in size and form. The *agouti* and *paca* are considered the best game in Guiana. The *cabiai* is an amphibious animal armed with strong tusks, and covered with bristles; it has been classed as a species of cavy on account of its not having a tail. The peccary or Mexican hog has an orifice on its back containing a fetid liquor not unlike musk, for which reason it has been called the *porcus moschiferus*; they go together in herds and sometimes lay waste orchards

and cultivated fields. The Indians shoot them with poisoned arrows.

The boa, or, as it is called in the country, the aboma, is a large amphibious snake about forty feet in length, and four or five in circumference; it is indifferent as to its prey, and destroys, when hungry, any animal that comes within its reach; the negroes consider it excellent food, and its fat is converted into oil. The rattle snake and dipsas are the most noxious reptiles in Guiana; the sting of the latter is not always fatal, but it produces fever accompanied with excessive thirst, from which circumstance it has derived its name; Guiana is besides infested with serpents, lizards, and alligators. Waterton the traveller has given us an account of his amusement in riding upon



the back of one of these latter animals. Those that have visited Holland and Lower Holstein, may form an imperfect notion of the Dutch and British settlements in Guiana;—a vast plain covered with plantations, or enamelled with a rich verdure, bounded on one side by a dark ridge of impenetrable forests, and watered on the other by the azure billows of the ocean. This garden, between the sea and the desert, is intersected by a great many streams confined by dikes, and separated from each other by excellent roads or navigable canals. Each habitation seems to be a village, from the number of small buildings attached to it, and the natural beauties of the country form a striking contrast with its rich cultivation. The revolted negroes have established several petty republics in the interior; although the inhabitants of these states go naked, they live in abundance. They make their butter from the fat of the palm-tree worm, and extract good oil from the pistachio nut. They are not only skilled in the chase, but are expert fishermen, and acquainted with the art of curing their provisions. Like the Hindoos, they obtain salt from the ashes of the palm-tree: and if a sufficient quantity of that article cannot be procured, they season their food with red pepper. The palm-tree furnishes them with plenty of wine; their fields are covered with rice, manioc, ignames and plantains. The manicole supplies them with all the materials of which their huts are constructed; their cups of gourds are made from the calabash tree, and a sort of net-work woven by an insect, serves them for hats. The *nebes* or banes, so common in the forests, are converted into cordage.

Guienne, a late province of France, 220 m. long and 85 broad, on the S. W. coast, of which Bordeaux was the capital. It now forms the department of Gironde, Lot and Garonne, Dordogne, Lot, and Aveyron.

Guildford, a borough in Surry, Eng. It is seated on the Wey, on the side of a hill, and had a

castle and a palace, now in ruins; here is also part of a monastery, which is still occupied. The summer assizes are alternately held here and at Croydon; but the election of members for the county is always held here. It is a well built town, with two churches, and an elegant town hall. The Wey is navigable to the Thames, and the trade in timber and corn is considerable. It is 23 m. W. S. W. of Croydon, and 29 S. W. of London. It returns two members to parliament. Pop. 3,161.

Guilford, an interior county of North Carolina, a sq. of about 25 m. each way; it is well irrigated by the head waters of Cape Fear river. Pop. 18,735. Greensborough is the chief town.

Guilford, p.t. Penobscot Co. Me. Pop. 655. Also a p.t. Strafford Co. N. H. Pop. 1,827. Also a p.t. of Connecticut, in New Haven county, situate on a bay in Long Island Sound, 17 m. E. by S. of New Haven. Pop. 2,344. Also a p.t. Chenango Co. N. Y. Pop. 2,634. Also townships in Franklin Co. Pa. and Medina Co. Ohio.

Guillac, or *Gaillac*, a town of France, seated on the N. bank of the river Tarn, in the department of Tarn; it is the seat of a prefect. Pop. 7,310. It is 35 m. N. E. of Toulouse, and 15 W. by S. of Alby.

Guimaraens, a town of Portugal, in Entre Douro e Minho, which has formerly been the residence of its kings. It is divided into the old and new town, the former situate on an eminence surrounded by walls. Here is a manufacture of linen in high estimation. The public buildings are magnificent, and the collegiate church is said to be founded on the ruins of a temple of Ceres. It is 10 m. S. E. of Braga and 25 N. E. of Oporto.

Guinea, Upper, an extensive region of North Africa, comprising about 1,500 m. of sea coast, from Cape Mesurado, in the lat. of 6. 26. N., and 10. 30. of W. long., to the Calabar river, in 4. 10. N., and 6. 42. of E. long., and from thence S. to the equator; of the interior parts of this country either N. or S. very little is known. The coast of Upper Guinea, from Cape Mesurado, to Cape Palmas, a range of 240 m., is called the Grain Coast, from the vast quantity of grains of paradise or Guinea pepper which it was found to produce on first being visited by Europeans; further E. for upwards of 200 m. is called the Tooth or Ivory Coast, from the large quantity of fine elephants teeth which are brought to its markets; eastward of the Ivory Coast to the meridional line, is called the Gold Coast, from the gold dust which is found in its rivers; and eastward of the meridional line is called the Slave Coast, from the extensive traffic in slaves which was formerly carried on from thence by the English, Spaniards, French and Americans, to the West Indies and America. This extensive tract of territory is occupied by various tribes and communities of negroes; the most numerous are the Fantees who occupy the coast from Cape Mesurado to the meridional line; from a long continued intercourse with Europeans, the Fantees have acquired strong trading habits, and among them most of the trading nations of Europe have formed settlements protected by forts. In the rear of the Fantees are the Ashantees, who, although they appear to be one people, live in continued hostility with each other. North of the Ashantees, is a tribe called the Chambas, who are represented as an amiable and industrious people, diligent in the pursuit of agriculture; and it was from this peaceful and

social occupation from which the Ashantees were wont to drag the people to the coast as slaves, when that traffic was carried on by the English. The cessation of this traffic seems to be the cause of the revenge of the Ashantees who acted as robbers and drovers to the inhabitants on the coast, their enmity being extended to the English whom they regard as the cause of the cessation; and in 1823 and 1826, they waged for a time successful war against the discipline and skill of the British arms. The principal towns or trading stations on this part of the coast, westward of the meridional line, are Cape Coast Castle, Annamaboe, and Anconah: eastward of the meridional line is the kingdom of Dahomey, the principal town of which, on the coast, is Griwhée, and in the interior Abomey, distant about 90 m. The people of Dahomey are represented as fine looking and industrious, their holds being productive in maize, legumes, and yams, and their pastures well stocked with sheep, goats, and cattle. Great ravages are frequently committed among them by leopards and hyenas, whilst the termes or white ants, insidiously intrude in such vast numbers into the habitations of the people, as to commit the most destructive ravages before resistance can be applied; there have been instances of their devouring an ox in a single night, and persons debilitated by disease are liable to be attacked by them. Another remarkable animal of Dahomey is a bat of enormous size; they suspend themselves in thousands by their claws, to the branches of trees, immediately contiguous to the habitations of the people. Eastward of Dahomey on the banks of a river about 25 m. from the sea, is the town of Ardrah, with a pop. of from 7 to 10,000, which seems an independent or free town under the protection of the Rios, a powerful and numerous people, whose country extends 180 to 300 m. into the interior. The country around Ardrah is represented as exceedingly beautiful and productive in every variety of tropical vegetation; further east is the town of Lagos, the country to the northward of which is inhabited by the Jabobs, a very industrious people, who manufacture great quantities of cotton cloth, and whose country is well cultivated, and rich in all the products of agriculture; east of the Jabobs is the kingdom of Benin, supposed to be very extensive, the capital of the same name is about 40 m. from the coast, the sea-port being Gatto; further east, extending to the 10th degree of longitude, are the kingdoms of Warre, and Old and New Calabar. It was from this part of the coast from whence the most active slave trade was carried on by the English, a people from the interior called the Heebas, being the principal victims, and the town of Bonny the principal market. Since the abandonment of this traffic in slaves by the English, the inhabitants of this coast have directed their attention to agriculture and commerce, and now export large quantities of palm oil, ivory and dye woods. From Old Calabar the coast extends to the south, which is commonly called Lower Guinea.

Guinea, Lower, consists of Biafra, Calbonga, Lopez, Malemba, Loango, Congo, Benguela, &c. &c., it is from this part of the coast, from whence the Brazilians still continue to draw 30 or 40,000 slaves annually. Malemba, in the lat. of 5. 24. S., and 12. 20. of E. long., is represented as having a very salubrious climate, and as affording the most favourable spot on the whole western coast of Africa for the residence of Europeans. Off this coast, N. of the equator, are the

islands of Fernando, Po, Princes, and St. Thomas, which also afford favourable situations, from whence to dispense the blessings of civilization and social order. The Pintado, or Guinea Hen, now well known and domesticated in Europe



and America, was originally from this country and is still found wild in various parts.

All the rivers are filled with crocodiles, called by some travellers caymans; they are generally 25 feet long, according to Cavazzi; there are some also which never enter the water, but hunt fowls, sheep, and she-goats. In another place, however, he states, that there are lizards which differ very little from crocodiles. Cameleons are found in great numbers, and are considered very venomous. The flying lizard, or palm-rat, a pretty little animal, is an object of religious worship; the rich preserve it with great care, and exhibit it to the adoration of the people, who offer it presents. Frogs and toads are of an enormous size.

Monstrous serpents infest these inhospitable countries. The *boa*, or *boma*, in length from 25 to 30 feet, and 5 in thickness, darts from trees upon men and animals, swallowing them at once, and in its turn becomes a prey to the negroes, who attack it during its digestion, or burn it by setting fire to the woods at the termination of the rains. It wages an interminable war against the crocodiles. The bite of another species of serpent is mortal within 24 hours. Travellers who are fond of the marvellous, represent it as blind, and describe it with 2 heads; they mean the *amphibians*.

The *mamba*, as thick as a man's thigh, is 20 feet long, and very nimble. It instinctively chases the *n'damba*, and devours it whole and alive. This last is only an ell long, with a wide and flat head like the viper, and the skin beautifully spotted; its poison is very subtle. The *n'dambi*, is one of the most venomous; is with difficulty distinguished from the trees themselves, the trunks of which it entwines, lying in wait for its prey. It is reported that the touch only of the *lenia*, a variegated viper, is followed by death, but that the bite of the animal is its antidote. The country swarms with scorpions and centipedes; the former often creep into houses and books.

The fleas, bugs, and flies of Europe, are not found in Guinea; there are, however, gnats and moschetoos in abundance, which form one of the plagues of the country. The sting of the *banzo*, of the same size as our gadfly is said to be mortal. Different species of very formidable ants infest both men and animals. Malefactors, who are sometimes bound and exposed to them, are consumed to the bones in one day. The *insendi* or *insongati*, enter the trunk of elephants, and cause them to die in extreme madness. The sting of the *inzani*, which are a black and very large species, produces violent pains for some hours. The *salais* (ants,) small, round, red, and white, are the most dangerous; they insinuate them-

selves every where, and destroy linen, merchandise, furniture, and even houses, the wood work of which they hollow out, leaving nothing but an external shell. According to Grandpre, they have the instinct to fill up with clay the stakes which support the houses, to prevent their fall. Fire alone, and marble, can resist their devouring teeth; but furniture may be secured by placing the feet in pans of water.

In a country so infested with noisome and destructive insects, it is pleasant to know that one, at least, of considerable utility exists; it is a scarabæus, of the size of a cockchafer, which contributes essentially to the salubrity of the atmosphere, by making deep holes, and burying in them all impure and corruptible matters under ground; it is the more valuable in consequence of its wonderful fecundity. Numberless swarms of bees wander in the forests, occupying the hollows of trees,—and it is only necessary to drive them away by lighting fires under them, and thus take their honey. Grasshoppers are esteemed as food by the natives, and are not despised even by Europeans.

The ostrich and peacock are esteemed by the negroes. In Angola, the king has reserved the sole privilege of keeping peacocks. There are both brown and red partridges, which have the peculiarity of perching upon trees. The quail, pheasant, thrush, the widow and cardinal birds are found in abundance. The cuckoo differs from ours in its note. The *Ocycus indicator*, found in every part of the torrid zone, here bears the name of *sango*. The parrot varies much as to size, colour, and voice. Very different from those we see in cages; strong, nimble, and bold, they fly with great rapidity, and are very formidable to other birds, which they attack, and lacerate most unmercifully in the combat.

The different species of the turtle doves, pigeons, fowls, ducks, and geese of this country are not well distinguished. The idle disposition of the natives has never thought of profiting by the use of the eggs of fowls in domestic economy. The hen, left to herself, deposits her eggs where she pleases, and runs undisturbed about the fields with her chickens in search of food. Among the fisher birds, is the pelican, the puffin, and gulls of every variety. The skin of the pelican, applied to the stomach, is said to restore its vigour.

It is astonishing to behold the immense number of eagles, vultures, falcons, hawks, and other birds of prey, which hover over the woods when set on fire by the negroes, and snatch from the midst of the flames quadrupeds and serpents half roasted. According to the report of travellers, who have given a very superficial account of birds, the number of owls, screech owls, and bats, is also considerable.

Among the quadrupeds, the hippopotamus affords the negroes an agreeable dish; which, on meagre days, is not unacceptable to Europeans.

The wild boar (*agalli*), of which there are several varieties, is a scourge to the country. The hog, introduced by the Portuguese, is less remarkable for its size than for the goodness of its flesh. The blacks rear a few guinea-pigs. Though originally a native of hot climates, this animal lives and breeds in temperate and cold countries. Its skin is of little value, and the flesh although sometimes eaten, is indifferent food. They are so cleanly that much of their time is spent in licking and smoothing each other's fur. They feed on all sorts of herbs, especially on parslay, which

they prefer even to bran, flour or bread. They are also exceedingly fond of apples and fruits. Like the rabbit they eat precipitately; little at a



time, but very often. They are very prolific and multiply astonishingly. A single couple will produce one thousand in a year. The use of the horse, the ass, and the mule is a nullity to the negro, who dares not even venture to mount them. Whether negroes or Portuguese, the inhabitants find it preferable to be carried about in hammocks.

Guinea, New, or Papua, an island of the South Pacific Ocean, to the N. of New-Holland, from which it is separated by Endeavour Strait, it is next in size to New-Holland, extending S. E. from the equator, to 12. S. lat., and from 131. to 153. E. long., a length of more than 1,900 miles, by a medial breadth of perhaps 300; but the coasts of the eastern part are far from being completely investigated. The northern part is said to have been discovered by the Spaniards, in 1528, who had sailed from Mexico to explore the Spice Islands. The coasts are generally lofty; and in the interior, mountain rises above mountain; but the whole appears covered with such luxuriance of wood and herbage, as can scarcely be conceived. The cocoa, sago, bread-fruit, and plantain tree, beside most of the trees, shrubs, and plants, common to the islands in the South Pacific Ocean, are found here in great perfection. This island is the chosen residence of the singular birds of paradise, which breed here during the wet monsoon, and in the dry migrate in flocks westward, to the smaller islands, particularly Arroo. Here are also elegant parrots; and pigeons that almost equal a turkey in size. The inhabitants of the northern part are called Papous: whence the name of the country. They seem to have the true Malay complexion and features; but in general are of horrible appearance, and great ferocity. Their language and habitations resemble those of Borneo, &c. On the west the women seem the most industrious in making mats, and pots of clay, which they afterward burn with dry grass or brushwood; and they even wield the axe, while the men are indolent, or engaged in the chase of wild hogs. In the interior is a race called Haraforus, who live in trees, which they ascend by a notched pole, drawing it after them to prevent surprise. On this extensive territory, so favoured by nature, there is no European settlement. The chief commerce is with the Malays and Chinese, from whom they purchase blue and red cloth, axes, knives, and other instruments. Their returns are ambergris, tortoise-shell, small pearls, birds of paradise, and other birds, which the Papuans dry with great skill. Some slaves are also exported, probably captives taken in intestine wars.

Guingamp, a town of France, in the department of Cotes du Nord, seated on the Trieu, 18 m. S. of Treguier, and 23 W. by N. of St. Brieux. It is the seat of a prefect.

Guipuzcoa, a district of Spain, forming the N. W. part of Biscay, comprising a superficies of 52 sq. leagues. Pop. in 1809, 104,491. St. Sebastian is the capital.

Guise, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, with a castle, seated on the Oise, 18 m. E. of St. Quentin.

Guilain, St. a town of the Netherlands, in Hainault, seated in marshy land, on the river Haine, 6 m. W. of Mons.

Gujarat, or Gujerat, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore, 60 m. N. by W. of Lahore, on the road to Benares.

Gumbinnen, a town of Prussia, capital of a government of the same name in Lithuania. It has manufactures of cloth, and is seated on the Pissa, which falls into the Pregel, 75 m. E. by S. of Königsberg. The superficies of the government of Gumbinnen, comprises upwards of 6,000 square miles, with a population of about 350,000. Pop. of the town about 5,000.

Gum Springs, a village in Orange Co. Va.

Gumurgina, a populous town of European Turkey, in Rumelia, near the sea-coast, 190 m. due W. of Constantinople.

Gundelfingen, a town of Bavaria, situate on the Brenz, near the Danube, 17 m. W. S. W. of Donawert.

Guntoor, a district of Hindoostan, formerly the most southern of the circars, intersected by the river Kistnah, on the western coast of the Bay of Bengal. The chief town of the same name is seated S. of the Kistnah, 45 m. W. by N. from Masulipatam. See *Circars*.

Guntzburg, a town of Suabia, with a castle. It stands on the river Guntz, near its conflux with the Danube, 6 m. W. of Burgau, and 14 E. of Ulm.

Gunzenhausen, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Anspach, seated on the Altmühl, near a forest, 16 m. S. S. E. of Anspach.

Gurau, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau, with good cloth manufactures, and a great trade in corn. In 1759 it was reduced to ashes by the Russians. It stands on an eminence, by the river Barch, 19 m. E. of Glogau.

Gurck, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, and lately a bishop's see; seated on the river Gurck, 20 m. N. by W. of Clagenfurt.

Gurckfeld, a town of Germany, in Carniola, with a castle on a hill, situate on the Save, 28 m. S. E. of Cilley.

Gurgistan. See *Georgia*.

Gurief, or Gourief, a town of Russia, in the government of Astracan, with a good harbour; seated near the Caspian Sea, between the mouths of the Ural, 210 miles E. by N. of Astracan. Long. 51. 56., lat. 47. 37. N.

Gurrah, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Allahabad, situate near the river Nerbuddah, 190 m. S. S. W. of Allahabad. Long. 80. 23. E., lat. 23. 9. N.

Gurramconda, a town of Hindoostan, lately subject to the regent of Mysore, but ceded by the Nizam to the British in 1799. It is 73 m. N. E. of Bangalore, and 112 W. N. W. of Madras. Long. 78. 36. E., lat. 13. 47. N.

Gustavus, a township of Trumbull Co. Ohio.

Gustrow, a city of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenberg-Schwerin. The chief courts of judicature for the duchy are held here; and it has an elegant ducal palace. It is situate on the Nebel, 29 m. E. N. E. of Schwerin. Long. 12. 13. E., lat. 53. 47. N.

Gutta, a town of Hungary, seated on the Wag, in the island of Schut, 16 m. N. W. of Comorn.

Guzerat, a province of Hindoostan, which is a peninsula, 300 miles long and 140 broad, formed

by the Arabian Sea and the gulfs of Cambay and Cutch. The W. part is mountainous and woody, and inhabited by a wild hardy race, governed by rajahs of their own; but the largest and finest part is included within the extensive empire of the Mahrattas. Amedabad is the capital.

Gwalior, a fortress of Hindoostan, in a district of the same name, in the province of Agra, situated on a rock about four miles in length, but narrow, and nearly flat on the top, with sides almost perpendicular, from 200 to 300 feet above the surrounding plain. The rampart conforms to the edge of the precipice all around; and the only entrance is by steps running up the side of the rock, defended on the side next the country by a wall and bastions. The area within is full of noble buildings, reservoirs of water, wells, and cultivated land; so that it is a little district within itself. At the N. W. foot of a mountain is the town which is well built. This fortress is considered as the Gibraltar of the east; but, in 1780, major Popham took it by an unexpected noctur-

nal escalade, and in 1804, it capitulated after a practicable breach was made through its walls by colonel Henry White. It was afterwards given up to the Mahrattas by lord Cornwallis. It is 80 m. S. of Agra. Long. 78. 28. E., lat. 26. 15. N.

Gwinnett, a county of Georgia. Pop. 13,220. Lawrenceville is the capital.

Gy, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saone. Pop. 2,701.

Gyffhorn, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Luneburg, seated near the junction of the Iser with the Aller, 20 m. N. of Brunswick.

Gyon. See *Gijon*.

Gyongyos, a town of Hungary, 21 m. W. S. W. of Erlau. Pop. 8,000.

Gyula, or *Julia*, a town of Hungary, situated on an island in the river Kores, or Korash, with a castle. Pop. about 2,000. It is 92 m. W. S. W. of Colosvar.

Gzat, or *Ghjat*, a town of Russia, in the government of Smolensk, 140 m. E. N. E. of Smolensk.

H

HAA, a small island in the North Sea, near the north coast of Scotland, three miles and a half S. E. of Farout Head.

Haag, a town of Bavaria, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on a hill, 26 m. E. by N. of Munich. Long. 12. 15. E., lat. 48. 7. N.

Haarlem, or *Haerlem*. See *Harlem*.

Haastrecht, a village of South Holland, 3 m. E. of Gosida. Pop. about 1,200.

Habergham, Eves, a township of England, in Lancashire, 2 m. W. of Burnly, and 208 W. N. W. of London. Pop. about 4,612.

Habelschwerdt, a town of Silesia, in the county of Glatz, on the river Neisse, 9 m. S. of Glatz.

Habolichetto, a village in Hancock Co. Mississippi.

Hacha. See *Rio de la Hacha*.

Hachenburg, a town of Germany, in the county of Sayn, with a castle, 20 m. N. N. E. of Coblenz.

Hacketstown, a town of New Jersey, in Sussex county, seated on the Musconeunk, 22 m. W. of Morristown.

Hackinsack, a town of New Jersey, chief of Bergen county, with a Dutch and episcopal church, and a flourishing academy. It is situate on a river of the same name, 20 m. N. W. of New York.

Hackney, a village and parish of Middlesex, Eng. an appendage to London, 2 m. N. E. of Shoreditch Church. It has several hamlets, the principal of which are, Upper and Lower Clapton on the north; Dalston, Shackwell, and Kingsland on the west; and Homerton on the east. It has a handsome modern church, begun in 1792, and a chapel of ease erected in 1810. The term Hackney Coach was derived from the circumstance of this village being the first near the metropolis, that was accommodated with carriages of that description. It has a receptacle for lunatics. St. John's palace, an ancient edifice in Well Street, is said to have been the residence of the prior of the order of St. John of Jerusalem. In this parish, south of Leabridge are the Temple Mills, so called from having formerly belonged to the Knights Templars. Pop. 22,494.

Haddam, a town of Connecticut, in Middlesex county, on the E. side of Connecticut river, 18 m. N. by E. of Saybrook. Pop. 2,830.

Hadenham, two parishes of England, the one in Buckinghamshire, 47 m. from London; the other in Cambridgeshire, 62 m. from London.

Haddington, a royal borough of Scotland, capital of the county of the same name on the Tyne, 17 m. E. of Edinburgh, and the first stage on the road to London. It consists of four principal streets, which intersect each other at nearly right angles, and has a considerable manufacture of coarse woollen cloth. Part of a monastery here is occupied as a parish church, which is a large and venerable building. It has a town house and county hall; there are also two bridges over the Tyne. The site of the ancient abbey of Haddington, is about a mile E. of the town, founded in 1178. In conjunction with Dunbar, North Berwick, Jedburgh, and Lauder, it sends a member to parliament. Here the celebrated John Knox was born.

Haddingtonshire, or *East Lothian*, of which the preceding is the capital, a county of Scotland, 25 m. long and 15 where broadest; bounded on the W. by Edinburghshire, N. by the Frith of Forth, E. by the German Ocean, and S. by Berwickshire, and comprises an extent of about 297 sq. m. It is divided into 24 parishes, and contained in 1801, a pop. of 29,686, and in 1821, 35,127. The soil is in many places doubly productive; rich crops are raised on the surface, and mines of coal are inexhaustible. The southern part is mountainous, comprehending the north side of Lammermuir hills; but these high grounds feed many sheep. It is intersected by numerous streams, but the principal river is the Tyne. The chief towns are the three royal burghs of Haddington, North Berwick, and Dunbar.

Haadonfield, p.v. Gloucester Co. N. J.

Hadenville, a village in Goochland Co. Va.

Hadersleben, a town of Denmark, in Sleswick, with a citadel, on a small island, in a narrow bay of the Baltic, 30 m. E. by S. of Ripen.

Hadit, or *Hadice*, a town of Syria, on the Euphrates, 115 m. W. of Bagdad.

Hadley, or **Hadleigh**, a town of Suffolk, Eng. It is seated on the Bret, 20 m. S. E. of Bury, and 64 N. E. of London. Pop. in 1821, 2,929.

Hadley, a village in Essex, Eng. 5 m. S. W. of Rochond. Here are some ruins of a castle, on the brow of a hill, on a channel of the Thames between Canvey island and the shore.

Hadley, p.t. Hampshire Co. Mass. on the Connecticut, opposite Northampton. It contains an academy. Pop. 1,886. Also a town in Saratoga Co. N. Y. Pop. 839.

Hadramaunt, a province of Arabia Felix, on the sea-coast, between Yemen on the W., and Oman on the E. Some parts are dry and desert, others are extremely fertile with well watered valleys. The chief products are frankincense, gum arabic, dragons blood, myrrh, and aloes. Shibam is the capital.

Hemus, a famous ridge of mountains in European Turkey, separating Bulgaria from Romania.

Haerlebecke, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, on the Lys, 23 m. S. W. of Ghent, on the road to Courtray, from which it is distant 3 m. Pop. in 1821, about 3,000.

Haff, a lake or bay of Prussia, in Pomerania, divided into great and little, at the mouth of the Oder, between which and the Baltic are situated the islands of Usedom and Wallen. It is 36 m. in length, and its greatest breadth 9.

Hagen, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Mark. It has manufactures of cloth, and stands on the Volme, 13 m. S. of Dortmund.

Hagerstown, p.t. Washington Co. Maryland. It is a handsome town with the houses generally of stone and brick. The territory around it is fertile.

Hagetman, a town of France, in the department of Landes, 18 m. S. of Mont de Marsan, in the vicinity of which are some silver mines. Pop. in 1821, about 2,350.

Hagiar, a town of Arabia Deserta, 160 m. N. by W. of Medina.

Hague, a town of South Holland, which may compare with the handsomest cities in Europe in the magnificence of its palaces, the beauty of its streets, the pleasantness of its situation, and the politeness of its inhabitants. It is seated 2 m. from the sea, and there is a pavement across the sand hills, with trees on each side, which leads to Scheveling on the sea-shore. There are 14 churches and some charitable institutions. The Castle of Ryswick, from which the treaty known by that name received its appellation, is about a mile and a half S. E. of the town. It was lately with Brussels, the alternate seat of government. It suffered greatly by the revolution under Bonaparte, but the inhabitants threw off the French yoke in 1813. It is 30 m. S. W. of Amsterdam, and 7 S. by W. of Leyden.

Hague, p.t. Warren Co. N. Y. Pop. 721. Also a township in St. Lawrence Co. N. Y. and a village in Westmoreland Co. Va.

Haguenau, a fortified town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, with a citadel; seated on the Motter, 15 m. N. of Strasburg. There are manufactures of tobacco, madder, and earthenware.

Hainburg, a town of Austria, with a castle on a mountain, near the south bank of the Danube, 27 m. E. by S. of Vienna. Pop. about 2,700.

Haina, or **Iaina**, a river of St. Domingo, which falls into a bay of the same name, 12 m. W. of St. Domingo.

Hai-nan, an island in the China Sea, to the N.

of the gulf of Tonquin, and to the S. W. of the province of Quangtong, from which it is 12 m. distant. It is 400 m. in circumference. The soil of the N. part is level; but in the S. and E. are mountains, among which are valleys that produce two crops of rice every year. There are mines of gold and lapis lazuli, which last is carried to Canton, to paint the porcelain. There are also several kinds of wood, the most valuable of which is that called by the natives hoali, and by Europeans rose or violet wood. It produces the same fruits as China, beside sugar, tobacco, cotton, and indigo. Among the animals is a great black ape, with features resembling those of the human face; but the common sorts of apes are grey, and very ugly.

Hainault, a province of the Netherlands; bounded on the N. E. by Brabant, N. W. by Flanders, S. W. by France, and E. by the territories of Liege and Namur; it comprises an extent of 1,700 sq. m., and is intersected by the Scheldt, the Sambre, and the Haine. Its mineral productions are considerable, and there are several manufactures. The chief towns are, Tournay, Mons, and Charleroi. It was formerly divided into Austrian and French Hainault, and in 1814 was ceded by Austria to the Netherlands, in 1815 it received an accession of Beaumont, Merbe, Le Chateau, and Dour, formerly belonging to French Hainault.

Hajosh, a town of Hungary, in Cumania Minor, 65 m. S. by E. of Pest.

Hajypoor, the chief town of the district of the same name, seated on the N. E. bank of the Ganges at its confluence with the Gunduck.

Halasz, a town of Hungary, in Cumania Minor, 17 m. E. of Hajosh. Pop. about 8,700.

Halberstadt, a town of Prussia, in Lower Saxony, capital of the principality of the same name, which was formerly a bishopric. The cathedral is a superb structure; here are three regular abbey, and two nunneries, and the Lutherans have five churches. It is seated on the Hotheim, 32 m. S. E. of Brunswick on the road to Leipzig.

Haldensleben, New, a town of Prussia, in Lower Saxony, in the Duchy of Magdeburg, on the river Ohra, 14 m. N. N. W. of Magdeburg.

Haldenstein, a town of Switzerland, in the country of Grisons, seated near the Rhine, 4 m. N. of Coire.

Halen, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, seated on the river Geet, 17 m. E. N. E. of Louvain.

Hales, a village of Gloucestershire, Eng. 2 m. N. E. of Winchoomb; noted for the remains of its abbey, which formerly was very magnificent, and had great privileges.

Halesford, p.v. Franklin Co. Va.

Halesowen, an insulated town of Shropshire, in Worcestershire, Eng. with a manufacture of nails, and pearl and horn buttons. The poet Shenstone was born and buried here; and near it is the Leasowes, in the decoration of which his whole fortune was spent. It is 10 m. N. E. of Kidderminster, and 127 N. W. of London.

Halesworth, a town in Suffolk, Eng. It has a canal to Southwold, and is seated near the river Blyth, 23 m. N. E. of Ipswich, and 101 of London.

Halesybridge, p.v. Southampton Co. Va.

Halfmoon, a township in Centre Co. Pa.

Halibut Island, an island in the Pacific Ocean, off the coast of Alaska, so named by Cook, on account of the number of fish of that name caught here. It is seven leagues in circumference, and

very low and barren: Long. 164. 15. W., lat. 64. 58. N.

Halifax, a town in the west riding of Yorkshire, Eng. It is a very large parish, containing 12 chapels of ease; the inhabitants are principally employed in the woolen manufacture. This town is the great mart for shalloons and worsted stuffs in great variety. It has a market-house, called Piece Hall, and various others for particular goods. The church is a venerable building, and contains a number of ancient monuments. A handsome new church was built in 1798. It is about three quarters of a mile long, and is seated in a hilly country, near a branch of the Calder, 40 m. W. S. W. of York, and 197 N. by W. of London. Pop. in 1801, 8,886, and in 1821, 12,628.

Halifax, a city and the capital of Nova Scotia. It stands on the W. side of Chebucto bay, which is large enough to shelter a thousand men of war. An island at the mouth of the harbour is so strongly fortified, as to bid defiance to all attack, and the town is protected on the land side by a fort, and several batteries, which render it impregnable. The streets are parallel and at right angles. At the N. extremity is the king's yard, supplied with stores of every kind for the royal navy. The inhabitants are estimated at above 15,000. It is 600 m. N. E. by E. of New York, and 90 E. of Annapolis. Lat. 44. 44., long. 63. 36.

Halifax, an interior county of North Carolina, bounded on the N. E. by Roanoke, near the northern boundary. Pop. 17,738. The chief town Halifax, is 130 m. N. E. by E. of Raleigh.

Halifax, a county of the E. District of Virginia, bordering on North Carolina, and bounded on the N. E. by the Roanoke. Pop. 28,032. Its chief town, Bannister, is 134 m. S. W. by W. of Richmond.

Halifax, p.t. Windham Co. Vt. Pop. 1,562. Also a p.t. Plymouth Co. Mass. Pop. 709. Also a village in Dauphin Co. Pa. Also a p.t. Halifax Co. N. C. on the Roanoke, 70 m. from the sea.

Halitz, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg, with a castle. Since 1773 it has been included in the new kingdom of Galicia. It is seated on the Dneister, 60 m. S. S. E. of Lemberg.

Halland, a province of Sweden, on the W. coast of Gothland. It is 60 m. along the coast, but not above 18 in breadth. The country is in general mountainous, with considerable woods of oak and birch. Hamstadt is the capital.

Hallaton, a town in Leicestershire, Eng. 12 m. E. S. E. of Leicester, 90 N. by E. of London.

Halle, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, with a famous university. It has large salt-works, and manufactures of starch, linen, and flannel. It is seated on both sides of the Saale, over which there are five bridges, 18 m. N. N. W. of Leipzig, and 46 S. S. E. of Magdeburg.

Halle, a town of Suabia, noted for its salt-pts, and the famous protestant league concluded here in 1610. It is seated on the Kocher, among rocks and mountains, 39 m. N. E. of Stuttgart.

Halle, a town of Germany, in Tyrol, famous for its salt-mine; seated on the Inn, 6 m. E. N. E. of Innsbruck.

Halle, a town of the Netherlands, in Hainault, seated on the Senne, 10 m. S. S. W. of Brussels.

Hallein, a town in Bavaria, in the duchy of Salzburg; seated on the Salza, among mountains

that abound in mines of salt, 8 m. S. by E. of Salzburg.

Hallespring, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Calenberg, at the source of the Haller, 16 m. S. S. W. of Hanover.

Hallowell, p.t. Kennebec Co. on the Kennebec, 40 m. at its mouth. Pop. 3,964. It has a considerable commerce in the exportation of lumber.

Hallsville, p.v. Montgomery Co. N. Y. Also a village in Dauphin Co. N. C.

Halmstadt, a sea-port of Sweden, capital of Halland. Here are flourishing woolen manufactures, and a profitable salmon-fishery. It stands at the mouth of the Nissa, on a bay of the Categat, 82 m. S. S. E. of Gothenburg. Long. 12. 52., lat. 56. 40.

Haltstead, a town in Essex, Eng. seated on the side of a hill, on the river Coln, 16 m. N. of Chelmsford, and 46 N. E. of London.

Halteren, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, seated on the Lippe, 23 m. S. W. of Munster.

Halton, a town in Cheshire, Eng. It had a stately castle, belonging to the duchy of Lancaster, which maintained a large jurisdiction round it, by the name of Halton Fee; but all that remains is now a prison. It is seated near the Mersey, 13 m. N. E. of Chester, and 195 N. N. W. of London.

Haltwhistle, a town of Northumberland, Eng. seated on a hill, on the S. branch of the Tyne, 35 m. W. of Newcastle, and 315 N. by W. of London.

Ham, a strong town of Westphalia, capital of the county of Mark. It is a place of good trade, and has extensive bleaching-grounds. In 1761, the French were defeated near this place by the troops of Brunswick. It is seated on the Lippe, 20 m. W. of Lipstadt. Long. 7. 57. E., lat. 51. 40. N.

Ham, West, a village and parish of England in Essex, on the river Lea, 5 m. from the Royal Exchange, London. In 1801, the pop. was returned at 1,960, and in 1881, 9,753.

Ham, a town of France, in the department of Somme, with a strong castle, seated on the Somme, 70 m. N. N. E. of Paris.

Hamadan. See *Amadan*.

Hamah, a town of Syria, the residence of the schiek, with the title of emir. The best houses, the mosques, and the castle, are built of black and white stones. The river Assi, formerly called Orontes, runs close by the castle and fills its ditches, which are cut deep into the solid rock. The inhabitants have a trade in linen of their own manufacture. It is seated among hills, 78 m. S. S. W. of Aleppo.

Hamamet, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, on a gulf of the same name, 37 m. S. of Tunis. Long. 10. 15. E., lat. 36. 13. N.

Hambledon, a town in Hampshire, Eng. 15 m. S. E. of Winchester.

Hamburg, a free and imperial city of Germany, in Lower Saxony, seated on the north bank of the Elbe, about 55 m. from its mouth, consisting of the old and new town; both nearly of an equal size. Most of the houses are built after the manner of the Dutch, and richly furnished within. The principal streets of the old town have long and broad canals, which are filled by the tide. It is seated on the river Elbe and Alster, and the latter, a tributary stream of the Elbe, before it enters the town by sluices, forms a fine basin. Here is a celebrated college, an

arsenal, a bank, and a handsome exchange. The established religion is Lutheran, but all denominations are tolerated. Beside the five principal churches, there are eleven smaller ones for particular occasions, some of which belong to hospitals of which there are a great number. It has a library containing about 100,000 volumes. The cathedral of Our Lady is a very fine structure. The city is well fortified, and on the ramparts are handsome walks, planted with rows of trees. On the east is the suburb of St. George, and on the west the Hamburger Berg. Hamburg, from its situation, has all possible advantages for foreign and domestic trade; particularly from its communication, by the Elbe, with some of the principal navigable rivers of Germany; and hence it is one of the most commercial places in Europe. The number of vessels that frequent its port is about 2,000. It is distinguished for its sugar-refinery, and it has manufactures of cotton stockings, gold and silver lace, silk, linen, handkerchiefs, sail-cloths, thread, ribands, and velvets. The commerce however, received a severe shock in 1806; and since that the city itself has been almost reduced to ruin. Previous to the year 1806, this city became the depot of all the continental commerce, and numbers of merchants flocked here from every part of Europe, bringing their property along with them, as to a place free from military away, and secure from the warlike commotions which then agitated Europe; but after the defeat of the Prussians at the battle of Jena, the French took possession of it, and afterwards annexed it to the empire. In 1813, on the advance of the Russians into Germany, the French evacuated the town, and the Russians immediately entered. In May following, the French laid siege to it for more than a month, when the Russians finding it impossible to defend it any longer, retired. The French, on re-entering, began to strengthen the fortification; and after the battle of Leipzig, the commander, marshal Davoust, hearing of the approach of the allies, made preparations for a long siege. For this purpose he destroyed the suburbs and gardens; and expelled all the inhabitants who were not able to provide provisions for six months. On the restoration of the Bourbons, however, the French garrison was withdrawn, and the place delivered up to the allies in May, 1814; since which it has recovered its former independence and activity. This city suffered much from the pestilential cholera in the autumn of 1831. It is 55 m. N. E. of Bremen, and 40 S. W. of Lubeck. Pop. about 115,000. Lat. 53. 84., long. 9. 58.

Hamburg, p.t. Erie Co. N. Y. Pop. 3,348. Also villages in Sussex Co. N. J. and Berkes Co. Pa.

Hamden, p.v. Delaware Co. N. Y.

Hamelburg, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Fulda, seated on the Saale, 20 m. W. N. W. of Schweinfurt.

Hameln, a strong town of Lower Saxony, at the extremity of the duchy of Brunswick, of which it is the key. Here are manufactures of stuffs, silks and stockings. The fortress surrendered to the French in 1806. It is situate at the confluence of the Hamel with the Weser, 98 m. S. W. of Hanover.

Ha-mi, a province of Western Tartary, surrounded by deserts, yet accounted one of the most delightful countries in the world. Its rice and fruits, particularly the melons and dried raisins, are in high esteem in China. It is tributary to

that country; and its capital is of the same name Long. 91. 44. E., lat. 42. 55. N.

Hamilton, a town of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, with a noble seat belonging to the duke of that name. It has a trade in cabinet work, and the making of shoes; and the women are famous for the spinning of linen yarn, and making thread lace. It is seated on the Avon, near its conflux with the Clyde. It has a handsome parish church, and an elegant town house and prison, and a commodious market place. It was made a royal burgh in 1548 by Queen Mary. It is 11 m. S. E. of Glasgow, and 37 W. S. W. of Edinburgh. Pop. in 1801, 5,908, and in 1821, 7,613.

Hamilton, a county of East Tennessee, bounded on the S. E. by the river Tennessee. Pop. 2,274. The chief town, Brainerd, is 102 m. S. E. of Murfreesborough.

Hamilton, a county in Ohio, bounded on the S. by the river Ohio, and intersected by the Great Miami river. Pop. 52,321. Cincinnati is the chief town.

Hamilton, is also the name of a county in New York. Pop. 1,324. The court house in the centre of the county, is 80 m. N. W. by N. of Albany. There are several townships of the same name in Lower Canada.

Hamilton, p.t. Essex Co. Mass. 10 m. N. W. Salem. Pop. 743. Also a p.t. Madison Co. N. Y. Pop. 3,220. Also villages in St. Lawrence and Cataraugus Cos. N. Y. Also townships and villages in Franklin and Northampton Cos. Pa., Martin Co. N. C., Warren and Franklin Cos. Ohio.

Hamiltonville, a village of Huntington Co. Pa. *Hampden*, p.t. Penobscot Co. Me. Pop. 2,020.

Hampden, a county of Massachusetts. It lies on both sides of Connecticut river and is bounded S. by the state of Connecticut. It contains 585 sq. m. and a pop. of 31,640. Springfield is the chief town.

Hammam, *Leef*, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, celebrated for its baths; 12 m. W. of Cabes.

Hammam, *Meskouteen*, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, with a celebrated hot bath, seated near a mountain, rich in lead ore, 16 m. S. of Tunis.

Hammersmith, a large village in Middlesex, Eng. seated on the north bank of the Thames, and one of the appendages of the metropolis, 3 m. and a half west of Hyde Park Corner. Here also is a nunnery, established originally as a boarding school for young ladies of the Roman Catholic persuasion; and toward the river are a number of handsome seats and villas. Here is a charity school, a workhouse, and several places of worship for dissenters. The chapel is near the centre of the town. Here also was the celebrated villa of Brandenburg House, in which her late majesty Queen Caroline died. Pop. in 1801, 5,600, and 1821, 8,809.

Hamont, a town of Netherlands in the late bishopric of Liege, 20 m. W. by N. of Ruremonde.

Hampshire, a maritime county of England, bounded on the N. by Berkshire, E. by Surry and Sussex, S. by the English Channel, W. by Dorsetshire and Wiltshire. It is nearly square, except a projection on the S. W.; is divided into 39 small hundreds, and 253 parishes; and has one city, Winchester, and 20 market towns. It sends, with the Isle of Wight, 26 members to Parliament. This county has a great variety of soils, but the principal part is chalk. The Dorsetshire border has large tracts of heath; and toward the sea are great quantities of marsh land,

but very fertile; and all the remainder is excellent land. It is one of the most fertile and populous counties in England. On the downs, of which a ridge runs almost across the county, are fed plenty of sheep: but the stock is considerably decreased, owing to enclosures. Besides wheat, barley, and hops, it is famous for bacon, honey, and timber; the last in particular, on account of its great woods, of which the principal are the New Forest, and the Forest of Bere. The principal rivers are the Avon, Test, Itchen, and Stour. The principal harbours, of which there are a great number along the coast, are Portsmouth and Yarmouth. Southampton is deemed the county-town, but the assizes are held at Winchester. See *New Forest and Wight*.

Hampshire, New. See *New Hampshire*.

Hampshire, a county in Massachusetts, intersected by the Connecticut River, bounded by the counties of Hampden, Berkshire, Franklin and Worcester. Its chief town, Northampton, 94 m. W. of Boston, is seated on the W. side of the Connecticut. Pop. 30,210.

Hampshire, a county in the W. District of Virginia, bounded on the N. E. by the river Potomac, and by the counties of Morgan, Frederic and Hardy. Pop. 11,279. Its chief town is Romney.

Hampstead, a village of Middlesex, Eng. 4 m. N. N. W. of London, from Tyburn turnpike, formerly famous for its medicinal waters. It may be considered one of the appendages of the metropolis, being a favourite residence of the merchants and citizens. It is seated on the side of a hill; on the top of which is a fine heath that commands a delightful prospect; and in the vicinity are many elegant seats and villas. In the windows of an ancient edifice, called the Chicken House, are painted in stained glass, portraits of king James I. and the duke of Buckingham, of the former of whom it is said to have been a hunting seat.

Hampstead, p.t. Rockingham Co. N. H., 30 m. W. Portsmouth. Pop. 913.

Hampstead, p.v. King George Co. Va.

Hampton, a sea-port of Virginia, in Elizabeth county, near the mouth of James river, 29 m. S. E. of Williamsburgh. Long. 76. 17. W. lat. 37. 5. N.

Hampton, a sea-port of New Hampshire, in Rockingham county, on a river of its name, near the sea. It subsists by the cod and mackerel fisheries; and is 12 m. S. by W. of Portsmouth. Long. 70. 45. W., lat. 42. 55. N. Pop. 1,103.

Hampton, p.t. Windham Co. Conn. Pop. 1,101. Also a p.t. Washington Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,069. Also a town of Elizabeth City Co. Va. at the mouth of James River. Hampton Roads, at this place afford a convenient station for shipping and afforded a shelter to the enemy's blockading squadron during the war of 1812; but they are now strongly fortified against any hostile intrusion.

Hamptonville, p.t. Surrey Co. N. C.

Hampton, a village in Middlesex, Eng. on the N. bank of the river Thames, 13 m. S. W. of London. It is famous for a royal palace, called Hampton court, originally and magnificently built by cardinal Wolsey, who gave it to Henry VIII. The remains of the old palace are only some of the domestic offices, the principal part being taken down in 1690, and the present palace erected by William III. The buildings, gardens, and parks are 4 m. in circumference.

Hanan, a strong town of Germany, in Hesse

Cassel, capital of a fertile county of the same name. It is divided into the old and new town, and in the former is a magnificent castle. It has manufactures of woolen stuffs, stockings, porcelain and tobacco; and a trade in corn, iron, and timber. It is seated on the Kintzig, near its conflux with the Maine, 13 m. E. N. E. of Frankfort on the Maine. Pop. about 12,000.

Hancock, a County of Maine lying on the coast round Penobscot Bay. Pop. 24,347. Castine is the chief town. Also an interior County of Georgia. Pop. 11,822. Sparta is the chief town. Also a County of Ohio. Pop. 813. Findlay is the chief town. Also a county of Mississippi. Pop. 1,961. Pearlinton is the capital. Also a town in Hillsborough Co. N. H. 35 m. from Concord. Pop. 1,316: in Addison Co. Vt. Pop. 472: in Berkshire Co. Mass. Pop. 1,053: in Delaware Co. N. Y. Pop. 766: and in Washington Co. Maryland.

Hancockville, p.v. Union Dis. S. C.

Hang-tcheu, a city of China, of the first class, capital of the province of Tche-kiang. It is 12 m. in circumference, exclusive of its suburbs; contains it is said a million of inhabitants, and is the general emporium of all articles that pass between the northern and southern provinces. Here are extensive shops and warehouses; and it has a great trade in dyed cottons and nankins, silks, rice, and other grain. It is seated between a large basin, that forms the S. extremity of the grand canal, and a small lake, called See-hou, 706 m. S. by E. of Peking. Long. 120. 20. E., lat. 30. 20. N.

Hawkinsonville, p.v. Claiborne Co. Mississippi.

Hannibal, a township of Oswego Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,794.

Hanover, a territory in the N. of Germany, bounded on the N. E. by the river Elbe, N. W. by the German Ocean, S. W. by Dutch Friesland and Prussian Westphalia, and S. E. by Saxony. Since 1815 it has been divided into the provinces of Calenberg, Göttingen, Lüneburg, Hoya and Diepholtz, Hildesheim, Osnaburg, Verden, Duchy of Bremen, Bentheim, East Friesland, Lingen, and the lordship of Meppen. The chief towns are, Hanover the capital, Embsen, Hildesheim, Lüneburg, Osnaburg, Göttingen, Zell, Clausthal, Goslar, Einbeck, and Hameln. In the S. is the mountainous tract of the Harz, covered with forests, and with the exception of which the whole country is a vast plain. (See article *Hartz*). Towards the N. are numerous barren heaths; but the valleys in the S. are very fertile. This country abounds in extensive mines of silver, iron, copper and lead. The iron mines are the most valuable, and bring annually to the revenue about £115,000 sterling. The principal rivers are, the Elbe, the Weser, and the Embs with their tributary streams, and the chief lakes, Steinheim and Dummer.

The corn cultivated is much the same as in Britain. The extensive heaths of Lüneburg produce honey annually to the amount of £40,000. The chief manufactures are thread, linen, woollens, paper, and glass. The exports are linen, iron, copper, timber, horses, and black cattle. The imports are linen, broadcloth, silk and jewelry.

The revenue of Hanover is about £1,000,000. The prevailing religion is the Lutheran; but all denominations are tolerated. The Catholics amount to 150,000, and the Calvinists to 40,000. In every village elementary schools are established, and in more populous places academies, or high

schools, which are well conducted, as well as the university of Göttingen. The frankness, simplicity and hospitality, mentioned by Tacitus as characteristic of the ancient Germans, is still a prominent feature in the manners of the Hanoverians, particularly the inhabitants of the heaths.

Hanover, though under the government of Great Britain for more than a century, has undergone no political incorporation. At the diet of Germany, the king of Hanover occupies the fifth rank, and has four votes at the general assembly. The king's power is limited, having a counterpoise in the nobility of Wolfenbützel, the heads of the church and the deputies of the towns. The only order of knighthood, is that of the Guelph, instituted in 1815.

Hanover was taken possession of by the king of Prussia in 1801, and invaded by Bonaparte in 1803, and in 1806 partly ceded to the Prussians. But on the expulsion of the French in 1813, the whole electorate was restored to the king of Great Britain; and the electoral office having been annulled, he assumed, in 1815, the title of king of Hanover. Population of the whole territory about 1,300,000, of whom about 8,000 are Jews.

Hanover, a city of Germany, and capital of the above kingdom. It is built in the form of a half moon, and divided by the river Leine into the old and new town. The old town presents an antiquated appearance, but the buildings in the new town are in a better style. Hanover contains a considerable number of public buildings, among which are the elector's palace, and the public library; the latter founded by Leibnitz, to whom an elegant monument has been erected in the town. There are five Lutheran churches, besides the chapels of the Calvinists and Catholics, and a Jewish synagogue. There are small manufactures of gold and silver lace, printing of cotton, linen, brewing, vinegar, &c. Pop. 25,000. 41 m. W. by N. Brunswick, and 154 W. of Berlin.

Hanover, p.t. Grafton Co. N. H. on the Connecticut, 114 m. fr. Boston: 102 fr. Portsmouth. Pop. 2,361. In this pleasant village is situated Dartmouth College, which was established in 1771. The institution at present comprises a three story wooden edifice containing 34 rooms for the scholars and 6 for other purposes; a brick structure called Medical House, 75 feet long and 3 stories high, containing a laboratory, an anatomical museum, a mineralogical cabinet, 2 lecture rooms, 6 rooms for students and a chapel; there is also a greenhouse. The officers are a President and 8 Professors. The college library contains 6,000 vols. and there are 8,000 in the students libraries. The number of students in 1831 was 150. There are 3 vacations in May, August and December of 15 weeks. Commencement is in August.

Hanover, p.t. Plymouth Co. Mass. Pop. 1,300. Also a p.t. Chataque Co. N. Y. Pop. 2,614. Also a village in Oneida Co. N. Y. And towns in Burlington Co. N. J.; Montgomery, York, Luzerne, Lebanon, Dauphin, Northampton and Beaver Cos. Pa.; Columbiana, Harrison, Butler and Licking Cos. Ohio.

Hanover, a town of Virginia, in a county of the same name, situate on the Pamunky, the S. branch of York river, 22 m. N. E. of Richmond. Pop. of the county in 1810, 15,063, in 1820, 15,267.

Hanover, New, a large island in the South Pacific Ocean, opposite the N. W. extremity of New Ireland. It is high and covered with trees,

among which are many beautiful plantations Lat. of W. end, 2. 25. long. 149. 6.

Han-see. See *Tusen*.

Hanse Towns, the name of certain free towns of Germany, which, being infested with pirates and robbers, entered into a mutual league for their protection. This association is supposed to have continued from the 13th to the 16th century. It consisted at first of only two towns, but it so increased in strength and reputation, that at last it consisted of 66 cities. Having at length proclaimed war against Woldemar, king of Denmark, with 40 ships and 12,000 troops, several merchants were ordered by the princes of their respective kingdoms, to withdraw their effects, and the association for the most part was dissolved. Several towns in Germany still retain the name, though the laws by which they are governed are annulled.

Hanson, p.t. Plymouth Co. Mass. Pop. 1,030

Han-tchong, a city of China, of the first class, in the province of Chensi, on the river Han, surrounded by mountains and forests. The articles of trade are honey, wax, musk, and cinnabar. Long. 106. 35. E., lat. 32. 58. N.

Hanuyt, or *Hannut*, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, on the frontiers of Liege and Namur, 20 m. N. N. E. of Namur.

Han-yang, a city of China, of the first class, in the province of Houquang. It is seated at the conflux of the Haa with the Kiang-ku. Long. 113. 44. E., lat. 30. 36. N.

Hapsee, the name of four of the Friendly Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. They are of similar height and appearance, and connected by a reef of coral rocks, dry at low water. The plantations are numerous and extensive. These islands extend from N. to S. about 19 m. and lie between 174. 24. and 174. 15. W. long., and lat. 19. 39. and 19. 53. S.

Hapsal, a town of Russia, in the government of Revel, seated on the Baltic, opposite the island of Dago, 45 m. S. W. of Revel.

Hapsburg, an ancient castle of Switzerland, on a lofty eminence, near Schintznach. What is left of it is now inhabited by the family of a peasant. This castle was the cradle, as it were, of the house of Austria, whose ancestors may be traced back to the beginning of the 13th century, when Rodolph, count of Hapsburg was elevated to the empire of Germany and archduchy of Austria.

Haran, or *Charan*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, Diarbek, known in Scripture as the country of Laban. To this place Crassus retired after his defeat by the Parthians, and not far from it he was killed. It is 25 m. E. by S. of Orfa.

Harborough, a town in Leicestershire, Eng. It is seated on the Welland, 15 m. S. of Leicester, and 83 N. by W. of London.

Harburg, a town of Hanover, in the duchy of Luneburg, with a strong castle. It has manufactures of silk, stockings, wax and tobacco; and a great trade in timber with Holland. In 1757 it was taken by the French, and retaken the same year by the Hanoverians. It is seated on the Seeve, at its conflux with the Elbe, opposite Hamburg, 29 m. N. W. of Luneburg.

Harcourt, a town of France, in the department of Calvados, 12 m. S. by W. of Caen.

Hadberg, a town of Germany, in Stiria, 12 m. S. S. W. of Friedberg, and 25. E. S. E. of Gratz.

Hardagon, a town of the province of Calen-

berg, with a considerable manufacture of leather, 10 m. N. W. of Gottingen.

Hardenberg, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, 16 m. E. N. E. of Dusseldorf.

Hardenberg, a town of Holland, in Overijssel, situate on the Vecht, 19 m. S. W. of Covoerden.

Hardenwyck, a fortified town of Holland, in Gelderland, with a university. It has a trade in corn and wool, and is seated on the Zuider Zee, 30 m. N. N. E. of Arnheim, and 33 E. by S. of Amsterdam. Long. 5. 8. E., lat. 52. 20. N.

Hardiman, a county of West Tennessee. Pop. 11,628. Bolivar is the capital.

Hardin, a county of Kentucky. Pop. 13,148. Elizabethtown is the capital. Also a county of W. Tennessee. Pop. 4,867. Savannah is the capital.

Also a county of Ohio. Pop. 500. Hardy is the chief town. Also a village in Shelby Co. Ohio.

Hardinberg, p.v. Dearborn Co. Indiana.

Hardinsville, p.v. Hardin Co. Ten.

Hardiston, a township of Sussex Co. N. J.

Hardwick, p.t. Caledonia Co. Vt. Pop. 1,216.

Also a township of Worcester Co. Mass. Pop. 1,885. Towns in Warren Co. N. J. and Ryan Co. Geo.

Hardy, a county of the W. District of Virginia, bordering on Maryland. Pop. 6,796. Its chief town is Moorfield.

Harewood, a village in West Yorkshire, Eng. on the river Wharf, 8 m. N. of Leeds, and 204 from London. Here are the remains of an ancient castle; and in the church is the monument of Sir William Gascoyne, who committed Henry, prince of Wales, to prison, for affronting him while he sat administering justice. Near it is Harewood-house, the noble seat of lord Harewood. Pop. in 1821, 1,063.

Harfleur, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine. Its fortifications have been long demolished, and its harbour nearly choked up. It stands on a small river, near the mouth of the Seine, 36 m. N. W. of Rouen. Long. 0. 12. E., lat. 49. 30. N.

Harford, a town of Maryland, in a county of the same name, situate on Bush river, 25 m. E. N. E. of Baltimore. Pop. of the county 16,315.

Harford, p.t. Susquehanna Co. Pa.

Harihara, or *Hurryhun*, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with a fort, in which is a celebrated temple. It stands on the E. side of the Toombuddra, which here separates Mysore from the country of Mahrattas. In the vicinity much cotton wool is cleaned and spun into thread. It is 130 m. N. E. by N. of Mangalore.

Hartan, a county of Kentucky. Pop. 2,928.

Hartanburg, a village in Mercer Co. Pa.

Harleigh, a town of Wales, capital of Merionethshire. It is a poor place, though governed by a mayor, and has a castle, built by Edward I. almost entire, on a rock, projecting into St. George's channel. It is 26 m. S. E. of Caernarvon, and 231 N. N. W. of London.

Harlem, *Haarlem*, or *Haerlem*, a fortified city of North Holland, memorable for the siege it held out against the Spaniards in 1573, for 10 months, before it capitulated. It has broad regular streets, and many canals; and is noted for its velvets, damasks, worsted stuffs, and bleaching-grounds. A communication has been opened with the lake of Harlem, Amsterdam, and Leyden, by means of navigable canals. It was formerly strongly fortified, but public promenades have been formed of the ramparts. The chief public buildings are

the stadthouse, the royal palace, and some charitable institutions. It has 15 churches, one of which, called the great church, is the largest in Holland, and has the grandest organ in Europe, it contains 8,000 pipes, and 68 stops. Harlem is seated near a lake of the same name, 12 m. W. of Amsterdam. Long. 4. 37. E., lat. 52. 22. N.

Harleston, a town in Norfolk, Eng. seated on the Wavenay, 16 m. S of Norwich, and 99 N. E. of London.

Harleville, a village in Marion Dis. S. C.

Harlem, or *Haerlem*, a village in New York Co. N. J. on Harlem river, 7 m. from the city. Also a township in Delaware Co. Ohio.

Harligen, a fortified sea-port of Holland, in Friesland, of which, next to Lewarden, it is the largest and most populous. It has flourishing manufactures of paper and canvass, and is seated on the Zuider Zee, 66 m. N. N. E. of Amsterdam, and 15 W. of Lewarden. Long. 5. 20. E., lat. 53 10. N.

Harlingen, p.v. Somerset Co. N. J.

Harlow, a town in Essex, Eng. On a common 2 m. from the town, is a famous fair on the 9th September, called Harlow Bush fair, much resorted to by the neighbouring gentry. It is 23 m. E. of London.

Harmony, p.t. Somerset Co. Me. Pop. 925; also a p.t. Chataugue Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,968; a p.v. Sussex Co. N. J.; a village of Butler Co. Pa.; a township of Clarke Co. Ohio; a village in York district S. C. and a village in Posey Co. Indiana. See *New Harmony*.

Harper's Ferry, a village in Jefferson Co. Va. on the Potomac, at the spot where the river breaks through the Blue Ridge. Here is an armory and a manufacture of muskets established by the United States.

Harpersfield, p.t. Delaware Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,936. Also a town in Ashtabula Co. Ohio.

Harpersville, a village in Broome Co. N. Y.

Harpeth, p.v. Williamson Co. Ten.

Harpevell, a township in Cumberland Co. Me. Pop. 1,353

Harlington, p.v. Washington Co. Me. Pop. 1,118. Also a township in Bergen Co. N. J.

Harponnelly, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a district of the same name, in the Mysore country. At the partition of this country, in 1799, Harponnelly was ceded to the Mahrattas. It is 26 m. S. S. W. of Bijangur.

Harrington, a small port in Cumberland, Eng. on a creek of the Irish sea, which admits vessels of 120 tons burden up to the houses. Coal, lime, iron-stone, and fire-clay, are sent hence to Ireland and Scotland. It is 6 m. N. of Whitehaven, and 8 W. S. W. of Cockermouth. Pop. in 1820, 1,845.

Harriarpour, a town of Hindoostan, in the eastern extremity of Orissa, capital of the district of Mohurbunge. It is 90 m. N. N. E. of Cuttack, and 130 W. S. W. of Calcutta.

Harrodsburg, a town of Kentucky, in Mercer county, at the head of Salt river, 30 m. S. of Frankfort.

Harrow on the Hill, a village in Middlesex, on the highest hill in the county, commanding a delightful prospect of the metropolis, 10 m. W. N. W. of London. It has a celebrated free school.

Harrogate, a village in the West Riding of Yorkshire, Eng. 2 m. W. of Knaresborough. It is famous for medicinal springs, one of which is chalybeate, and the other the strongest sulphureous water in Great Britain. Here are several

large buildings, with a theatre, &c. for the accommodation of the numerous visitants in the summer. It is 211 m. N. by W. of London. Pop. in 1801, about 1,196, and in 1821, about 1,834.

Hartenstein, a town and castle of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, 6 m. S. of Zwickau.

Hartford, a county of Connecticut, lying upon Connecticut river, with the northern part bounded by Massachusetts. It contains about 740 sq. m. Pop. 51,141. Hartford is the capital.

Hartford, city, the capital of the above county, and jointly with New-Haven, the seat of government of Connecticut. It stands on the western bank of the Connecticut at the head of aloop navigation. Pop. 9,789. It is handsomely built and contains many fine public edifices, among which are a Gothic church, much admired for its architecture; a state house, a deaf and dumb asylum, a retreat for the insane, and a seminary called Washington College. This institution was founded in 1826. It has 9 instructors and 70 students. Its libraries have 6,200 volumes. It has 3 vacations in April, August and December, of 11 weeks. Commencement is in August. Hartford enjoys a considerable commerce with Boston, New York and the southern cities. The bookselling trade is carried on here extensively, and there is much inland traffic with the towns on the Connecticut and in the neighbourhood. On the opposite bank of the river is East Hartford which is connected with the city by a bridge. The inhabitants point out to the stranger an ancient oak tree in the southern part of the city which bears the name of the *Charter Oak*, from the following circum-



stance. In 1686 Sir Edmund Andros was sent by James II. to seize the charters of the New-England colonies. On arriving at Hartford he convened the legislature and declared his mission. Delays were practised till evening, when the instrument was brought into the hall and laid upon the table, but before Andros could lay his hand upon it, a signal was given and all the lights were immediately overturned. When they were re-lighted the charter was no-where to be found. It had been secretly conveyed away and hidden in the tree above mentioned, where it remained safely till the deposition of Andros and the accession of King William III.

Hartford, is also the name of a town in Washington Co. N. Y. Pop. 2,420; in Oxford Co. Me. Pop. 1,297; Windsor Co. Vt. Pop. 2,044, and towns in Pulaski Co. Geo., Ohio Co. Ken., Trumbull and Licking Cos. Ohio, and Dearborn Co. Ind.

Hartland, p.t. Somerset Co. Me. Pop. 718. Also a town in Windsor Co. Vt. Pop. 2,503; in Hartford Co. Conn. Pop. 1,231; and in Niagara Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,594.

Hartleton, p.t. Union Co. Pa.

Hartsville, villages in Bucks Co. Pa. and Sumner Co. Tenn.

Hartsville, a village of Dutchess Co. N. Y.

Hartwich, p.t. Otsego Co. N. Y. Pop. 2,772.

Harrisburg, the seat of government of the state of Pennsylvania, is in Dauphin Co. and situated on the eastern bank of the Susquehanna, 96 m. from Philadelphia. It is regularly built and has a handsome state house and other public edifices. A bridge here crosses the Susquehanna. Pop. 4,311.

Harrisburg, is also the name of a township in Lewis Co. N. Y. Pop. 712; and villages in Lancaster Dis. S. C. and Ocatahoola Parish, Louisiana.

Harrisborough, a village of Richmond Co. Geo.

Harrison, a county of the W. District of Virginia, divided into East and West. East Harrison has a pop. of 10,119, West Harrison 4,558. Clarksburg is the seat of justice for both. Also a county of Kentucky. Pop. 13,180. Also a county of Ohio. Pop. 20,920. Cadiz is the chief town. Also a county of Indiana. Pop. 10,238. Corydon is the capital. Also the name of 18 towns in the United States, 13 of which are in Ohio.

Harrisonburg, p.v. Rockland Co. Va.

Harrisonville, p.v. Monroe Co. Illinois.

Harrisville, villages in Butler Co. Pa., Brunswick Co. Va., Harrison and Medina Cos. Ohio.

Harrodsburg, p.v. Mercer Co. Kentucky.

Hart, a county of Kentucky. Pop. 5,292.

Hartland, a town in Devonshire, Eng. Near it is Hartland abbey, which includes the site and some portion of the ancient abbey. It is seated near the Bristol channel, on a promontory called Hartland Point, 23 m. W. S. W. of Barnstaple, and 217 W. by S. of London. Lat. of the point 55. 1., long. 4. 30.

Hartlepool, a sea-port of Eng. in the county of Durham, about 6 m. N. of the mouth of the Tees. In the vicinity are coal mines, and a large flour manufacture. It is seated on the German Ocean, partly surrounded by rocks and hills, 19 m. E. S. E. of Durham, and 258 N. by W. of London. Long. 1. 10. W., lat. 54. 41. N.

Hartley, a sea port in Northumberland, Eng. 6 m. N. W. of Tynemouth. Its prosperity is chiefly owing to the mineral productions of the neighbourhood. A haven has been constructed half a mile to the N. whence coal is shipped to London; and a canal is cut through a solid rock to the harbour. Here are also large salt, coppers, and glass works. About a mile to the N. W. stands Seaton Delavel, a magnificent and modern structure, equalled by few in the kingdom, the interior of which was destroyed by fire a few years ago.

Hartsville, p.v. Bucks Co. Pa. Also a p.v. Sumner Co. Tenn.

Hartwick, p.t. Otsego Co. N. Y. Pop. 2,772.

Hartz, a mountainous tract lying chiefly in the S. of Hanover, extending from Goslar to Hartzgerode, 70 m. long, and 30 broad. It is part of the ancient Sylva Hercynia, and still covered with large forests, the timber of which is of great importance in supplying the numerous mines, and forges with fuel. (See *Hanover*.) There are many natural curiosities in the Hartz. The caverns of Scharfeld and Baumann are the most interesting. The magnetic rocks of Ilsestein, and the Brocken or Blocksberg mountain also deserves notice, the latter of which commands a prospect of about 8,000 sq. m.

Hartzgerode, or *Harzgerode*, a town of Upper

Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt-Bernburg, situate near the Harz mountains. It has a mine-office and a castle, and is 23 m. S. W. of Brenburg. Pop. about 1,800.

Harvard, p.t. Worcester Co. Mass. Pop. 1,601.

Harvard University. See *Cambridge*.

Harwick, p.t. Barnstable Co. Mass. on Barnstable Bay. Pop. 2,464.

Harwich, a sea-port and borough on the coast of Essex, Eng. It has a capacious harbour, in which a great number of the largest ships may anchor, and a convenient dock for the building of men of war. Much company resort hither for the purpose of sea-bathing, and it is the principal place of embarkation for Holland and Germany. The entrance into the harbour is defended by a battery and Languard Fort. The town is seated on a tongue of land, opposite the united mouths of the Stour and Orwell, which are navigable 12 m. above the town, 42 m. E. by N. of Chelmsford, and 17 E. N. E. of London. Long. 1. 13. E., lat. 51. 56. N. Pop. about 4,010.

Harwinton, p.t. Litchfield Co. Conn. Pop. 1,516.

Hastemere, a borough in Surry, Eng. 12 m. S. W. of Guildford, and 42 of London. It sends two members to parliament. Pop. in 1821, about 890.

Hastingsden, a town in Lancashire, Eng. with considerable manufactures of linen, woolen, and cotton. It is 16 m. N. by W. of Manchester, and 204 N. N. W. of London.

Hasselt, a fortified town of Holland, in Overijssel, seated on the Vecht, 6 m. N. of Zwoll.

Hasselt, is also the name of a town of the Netherlands, in the province of Liege, 15 m. W. N. W. of Maastricht. Pop. about 6,000.

Hasser, or *Asoerghur*, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, province of Candeish, 20 m. N. of Burhampoor.

Hassfurt, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, on the N. E. bank of the river Maine, 8 m. E. of Schweinfurt. Pop. about 1,500.

Hasslach, a town of Suabia, in the Briegau, on the river Kintzig, 14 m. S. S. E. of Gengenbach, 20 N. E. of Friburg.

Hastenbeck, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, near which the French gained a victory over the duke of Cumberland, in 1757. It is 5 m. S. E. of Hamelin.

Hastings, a borough on the eastern extremity of Sussex, Eng. It is one of the Cinque Ports, and had once a castle, now in ruins. The harbour, formerly of much consequence, is now only an indifferent road for small vessels. The town is commanded by a strong fort, has two churches, and is a fashionable watering place, which is now the chief source of its prosperity. In 1066, a bloody battle was fought here, between Harold II. of England, and William, duke of Normandy, in which the former lost his life and kingdom. Hastings sends two members to parliament, and is seated between a high cliff towards the sea, and a high hill towards the land side, 24 m. of Lewes, and 64 S. S. E. of London. Long. 0. 38. E., lat. 50. 52. N.

Hastborough, p.v. Montgomery Co. Pa.

Hatchersville, p.v. Chesterfield Co. Va.

Hatches, p.v. Onslow Co. N. C. Also a township in Montgomery Co. Pa.

Hatchy, a tributary stream of the Mississippi, which it joins in Tennessee.

Hatfield, p.t. Hampshire Co. Mass. on the W. side of the Connecticut, nearly opposite Hadley,

to which place there is a ferry. It is 5 m. of Northampton. Pop. 893.

Hatfield, a town in Hertfordshire, Eng. It formerly belonged to the bishop of Ely, in whose palace Elizabeth resided, and was thence conducted, on the death of Mary, to ascend the throne. She procured the alienation of this manor; and James I. exchanged it with Sir Robert Cecil, afterwards earl of Salisbury, for Theobald; and on the site of the episcopal palace, that nobleman built the magnificent seat called Hatfield-house. It is seated on the river Lea, 20 m. N. by W. of London.

Hathatz, a town of Hungary, in the county of Szabolts, 11 m. N. of Debretsin. The number of inhabitants are about 4,000, and chiefly Calvinists.

Hatherley, or *Hatherleigh*, a corporate town in Devonshire, Eng. with a woolen manufacture. It is seated on the river Oke, 28 m. N. W. of Exeter, and 200 W. by S. of London.

Hatras, a fort and tower of Hindoostan, province of Agra, 18 m. S. S. W. of Coel, and 35 N. E. of Agra.

Hattum, a town of Holland, in Gelderland, seated on the Yssel, 4 m. S. W. of Zwoll. Pop. about 2,400.

Hatteras, a cape on the coast of North Carolina, in the lat. 35. 7. N., and long. 75. 30. It is beset with dangerous shoals.

Hattigen, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Mark, seated on the Roer, 23 m. E. N. E. of Dusseldorf. Pop. about 2,000.

Hatvan, a town and fort of Upper Hungary seated on a mountain, 28 m. E. N. E. of Buda.

Hatzfeld, a town and castle of Germany, in Upper Hesse, capital of a county of its name seated on the Eder, 17 m. N. N. W. of Marburg and 60 N. E. of Coblenz.

Havana, a city and sea-port on the N. W. part of Cuba, two m. in circumference, and the capital of the island. The houses are elegant, built of stone, and there are 11 churches richly ornamented, 2 hospitals, a dock-yard, lazaretto, and other public buildings. The harbour is capable of containing upwards of 1,000 vessels, and the entrance which is so narrow that only one ship can enter at a time, is defended by two strong forts, called the Moro and the Puntal; there are also many other forts and platforms, well furnished with artillery. A citadel of great strength is erected near the centre of the town, which contains the captain general's palace, and where the treasure is deposited. Here all the ships that come from the Spanish settlements rendezvous on their return to Spain. This city was taken by the English in 1762, but restored to the Spaniards in 1763. It is seated on the W. side of the harbour, and watered by two branches of the river. This town exceeds, in point of commerce, every other town in Spanish America. Pop. about 70,000. Lat. of fort Moro, 23. 9., long. 82. 15.

Havant, a town in the S. E. extremity of Hampshire, Eng. 7 m. N. E. of Portsmouth, and 66 S. W. of London. Pop. in 1821, 2,099.

Havelberg, a town in Brandenburg, in the mark of Pregnitz, seated on the Havel, near its conflux with the Elbe. Many vessels for the navigation of the Elbe are built here, and great quantities of wood sent hence to Hamburg. It is 37 m. N. N. W. of Brandenburg. Pop. about 2,000.

Haverford, a township of Delaware Co. Pa.

Haverfordwest, a borough of Wales, in Pembrokeshire, seated on the side of a high hill. It is a county of itself, governed by a mayor, son

tains three parish churches, and has a considerable trade, and sends one member to parliament. The assizes and county gaol are kept here; and it had once a wall and castle, now in ruins, the latter built in the reign of Stephen. It is seated on the Cleddaw, which is navigable for vessels of small burden as high as the bridge, and which soon after enters a creek of Milford haven, 15 m. E. S. E. of St. David, and 263 W. by N. of London. Long. 5. 0. W., lat. 51. 50. N.

Haverhill, p.t. Grafton Co. N. H. on the Connecticut, 35 m. N. W. of Dartmouth College. Pop. 2,153.

Haverhill, p.t. Essex Co. Mass. on the Merrimack, 12 m. above Newburyport. Pop. 3,912. This is a pleasantly situated town and has considerable ship building and trade by the river. It was settled in 1640 and suffered much in the early Indian wars. In 1698 the Indians attacked and set fire to the town. A troop of them approached the house of a Mr. Dustan, who at that time was abroad in the fields. He flew to the house, which contained his wife and eight children. He directed the children to escape as fast as possible while he attempted to save his wife who was sick in bed. Before this could be done, the savages were at hand. He flew to the door, mounted his horse, seized his gun and hastened away with his children. The Indians pursued and fired upon them,



but Dustan returned the fire and keeping himself in the rear of his troop of little ones held the savages at bay till he had retreated to a place of safety. Mrs. Dustan with her infant, six days old and their nurse, fell into the hands of the Indians.

The child was soon dashed against a tree and killed. The Indians divided into several parties for subsistence; and Mrs. Dustan and her nurse, and a boy taken from Worcester, fell to the lot of a family of twelve, with whom they travelled through the wilderness to an island at the mouth of Contocook river, in the town of Boscawen, N. H. where they encamped for the night. Just before daylight, finding the whole company in a profound sleep, she arose and armed herself and companions with the Indian tomahawks, which they wielded with such destructive effect, that ten of the twelve were instantly despatched; one woman escaping, whom they thought they had killed, and a favourite boy was designedly left. They took the scalps of the conquered enemy, and taking a canoe for their own use, and cutting holes in one or more that were left, to prevent pursuit, they descended the river, and arrived home in safety. She received a reward of 50 pounds from the treasury of the colony. The place whence they were taken, is about one m. north of the town; it is still owned by her descendants, and part of the house is still standing.

Haveril, a town in Suffolk, Eng. on the borders of Essex, with a manufacture of checks, cottons, and fustians. It is 16 m. S. W. of Bury, and 59 N. E. of London.

Haverstraw, p.t. Rockland Co. N. Y., on the Hudson. Pop. 2,306.

Havre de Grace, a very important and commercial sea-port of France, in the department of Lower Seine, with a strong citadel, a good arsenal, and storehouses for the construction and arming of ships. It is surrounded by lofty walls, and large ditches filled with water. The harbour has particular advantages above all others on the coast; for the water does not begin to ebb till near three hours after the full tide. It is capable of containing a great number of the largest vessels. This town was bombarded by the English in 1694 and 1759. It is seated at the mouth of the Seine, 45 m. W. of Rouen, and 112 N. W. of Paris, of which it is the sea-port. Long. 0. 6. E., lat. 49. 29. N. Pop. 21,000.

Havre de Grace, a town of Maryland, in Hartford county, on the W. side of the Susquehanna, at the head of Chesapeake bay, 37 m. N. E. of Baltimore.

Hausen, a town of Suabia, in Briegau, on the river Kintzig, 22 m. N. N. E. of Friburg.

Hausruckviertel, on the quarter of Hausruck, a circle of Upper Austria, bounded on the N. E. by the Danube, S. E. by the quarter of Traun, S. W. by Bavaria, and N. W. by the quarter of Inn, comprising a superficies of 733 square m. Pop. about 109,000. The chief town is Lintz.

Hauterive, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, seated on the Arriege, 18 m. S. of Toulouse.

Hawarden, a town of Wales, in Flintshire, with a considerable manufacture of earthenware, and a foundry for cannon. On an eminence between the town and the river Dee, are the remains of an ancient castle. It is 7 m. W. of Chester, and 196 N. W. of London.

Hawick, a town of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, with manufactures of carpeting, woolen stockings, and tape. It is seated on the Tiviot, where it receives the small river Slitridge, by which it is divided into two parts, and over which there are two bridges. It has a parish church, and three chapels for dissenters. It is 21 m. S. W. of Kelso, and 47 S. S. W. of Edinburgh.

Hawke, p.t. Rockingham Co. N. H., 20 m. S. W. Portsmouth. Pop. 528.

Hawkesbury, a river of New Holland, which empties itself into Broken Bay, on the eastern coast. It is navigable upwards of 100 m. for small vessels. See *Broken Bay*.

Hawkshead, a town in Lancashire, Eng. Here is a neat town house, and an excellent free school, founded by archbishop Sandys, a native of this place. It is 24 m. N. N. W. of Lancaster, and 276 N. N. W. of London.

Hawkins, a county of East Tennessee, bordering on Virginia, watered by the rivers Holston and Clinch. Pop. 10,949. Rogersville, is the chief town.

Hawley, p.t. Franklin Co. Mass. Pop. 1,037.

Haws-water, a lake in Westmorland, Eng. S. of Penrith, 3 m. long, and half a mile over in some places. It is almost divided in the middle by a promontory of inclosures, so that it consists of 2 sheets of water.

Hay, a town of Wales, in Brecknockshire. It had a fine castle, now demolished; and about 2 m. below is the ruin of Clifford castle, where fair Rosa-

mond was born. Hay is seated on the Wye, over which there is a bridge, 15 m. N. E. of Brecknock, and 156 W. N. W. of London.

Haycock, a township of Berks Co. Pa.

Haymarket, p.v. Prince William Co. Va. Also a village in Muskingum Co. Ohio.

Hayes, a township of Centre Co. Pa.

Haye, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire. It is the birthplace of Des Carreaux, and seated on the Creuse, 25 m. S. of Tours.

Hayn. See *Grossenhayn*.

Haynichen, a town of Upper Saxony, 30 m. W. by S. of Dresden. Pop. about 2,450.

Haysville, p.v. Franklin Co. N. C.

Haywood, a western county of North Carolina. Pop. 4,593. Also a county of West Tennessee. Pop. 5,356. Brownville is the capital.

Haywoodborough, p.v. Chatham Co. N. C.

Hayti. See *Domingo*, St.

Hayzbreuck, a town of France, in the department of Nord, 18 m. W. of Lisle, and 19 S. of Dunkirk. Pop. 7,000.

Headford, a town of Ireland, in the county of Galway, 42 m. N. of Galway.

Hean, a town of Tonquin, on the river Hoti, 20 m. S. E. of Cachao, and 60 N. W. of the gulf of Tonquin.

Heap, a township of England, in Lancashire, 3 m. S. E. of Bury, and 194 N. W. by N. of London. Pop. in 1801, 4,283, and in 1821, 6,000.

Heath, p.t. Franklin Co. Mass. Pop. 1,199.

Hebrides, or *Western Islands*, a large cluster of islands, situated in the Atlantic Ocean, on the W. coast of Scotland, extending from the lat. of 55. 17. N., to 58. 29. They are upwards of 300 in number, and contain about 2,000,000 acres. The chief of these are, Lewis and its circumjacent islands, belonging to Rossire; Harris, N. and S. Uist, Benbecular, St. Kilda, Bara, Sky, Raasa and Egg, attached to Inverness-shire; Cana, Rum, Muck, Coll, Tirey, Mull, Jura, Colonsay, Isla, Gighu, and Cara, belonging to Argyleshire; and Bute, Arran, Greater and Less Cambray, and Inchermock, which compose the shire of Bute. The ancient history of the Hebrides is connected with much uncertainty. They were governed by independent princes of their own, until the destruction of the Picts, by Kenneth II., and for several centuries were the resort of pirates; and their chieftains were long lawless and seditious, till they were at last brought under the controul of the royal power. The influence of the independent chieftains of the Western Isles was completely destroyed by the act of parliament in 1748, which abolished all heritable jurisdictions. About 86 are inhabited, and are computed to contain about 70,000 inhabitants.

Hebrides, *New*, islands in the South Pacific Ocean, lying between 14. 29. and 20. 4. S. lat., and 168. 41. and 170. 21. E. long. They were discovered by Quiros, in 1606, and considered as part of a southern continent, under the name of Tierra Australia del Espiritu Santo. Bougainville visited them in 1768, and found that the land was not connected but composed of islands, which he called the Great Cyclades. Cook, in 1774, ascertained the extent and situation of the whole group and gave them the name they now bear. The principal islands are Tierra del Espiritu Santo, and Mallicollo, beside several of less note, some of which are from 18 to 25 leagues in circuit. In general they are high and mountainous, abounding with wood, water, and the usual productions of the tropical islands. The inhabitants are of

very different appearances at different islands, but are chiefly of a slender make and dark colour, and most of them have frizzled hair. Their canoes and houses are small, and poorly constructed; and except their arms, they have scarcely any manufacture, not even for clothing. They are, however, hospitable and good-natured, when not prompted to a contrary conduct by the jealousy which the unusual appearance of European visitors may be supposed to excite.

Hebron, a town of Syria, in Palestine, with a Christian church, said to contain the tombs of Abraham and Sarah, to which the Mahometans, as well as Christians, come on pilgrimage. Constantine built a church here, the walls of which are still standing. It is 25 m. S. of Jerusalem.

Hebron, p.t. Oxford Co. Me. Pop. 915. Also a town in Grafton Co. N. H. Pop. 538. Also a p.t. Tolland Co. Conn. Pop. 1,939. Also a p.t. Washington Co. N. Y. 50 m. N. E. Albany. Pop. 2,685.

Hechingen, a town and castle of Suabia, which gives name to a branch of the family of Hohenzollern, and is the residence of the prince. It is seated on the Starzel, 4 m. N. of Hohenzollern, and 30 S. of Stuttgart. Pop. about 2,600.

Heels, *Mount*. See *Iceland*.

Hector, p.t. Tompkins Co. N. Y. Pop. 5,212.

Hedemora, a town of Sweden, in Dalecarlia, with a manufacture of gunpowder, seated on the Dahl, 30 m. S. S. E. of Fahlun.

Hedon, a borough in East Yorkshire, Eng. seated on a creek of the Humber, 6 m. E. of Hull, and 179 N. by W. of London. It sends two members to parliament.

Hedjaz, or *Hejaz*, a division of Arabia, extending along the Red Sea, from Arabia Petrea to Yemen. It contains Mecca, the capital, and Medina.

Heermund, or *Hindmend*, a river of Persia, in the province of Sigistan, which after a westerly course of about 400 m. falls into the lake of Zereh or Durrah.

Heidelberg, a township of Berks Co. Pa. Also a village in Lebanon Co. and a township in York Co. Pa.

Heidelberg, a city of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, with a celebrated university. It has manufactures of woolen stuffs, carpets, silk stockings, velvet, and soap. It was the capital of the palatinate, and celebrated for a great tun, which held 800 hogheads. The city has undergone so many calamities by war and fire, that it is not so large as formerly. The protestant electoral house becoming extinct in 1693, a bloody war ensued, in which the castle was ruined, and the elector removed his residence to Mannheim. The French took possession of this town in 1800, and in 1803 it was given to the elector of Baden. It is seated on the Neckar, over which is a bridge, 12 m. S. E. of Mannheim, and 52 S. of Frankfort. Pop. about 10,000.

Heidelberg, a town of Germany, in Lower Rhine, 17 m. S. of Heidelberg. Pop. about 1,800.

Heilbron, a town of Suabia, in the kingdom of Wurtemberg. It is a handsome place situate in a country yielding good wine, and derives great advantages from its baths. It stands on the Neckar, 35 m. N. of Stuttgart. Pop. about 6,000.

Heilbrunn, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Anspach, with a medicinal spring, 10 m. E. N. E. of Anspach.

Heiligenbell, a town of Prussia, in the province of Natangen. It is famous for fine beer and white bread, and seated on a small river which soon after enters the Frisch Haff, 32 m. S. W. of Konigsberg.

Heiligenberg, a town of Sussia, in the principality of Furstenberg, 12 m. N. N. E. Constance.

Heiligenhafen, a town of Lower Saxony, in Holstein, seated on the Baltic, opposite the island of Femeren, 40 m. N. of Lubeck. Lat. 54. 27. N., long. 10. 48. E.

Heiligenstadt, a town of Lower Saxony, capital of the territory of Eichfeld, with a castle and a college. It is seated at the conflux of the Geisland with the Leine, 17 m. S. E. of Göttingen.

Helisberg, a town of Prussia, in the province of Ermeland. In 1703 Charles XII. of Sweden fixed his head-quarters here. It is seated on the Alla, 45 m. S. of Konigsberg.

Helder, a town of North Holland, with a strong fort which defends the entrance of the Texel. In September, 1799, the fort was taken by the English, and the whole of the Dutch fleet lying in the Texel surrendered to them, for the service of the prince of Orange; but the English abandoned the fort in November following. It is situated on the N. W. point of the province, opposite the W. end of Texel island, 24 m. N. of Alcaer, and 45 N. by W. of Amsterdam. Long. 4. 34. E., lat. 53. 0. N.

Helena, p.v. Phillips Co. Arkansas.

Helena, St. an island in the Atlantic Ocean, 27 m. in circuit, belonging to the English East India Company. It lies between the continents of Africa and South America, about 1,900 m. W. of the former, and 1,600 E. of the latter; and was discovered by the Portuguese, in 1501, on St. Helena's day. Afterward the Dutch were in possession of it till 1600, when they were expelled by the English. In 1673 the Dutch retook it by surprise; but it was soon after recovered. It has some high mountains, particularly one called Diana Peak, which is covered with wood to the very top. There are other hills also, which bear evident marks of a volcanic origin, and some have huge rocks of lava, and a kind of half vitrified flags. The climate of St. Helena is temperate, being exempted from the extremes of heat and cold, from thunder and lightning and hurricanes. It is moist, however, and only about one day in three is illumined by sunshine. The interior valleys and little hills are covered with verdure, and interspersed with gardens, orchards, and various plantations. There are also many pastures, surrounded by inclosures of stone and filled with a fine breed of small cattle, and with English sheep; goats and poultry are likewise numerous. The inhabitants do not exceed 3,000, including nearly 500 soldiers, and 1,600 blacks, who are supplied with corn and manufactures by the Company's ships in return for refreshments. The town, called James-town, is small, situated at the bottom of a bay on the S. side of the island, between two steep, dreary mountains. The principal street is well built and contains about 30 houses, at the top of which two other streets branch off to the east and west. In the latter are the barracks, the hospital, and several shops, stored with every kind of commodities. On the left side of the parade are situated the government-house and the main guard-room, in the former of which the gover-

nor and public officers reside. The church is situated in front of the gateway, by which the town is entered, and near it there is a small theatre. St. Helena is particularly celebrated for having been the prison of Napoleon, the late emperor of France, and for being the place in which he breathed his last, and where his mortal remains are deposited. He died in May, 1821. Lat. of James-town, 16. 55. S., long. 5. 43.

Helena, St. one of a cluster of islands on the coast of S. Carolina, composing the parish of St. Helena, in the district of Beaufort. Pop. 8,799

Helens, St. a village in Hampshire, Eng. at the E. end of the Isle of Wight, 2 m. N. E. of Brading. It has a bay or road of considerable note as a rendezvous for ships that are outward bound.

Helms, St. a village in Lancashire, Eng. 3 m. N. E. of Prescott. In and near it are a variety of manufactures; particularly an extensive copper-work, and a still larger one at Ravenhead, for casting plate-glass. The Sankey canal begins at the coal mines here, and takes a circuitous course by Newton to the Mersey, below Warrington.

Helier, St. the capital of the island of Jersey, seated on the E. side of the bay of St. Aubin, with a harbour and a stone pier. It has of late rapidly increased from a small village to a respectable town. The inhabitants are computed to be 10,000, and have manufactures of woollen, stockings, and caps. At the top of the market-place is the statue of George II.; and in the church, where prayers are read alternately in English and French, is a monument to the memory of major Pierson, who fell here in the moment of victory. Besides the church there are chapels for dissenters. There are three gazettes published weekly in French, and one in English. Long. 1. 58. W., lat. 49. 11. N. See Jersey.

Helier, St. a little island near the town of the same name, in the bay of St. Aubin, on the S. side of Jersey. It took its name from Elerius, or Helier, a holy man who lived in this island, and was slain by the Pagan Normans. His cell, with the stone bed, is still shown among the rocks; and in memory of him, a noble abbey was founded here. On the site of this abbey now stands Elizabeth castle, the residence of the governor, and garrison of Jersey. It occupies the whole island, which is near a mile in circuit, and is surrounded by the sea at every half flood; and hence, at low water, is a passage to the town of St. Helier, called the Bridge, half a mile long, formed of sand and stones.

Heligoland, or **Helgoland**, a group of small islands in the German Ocean, off the coast of Denmark, to which they formerly belonged; but now to Great Britain. They are situated about 98 m. from the Weser, the Elbe, and the Eyder. The principal island which is divided into the Cliff and Lowland, is about 2 m. and a half in circumference, and on it is erected a light-house, which is visible nearly 30 m. distant. Heligoland has two good harbours, and to the east of the smaller island, called the Downs, is good anchorage in 48 feet of water. The number of inhabitants is about 2,000 who live chiefly by fishing and acting as pilots. Lat. of the light-house, 54. 11. N., long. 7. 55.

Helipolis, or **Midras**, a village of Egypt, 4 m. E. N. E. of Cairo, where the French gained a decisive victory over the Turks in 1800. Here is a celebrated spring of fresh water, said to be the only one in Egypt; and, according to tradition

the Holy Family came here on their flight from Herod, and bathed the child Jesus in this fountain.

Hellam, a township of York Co. Pa.

Hellerstown, p.v. Northampton Co. Pa.

Helleh, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Irak Arai, situate on both sides of the Euphrates, with a bridge of communication. It is supposed to stand on the site of the ancient Babylon. The surrounding gardens are so covered with fruit trees, particularly palms, that the town appears as if seated in a wood. It is 73 m. S. by E of Bagdad. Pop. about 12,000.

Hellgate, a strait near the W. end of Long Island Sound, 8 m. N. by E. of New York. It is narrow and crooked, with a bed of rocks extending quite across; but, at proper times of the tide, ships of any burden may pass through this straight.

Hellin, a town of Spain, province of Murcia, 44 m. N. W. of Murcia. Pop. about 6,000.

Helmershausen, a town of Germany, in Lower Hesse, on the river Diemel, 20 m. N. of Cassel.

Helmont, a town of Dutch Brabant, with a strong castle, on the Aa, 17 m. S. E. of Bois le Duc. Pop. about 25,000.

Helmisdale, a river of Scotland, which issues from several mountain-lakes in Sutherlandshire, and rolls over its rocky bottom to the Ord of Caithness. At its mouth in the German Ocean is a good salmon fishery.

Helmsley, a town in the north riding of Yorkshire. It has the remains of a castle, and is seated on the Rye, 20 m. N. of York, and 218 N. by W. of London. Pop. about 1,500.

Helmsstadt, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, with a university, 23 m. E. of Brunswick. Pop. 5,300.

Helsingburgh, a sea-port of Sweden, in Schonen, seated on the Sound, nearly opposite Elsinore. Here is a ferry across the Sound to Denmark, and it has manufactures of ribands, hats, and boots. It is 5 m. N. E. of Elsinore and 32 N. W. of Lund. Pop. about 2,000. Long. 12. 48. E., lat. 56. 3. N.

Helsingfors, a sea-port of Sweden, in Finland, and the chief town in the province of Nyland. It has a commodious harbour in the gulf of Finland, and an immense fortress. It is 110 m. E. S. E. of Abo. Long. 25. E., lat. 60. 5. N. Pop. 3,200.

Helsingia, or *Helsingland*, a province of Sweden, in Nordland, 210 m. in length, between Dalecarlia and the gulf of Bothnia, and from 50 to 80 in breadth, and comprises a superficies of about 4,470 square miles. It has extensive forests and many iron mines. The chief articles of trade are iron, flax, linen, tallow, butter, tar, deal, and timber. Pop. about 52,000. The principal town is Hudewickswald.

Helston, a borough in Cornwall, Eng. It stands on the river Loe, near its entrance into Mount Bay, and is one of the towns appointed for the coinage of tin. A little below it is a harbour, where vessels take in their lading. It sends two members to parliament. It is 11 m. S. W. of Falmouth, and 274 W. by S. of London. Long. 5. 15. E., lat. 50. 7. N. Pop. about 2,000.

Helvetia. See *Switzerland*.

Helvoetsdijks, a strong sea-port of South Holland, on the S. side of the island of Voorn. Here some of the Dutch men of war are laid up in ordinary; and it is the general port for the English packets from Harwich to Holland. It surrendered to the

French in 1795; and is 7 m. S. by W. of Briel. Long. 4. 0. E., lat. 51. 46. N.

Hempsted, or *Hemel Hempsted*, a corporate town in Hertfordshire, seated among hills on the river Gade, 18 m. W. of Hertford, and 23 N. W. of London. Pop. about 4,000.

Hem, a city of Syria, surrounded by walls 3 m. in circuit; but the present buildings only take up about a quarter of the area in the N. W. quarter. To the S. of the town is a large ruined castle, on a high round mount, faced with stone. It is seated on a small river, which runs into the Orentes, 100 m. S. of Aleppo.

Hempfield, a township of Lancaster Co. Pa. Also a township in Westmoreland Co. Pa.

Hempstead, a county of Arkansas. Pop. 1,423. Arkansas is the chief town.

Hempstead, p.t. Queens Co. N. Y. on Long Island. Pop. 6,215.

Henderson, a county in the western part of Kentucky, on the S. E. bank of the Ohio, and intersected, by the Green River. Pop. 6,649. Hendersonville is the chief town; 138 m. W. by S. of Frankfort.

Henderson, a county of W. Tennessee. Pop. 8,741. Lexington is the capital.

Henderson, p.t. Jefferson Co. N. Y. Pop. 2,428. Also a village in Montgomery Co. N. C.

Hendersonville, villages in Nottoway Co. Va., Newbury Dis. S. C. and Sumner Co. Ten.

Hendricksville, p.v. Westmoreland Co. Va.

Heneagas, *Great* and *Little*, two of the most southern of the Bahama Islands. Lat. of the former, S. W. point, 20. 56. N., long. 73. 40. W., lat. of the latter, W. point, 21. 39. N., long. 73. 6. W.

Heng-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Hou-quang. The chief manufacture is paper. It is seated on the river Heng, 265 m. N. by W. of Canton.

Henin Leirard, a town of France, department of Pas de Calais, 6 m. N. W. of Douay. Pop. about 2,400.

Henley upon Thames, a town in Oxfordshire, Eng. The church is a large ancient building, the tower of which was built by Cardinal Wolsey; the houses are modern and the streets spacious. The principal trade is in corn, flour, malt and beech wood. It is seated on the Thames over which is an elegant stone bridge, 24 m. S. E. of Oxford, and 35 W. of London.

Henley, or *Henley in Arden*, a town in Warwickshire, Eng. seated on the Alne, 15 m. S. by E. of Birmingham, and 101 W. N. W. of London.

Henlopen, Cape, the S. W. side of the entrance of Delaware Bay. Lat. 38. 46. N., long. 75. 12. W.

Henneberg, a town of Upper Saxony, in a county of the same name. Some ruins of the castle of its ancient counts are yet to be seen. It is 12 m. S. S. W. of Meiningen. Pop. of the county, which comprises a surface of 850 square m. about 100,000.

Hennebon, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, with a great trade in corn, iron, honey, &c. It is seated on the Blavet, 6 m. N. E. of L'Orient. Pop. about 5,000.

Henniker, p.t. Merrimack Co. N. H. Pop. 1,725

Henrichemont, a town of France, in the department of Cher, seated on the Sander, 15 m. N. N. E. of Bourges. Pop. about 2,967.

Henrico, a county of the E. district of Virginia, bounded on the S. W. by James River, N. by Hanover, and E. by Charles city. Pop. 23,798. Richmond is the chief town.

Henrietta, p.t. Monroe Co. N. Y. Pop. 2,302.

Henry, a county of the E. District of Virginia, bordering on North Carolina, intersected by Irvine, or Smith's River, and the N. and S. branches of Mayo River. Pop. 7,100. Its chief town, is Martinsville.

Henry, a county of Kentucky, bounded on the N. W. by the Ohio, and on the E. by Kentucky River. Pop. 11,395. Newcastle, is the chief town.

Henry, a county in Alabama, bounded on the E. by Chatahoocchy River, which separates it from Georgia, and watered by the Choctaw and Yellow Water. Pop. 3,555. Columbia is the chief town.

Henry, Cape, the S. cape of Virginia, at the entrance of Chesapeak bay. Long. 76. 12., lat. 36. 57.

Heppenheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, situate on the Eisbach, 12 m. E. of Worms. Pop. 3,200.

Heptonstall, a township in the west riding of Yorkshire, Eng. 8 m. W. of Halifax. Pop. in 1821, 4,543.

Herakli. See *Erekli*.

Herat, a city of Persia, in Chorasán, or Khorasán, of which it was formerly the capital. The neighbouring country produces excellent fruit; and roses are in such plenty, that it is called Surgultzar, or the City of Roses, it has a considerable manufacture of carpets. It is situate on a river of the same name, 300 m. S. E. of Mesched, on the high road from Persia to Hindoostan.

Herauld, a maritime department of France, so named from a river which runs into the gulf of Lions, in the Mediterranean. It is part of the late province of Languedoc; and the capital is Montpellier. It contains 2,830 sq. m. Pop. about 300,000.

Herbement, a town of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg, with a castle on a mountain, near the river Semoy, 3 m. N. N. W. of Chiny.

Herbiers, les, a town of France, in the department of La Vendée, 35 m. N. E. of La Roche.

Herborn, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, with a celebrated Calvinist academy, and manufacture of iron; seated on the Dille, 8 m. S. S. E. of Dillenburg. Pop. about 2,000.

Herculaneum, an ancient city of Naples, totally overwhelmed by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, in the beginning of the reign of the emperor Titus. Its situation was long doubtful till 1711, when something of this city was discovered by a peasant digging a well in his garden; and from 1738 to the present time, researches being frequently made by digging, a great number of manuscript, paintings, statues, busts, domestic utensils, instruments of husbandry, &c. have been found. The village of Portici now stands on part of its site. It is 5 m. E. by S. of Naples. See *Pompeii*.

Hercyna, a river of Greece in Bœotia, with two streams, the larger called by the ancient Lethe, and the smaller Mnemosyne.

Herefordshire, a county of England, bordering on Wales, and bounded on the N. by Shropshire, E. by Worcestershire, S. by Monmouthshire, and Gloucestershire, and W. by the counties of Brecknock and Radnor. It contains 556,400 acres, and is divided into 11 hundreds and 221 parishes. It has one city, Hereford, and 7 market towns, Leominster, Ross, Weobly, Ledbury, Kington, Bromyard, and Pembridge, and sends 8 members to parliament; two for the city of Hereford, and two for the boroughs of Weobly, and Leominster and two for the county. Here-

fordshire is almost entirely an agricultural county. About nine-tenths of the land are in a state of cultivation, and it excels in almost every department of husbandry. The face of the county is rich and picturesque; the climate is mild and the soil extremely fertile, which arises from the subsoil of limestone on which it rests. Hops are cultivated, and the apples producing the cider, for which Herefordshire is celebrated, grow in greater plenty than in any other country. Red and yellow ochres are often met with. Fuller's earth is dug near Stoke, and on the borders of Gloucestershire iron ore is found. It is watered by several streams, the chief of which are, the Wye, the Munner and the Lug. Before the invasion of the Romans, Herefordshire was inhabited by the Silures, a brave people, who long checked the progress of the Roman arms; but being at last overcome, they retired into the fastnesses of Wales. It was a part of Mercia, one of the kingdoms of the Saxon Heptarchy. Pop. in 1811, 94,073, and 1821, 103,231.

Hereford, an ancient city, and chief town of Herefordshire, Eng. seated on the N. bank of the Wye, over which there is a stone bridge of six arches. It has manufactures of gloves, flannels, and hats. It was anciently defended by a castle, which is now destroyed, and only part of the walls remain. It has four churches, the principal of which is the cathedral, a large and venerable structure, and there are also several places of worship for dissenters. It has also an infirmary, a county gaol, a house of correction, and a lunatic asylum and a free grammar school. The city is in general well built, the streets wide, and the environs delightful. It sends two members to parliament. Hereford, from its situation on the borders of Wales, suffered much from the wars between that country and England, and in later times, from the contests between the houses of York and Lancaster, and the civil broils in the time of Charles I. It is 135 m. W. N. W. of London, and 30 N. W. of Gloucester. Pop. in 1811, 7,306, and in 1821, 9,090.

Herenthals, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, on the river Nethe, 20 m. N. E. of Louvain.

Herford, or *Herforden*, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Ravensberg, with a nunnery belonging to the protestants of the confession of Augsburg. It has a trade in ale and linen, and is seated on the Warra, at the influx of the Aa, 20 m. S. W. of Minden, and 11 m. E. N. E. of Ravensberg. Pop. about 6,000.

Hericourt, a town of France, in the department of Upper Saône, 15 m. S. E. of Lure, and 27 E. of Vesoul.

Herjadalen, a district on the N. of Sweden, now included in Gefleborgstæn, and bounded on the W. by Norway, and N. by Jemmland. It consists of an extensive valley watered by the Ljusna and Ljugna. It is mostly covered with wood, and abounds in cattle, game, and fish. Territorial extent 3,200 square m. with a pop. of only 4,000.

Herinnes, a town of South Brabant, with 3,300 inhabitants, 17 m. S. W. of Brussels.

Herisau, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Appenzel, with manufactures of fine linen and muslin, 12 m. N. W. of Appenzel, and 8 S. W. of St. Gall. Pop. about 6,500.

Heriura, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, seated on the Vedawati, 22 m. W. N. W. of Sera.

Herkimer, a county of New-York on the Mohawk river. Pop. 55,869. The chief town of

the county has the same name and a pop. of 2,486.

Herman, a township of Penobscot Co. Me. Pop. 535.

Hermanstadt, a strong city of Transylvania, and a bishop's see. It has a large church, built by Maria Theresa, with a globe and steeple not easily described. In the great square is the house of the governor, in the best German style, containing many good pictures. It is seated on the Szeben, 230 m. E. S. E. of Buda, and 67 S. S. E. of Colover. Pop. 16,000.

Hernsdorf, two large villages of Silesia, the one 38 m. N. by W. of Breslaw, and the other 40 m. W. by S. of the same place.

Hernstadt, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Wolau, on the river Barch, 10 m. N. W. of Trachenberg, and 38 N. by W. of Breslaw.

Hernsdorville, p.t. Scott Co. Ken.

Herngrund, or *Herrengrund*, a town of Upper Hungary, seated among mountains, with rich mines of copper, 28 m. N. by E. of Schemnitz, and 4 N. N. W. of Neusohl.

Hernhutt, a village in Lusatia, 12 m. N. N. W. of Zittau. It was founded in 1722, by some persecuted Moravian brethren in the fields belonging to count Zenzendorf, who they considered as their bishop and father; and they were for some time called Hernhutters, as this place continued their principal nursery.

Hernosand, a sea-port of Sweden, in Angermannia, situated on an island in the gulf of Bothnia, which is joined to the continent by a bridge. It was formerly a staple town, and has a considerable trade in linen. In 1710, 1714, and 1721, it was burned by the Russians. It was 240 m. N. by W. of Stockholm. Long. 17. 53. E., lat. 62. 38. N.

Hernosand is also the name of an extensive government of Sweden, of which the preceding is the capital, comprising the provinces of Angermannland, Jemtland, and Medelpad, containing 18,000 sq. m. with only 100,000 inhabitants.

Hero, *North* and *South*, two islands in Lake Champlain.

Herstal, or *Heristal*, a town of the Netherlands in Liege, seated on the Mæse, 4 m. N. of Liege. Pop. 4,750.

Hertford, p.v. Perquimans Co. N. C.

Hertford, an interior county of England, extending in a north-easterly direction, about 32 m. in length, and 16 in mean breadth; bounded on the S. by Middlesex, E. by Essex, N. by Cambridge, and Bedford, and W. by Buckingham and part of Bedford. It contains 337,920 acres, is divided into eight hundreds, 135 parishes, and has 19 market towns, the chief of which are St. Albans, Hertford, Ware, and Royston. It sends six members to parliament, two for the county, and two for each of the two boroughs. The north part is hilly, forming a scattered part of the chalky ridge, which slopes towards London. A number of clear streams take their rise from the S. side. Flint stones are scattered in great profusion over the face of this county; and beds of chalk are frequently to be met with. The soil, however, with the aid of proper culture, is favourable to wheat and barley, which come to as great perfection here as in any part of the kingdom. The W. part is, in general, a tolerable rich soil and under excellent cultivation. The principal rivers are, the Lea, Stort, and Coln, and the artificial one called the New River. The Grand Junction Canal passes through the S. extremity of the coun-

ty. Corn is the principal object of agriculture, and a great trade in malt is carried on. The manufactures are inconsiderable. Pop. in 1821, 129,714.

Hertford, or *Hartford*, a borough, and the capital of Hertfordshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Lea, which is navigable for barges, as it was once for ships. In 879 the Danes erected two forts here, for security of their ships; but Alfred turned the course of the river, so that their vessels were left on dry ground. Edward, the eldest son of Alfred, built a castle here, which has been often a royal residence. The town is governed by a mayor, and had formerly five churches, but now only two. Here is a fine hospital belonging to Christ's hospital in London; also a noble shire hall, and a large county gaol. About a mile to the E. is a basin of water called Chadwell, which is the head spring of the New River, and at the distance of two miles and a half on the London road is the East India College for the education of 100 students. Hertford is 21 m. N. of London. Pop. in 1811 3,900.

Hertford, a county of North Carolina, bordering on Virginia, and bounded on the N. E. by Chowan River. Pop. 8,541. Windsor is the capital.

Hertzberg, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Grubenhagen, with manufactures of arms and iron tools; seated near the Harz mountains, 21 m. S. S. W. of Goslar.

Hertzberg, a town of the duchy of Saxony, with a trade in saltpetre, wool, and cloths; seated on the Elster, 14 m. N. N. E. of Torgau, and 26 S. E. of Wittenberg.

Herve, a town of the Netherlands in the province of Liege, 8 m. W. N. W. of Limburg.

Herzovina, a large tract of country stretching along the east shore of the Adriatic, from N. W. to S. E. The southern part belongs to the Turks, and the rest to the Austrians.

Hesdin, a strong town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, seated on the Canche 12 m. S. E. of Montreuil. Pop. including the suburbs, 5,000.

Hesse Cassel, a territory in the west of Germany, bounded by Hanover, the Prussian States, Franconia, Nassau, and Hesse Darmstadt, comprising an extent of 4,350 square miles. The chief towns are Cassel, the capital, Marburgh, Fulda, and Hanau. It is chiefly composed of Upper and Lower Hesse, the grand duchy of Fulda, the district of Hanau, and the lordship of Schmalkalden. The country is rather mountainous, and produces abundance of wood and minerals, among which are copper, silver, iron, cobalt, salt, pitcoal, and marble. Pop. in 1817, was 545,000, of whom the greater number are Calvinists.

Hesse Darmstadt, or the grand duchy of Hesse, a district of Germany, belonging to Hesse Cassel, like which it is far from being compact; being divided by a strip of land into two parts, stretching from east to west. It contains about 4,000 square miles. The chief towns are Darmstadt and Gießen. Its acquisitions by the French revolution were considerable. It is mountainous like Hesse Cassel, and is equally productive of minerals. The principal rivers are the Rhine, Maine, Lahn, Niddu, and the Ietir. Pop. about 600,000, of whom the greater number are Lutherans.

Hesse Ilmsburg, a small principality of Germany, near Frankfort, belonging, with the title

of landgrave, to the younger branch of the house of Hesse Darmstadt. Pop. about 21,000.

Hettstadt, a town of Upper Saxony, on the Wipper, 9 m. N. of Eisleben.

Huckelom, or *Hockelun*, a town of South Holland, seated on the Linghe, 5 m. N. E. of Gorcum.

Heusden, a strong town of South Holland, seated on the Meuse, with a castle. It was taken by the French in 1795; and is 8 m. N. W. of Bois le Duc.

Hexham, a town in Northumberland, Eng. with a trade in tanned leather, shoes, and gloves. It had formerly a famous abbey, some parts of which yet remain. Near this place, in 1463, was fought a battle, between the houses of York and Lancaster, in which the latter was defeated.—Hexham is seated on the river Tyne, a little below the junction of the North Tyne with the South, 22 m. W. of Newcastle, and 285 N. N. W. of London. Pop. in 1811, 4,855.

Hydenheim, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with a castle, on the river Brenz, 16 m. N. N. E. of Ulm.

Heydensfeld, a town of Franconia, on the river Maine, 3 m. S. of Wurtzburg.

Heymertsen, a town in the circle of Lower Rhine, situate on the Erft, 11 m. S. of Cologne.

Heyt-op-den-Berg, a town of the Netherlands, in South Brabant, on the Neethes, 11 m. N. E. of Meshlin. Pop. 5,300.

Hialstom, a village of Middlesex Co. N. J.

Hibernia, p.v. Callaway Co. Missouri.

Hickman, a county of E. Tennessee, bounded on the N. by Duck river. Pop. 8,132. Vernon is the capital.

Hickman, a county of Kentucky. Pop. 5,193.

Hicksford, p.v. Greenville Co. Va.

Hielmar, a lake in Sweden, 40 m. in length.

Hieres, a town of France, in the department of Var, seated near the Mediterranean sea; but its harbour being choked up, it is now much decayed. It is 9 m. E. of Toulon. Lat. 43. 7. N., long. 6. 7. E.

Hieres, a cluster of islands, in the Mediterranean, on the coast of France, opposite the town of Hieres. The four principal ones are called Porquerolles, Porteros, Bagueau, and Titan.

Hierro. See *Ferro*.

Higham Ferrers, a borough in Northamptonshire, Eng. It had formerly a castle, now in ruins; and is seated on an ascent, near the river Nen, 25 m. E. S. E. of Coventry, and 65 N. N. W. of London.

Highgate, a village in Middlesex, Eng. contiguous to London, seated on a hill, five miles and a half N. W. of St. Paul's Cathedral. Here lord chief baron Cholmondeley built a free-school in 1562, which was enlarged in 1570, by Sandys, bishop of London, who also added a chapel. In the vicinity are several elegant villas, the residences of wealthy citizens.

Highland, a township of Muskingum Co. Ohio.

Highlands, an appellation applied to the mountainous tract in the N. and N. W. part of Scotland, by which it is distinguished from the Lowlands in the E. and S. E. It is divided into W. and N. Highlands, the former comprehending the shires of Argyle and Bute, and part of Perth and Dumbarton, with the islands attached to them, and the latter containing the shires of Inverness, Ross, Sutherland, the districts of Atholl, Rannoch, and isles of Sky, Lewis, and those annexed to Inverness, and Ross. Its extent is 200 m. in length, and 90 in mean breadth. The proportion

of arable land is small, and is found chiefly on the borders of the lakes and rivers.

Hightstown, p.v. Middlesex Co. N. J.

Higues, a city on the E. part of the island of St. Domingo, formerly of some importance, but now greatly decayed. It is situated on a river of the same name, 90 m. E. by N. of St. Domingo.

Hijellee, the chief town of a district of the same name in Bengal, seated on an island near the western bank of the river Hoogly, near its mouth. It has an extensive salt-manufactory. Lat. 21. 51. N., and long. 88. 7.

Hilburghausen, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Coburg. It is subject to the duke of Saxe-Hilburghausen, who has a palace here, and seated on the Werra, 20 m. N. N. W. of Coburg.

Hildesheim, a city of Lower Saxony, capital of a principality of the same name. It was lately an imperial city, and a bishop's see. It is divided into the old and new town, and seated on the Irnste, 20 m. S. E. of Hanover.

Hilliardstown, p.t. Nash Co. N. C.

Hillham, p.t. Overton Co. Tenn.

Hillsborough, a county of New Hampshire, bordering on Massachusetts. Pop. 37,762. Amherst is the capital.

Hillsborough, p.t. Hillsborough Co. N. H. Pop. 1,792. Also towns and villages in Somerset Co. N. J., Caroline Co. Md., Loudon Co. Va., Orange Co. N. C., Jasper Co. Geo., Franklin Co. Tenn., Highland Co. Ohio., Montgomery Co. Illinois.

Hillsborough, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down, 20 m. S. W. of Belfast.

Hillsdale, p.t. Columbia Co. N. Y. Pop. 2,546

Hillton, a village of Charles Co. Maryland.

Hilton, an island on the coast of S. Carolina opposite Beaufort District, 20 m. long and 5 broad.

Hiltown, p.t. Bucks Co. Pa.

Himmaleh, a vast chain of mountains, extending from the 73rd degree of E. long. to the borders of China, and separating Hindoostan from Thibet and Tartary.

That part which forms the northern boundary of India, is a continuation of the same range with that to the west of the Indus, known among the Afghans under the name of Hindoo Coosh. To the east of that river, it increases in height, and assumes a character of additional grandeur, both from that circumstance and from its great extent in every direction. It forms, in fact, one of the sublimest features in the structure of the old continent and of the globe. Here a long range of summits, covered with perpetual snow, presents itself to the Hindoo, who has in all ages raised towards it an eye of religious veneration. All the names by which it is distinguished are derived from the Sanscrit term *Hem*, signifying snow. Hence have arisen the name *Imaus* and *Emodus* among the ancients, and Himmaleh, Himadri, Himachal, and Himalaya, of the moderns. The river Indus passes through a series of narrow defiles in lat. 65. which scarcely offer any interruption to the mountain chain. The direction of the mountain is eastward, as far as the north-east point of the valley of Cashmere: from this point, its direction is to the south-east, extending along the sources of all the rivers which run across the Punjab to fall into the Indus, with the exception of the Sutledge, which, like the Indus itself, rises on the N. side of the range, and takes its passage across its breadth. Pursuing the same direction the Himmaleh mountains cross the heads of the

Jumna, the Ganges, and their numerous tributary rivers. Farther east, they seem to be penetrated by several rivers, as the Gonduh, the Arum, the Teesta, and Coai, and the Burrampooter. The geography of the countries to the east of this last river is so little known, that it is a question whether the same mountain range is continued any farther. It seems agreed that, if it is continued, its height ceases to be equally great; it is probable, however, that a continuation of it extends along the northern frontier of the provinces of Quang-si and Quang-tong all the way to the Chinese sea, declining gradually as it advances to the east.

The following are the heights of some of the peaks which have been ascertained :

Dhawalagivri, or the White Mountain, near the sources of the Gonduk river, above the level of the sea, . . .	26,862
Jamootri, . . .	25,500
Dhaiboon, seen from Catmandoo, . . .	24,768
Another peak seen from the same capital, . . .	24,625
Another near to the preceding, . . .	23,262
A third in the same vicinity, . . .	23,052
Peak St. George, . . .	22,240

Thus the Himmaleh mountains exceed in elevation the Andes of America; that of Chimborazo, the highest of the latter, not exceeding 21,470 feet above the sea. Through this stupendous chain there are different passes, but all of them laborious to travel, and some highly dangerous. One of the most practicable is that which in its upper part, follows the bed of the river Sutledge. To the east of this, there are some practicable only at a favourable season, and where the traveller still runs the hazard of being caught in a fall of snow, or otherwise perishing with cold. Through the whole mountainous tract, and even before ascending much above the inhabited parts, the traveller is liable to be attacked with an alarming failure of respiration, from the great rarity of the air, an affection attributed by the natives to various fanciful and sometimes superstitious causes. Some of the most difficult passes are occasionally traversed by marauding parties from the one side of the Himmaleh to carry off the property of the inhabitants on the other. Such passes exist between Nepal and Thibet, or that stripe lying close to the north side of the Himmaleh which is inhabited by Bhootees, and may probably come under the name of Bootan, a name of which we are not at present able to assign the exact local extent. Here there are also one or more easier passes chiefly along the beds of the rivers Gonduk, Arum, and Teesta. Hence armies have crossed from Nepal to attack the territory of Thibet, and a Chinese army has in return invaded and subjugated Nepal. The difficulty of access to these regions, heightens the ardour of the admiring Hindoo, actuated in some degree by curiosity, but much more by superstition, to bathe himself in the icy streams which give origin to the Ganges or its mighty tributaries; to contemplate the mystic rock, which so closely resembles the hind quarters of a bullock, and is reputed to have been the result of a holy transmutation of a divine being, a scene where it is reckoned a merit to make a voluntary sacrifice of life, by precipitating the body over the fatal crag. Superstition has in many instances chosen to cherish its propensities in localities signalized as the origin of large and fertilizing rivers. No where is this carried so far as in this mountainous tract, and it must be confessed, that in no locality is the sub-

lime character of the scenery so much in unison with such feelings. In the Hindoo Pantheon, Himmaleh is defined, and is described as the father of the Ganges, and of her sister Ooma, the spouse of the destroying power Siva, the favourite object of propitiatory adoration.

Hinckinbrook Isle, an island on the west coast of America, in Prince William's Sound. Lat. 60. 24. N., and long. 142. 35. to 146. 10. W.

Hinckinbrook Isle, one of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific Ocean. Long. 168. 38. E., lat. 17. 25. S.

Hinckley, a town in Leicestershire, Eng. It has a large church, with a lofty spire; and had formerly a castle and walls, traces of which are still to be seen. Here is a considerable manufacture of common stockings, thread, and worsted. It is seated on an eminence, 12 m. S. W. of Leicester, and 99 N. N. W. of London.

Hindelopen, a town of the Netherlands, in Friesland, seated on the Zuider Zee, 21 m. S. S. W. of Lewarden.

Hindia, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a country of the same name, in Candeish; situate on the S. bank of the Nerbudda, 90 m. N. E. of Burhampour.

Hindoostan, or *India*, and by the Aborigines, called Bharatta, a region of Asia, which comprises all the countries between the mountains of Tartary and Thibet on the N., Bootan, Assam, and the bay of Bengal, on the E., the Indian Ocean on the S., and the same ocean and Persia on the W. But this country must be considered under the three grand divisions of Hindoostan Proper, the Deccan, and the Peninsula. Hindoostan Proper includes the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and all those that lie to the N. of the river Nerbudda; the principal of which are Agimere, Agra, Allahabad, Cashmere, Dehli, Guzerat, Lahore, Malwa, Moultan, Oude, and Sindy. The Deccan has been extended to the whole region S. of Hindoostan Proper; but in its most restricted sense, it means only the countries situate between Hindoostan Proper and the river Kistna. See *Deccan*. The tract S. of the river Kistna, is generally called the Peninsula; although its form does not authorize that appellation: it includes a small part of Golconda, Mysore, and the Carnatic, with Madura, and other smaller districts; the W. coast being called that of Malabar, and the E. that of Coromandel. The sheiks possess Lahore, part of Moultan and Delhi; the king of Candahar, Cashmere, Cabul, Sindy, and part of Moultan; Berar and Orissa, Malwa, Candeish, Visiapour, and part of Agimere and Guzerat, are in the possession of the Mahrattas; and the nizams of the Deccan possess Golconda, part of Dawlatabad and Berar.

The British possessions are Bengal, Bahar, part of Allahabad, and Orissa, the Northern Circars, the Jaghire in the Carnatic, the countries north and south of Calicut, Bombay, and the island of Salsette. The allies of the British are the Rajahs of Mysore, Tanjore, Madura, Travancore, Trichinopoly, the nabobs of Oude and Arcot, and the district of Cochin. The principal rivers are the Ganges, the Indus, Nerbudda, Puddar, Taptee, Caggar, Mahanada, Godavery, Kistna. The chief mountains are the Himmaleh, the western and eastern Ghauts, and those which divide Bengal from Ava. The number of inhabitants is upwards of 100,000,000, of which the greater proportion are idolaters, and are divided into three great sects; the first worship the Triad, Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva; the second are the followers

of Boodh, whose principal tenet is the doctrine of transmigration; the Jains are the third, who chiefly worship Pariswanath; the other class of inhabitants are Mahometans, of whom there are about the eighth part of the number of Hindoos. To give an idea of the modern revolutions in the empire of Hindoostan, it is proper to observe, that from a pure Hindoo government, it became, at last, a Mahometan state, and continued to be so, under various dynasties, till the beginning of the 18th century. The first irruption of the Mahometans was in the year 1680. From this period the provinces of Hindoostan were held rather as tributary kingdoms, than as provinces of the same empire; and the conquest of the Deccan, in particular, was for ages an object of considerable importance to the emperors. In 1359 the Mogul Tartars, under the conduct of Timur, or Tamerlane, invaded Hindoostan; but the conquest of the country was not effected till 1525, by sultan Baber, one of his descendants, who, from this circumstance, was the founder of the Mongul dynasty; and hence Hindoostan has been called the Mongul Empire, and its chief, the Great Mogul. The illustrious Achar, his son, failed in his attack upon the Deccan; an attempt in which many of his successors were equally unfortunate, and which tended, in the sequel, to the decline and dissolution of the empire. In 1615 emperor Jehangire, his son, received Sir Thomas Roe, as the first English ambassador, and the Portuguese had, by this time, acquired considerable settlements in Bengal and Guzerat. In the reign of his grandson Aurungzebe, which lasted from 1680 to 1707, the empire attained its full extent; his authority reached from 10 to 35 degrees in lat. and nearly as much in long., and his revenue exceeded 32,000,000*l.* sterling. But in the course of 50 years after his death, a succession of weak princes and wicked ministers reduced this astonishing empire to very narrow limits, and deprived it of all its power and splendour. In consequence of the intrigues of the nizam of the Deccan, Nadir Shah, the Persian usurper, invaded Hindoostan in 1738. In the reign of Ahmed Shah, successor of Mahomed Shah, the entire division of the empire took place; nothing remaining to the house of Tamerlane but the city and small territory of Dehli. The last imperial army was defeated by the Rohillas, in 1749. The Jats, a Hindoo tribe, founded a state in Agra; Oude was seized by Mahomed Kooli; and the Mahrattas, beside their ancient domains in the Deccan, obtained great part of Malwa, Guzerat, Berar, and Orissa. The Mongul empire was now become nearly nominal; and the emperors, from this period, must be regarded as of no political consequence, otherwise than as their names and persons were made use of, by different parties, to promote their own views; for the name and person of the emperor retains a considerable degree of veneration among the bulk of the people in Hindoostan. Ahmed was deposed in 1753, and his successor was deposed and murdered in 1760. He was succeeded, however, by his son Shah Ahlum, who was alternately dependent on the contending powers, and more particularly upon the English, who obtained from him a grant of the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, Orissa, and the Circars. This prince died in 1806, and was succeeded by his second son, Achar Shah. The Mahometans or Musselmans, whom the English improperly call Moors, are represented to be of a detestable character. The Hindoos, or Gentooes, are of a black complexion; their hair is long,

their person straight and elegant, and their countenance open and pleasant. They differ materially from all other nations, by being divided into tribes or castes. The four principal tribes are the Brahmins, Soldiers, Labourers, and Mechanics; and these are subdivided into a multiplicity of inferior distinctions. There are Brahmins of various degrees of excellence, who have the care of religion allotted to them, and are held sacred by the rest; some of these acknowledge the errors that have crept into their religion, own one Supreme Being, and laugh at the idolatry of the multitude, but insist upon the necessity of working upon the weaknesses of the vulgar; yet the generality of them are as ignorant as the laity. Such as are not engaged in worldly pursuits are a very superstitious, innocent people, who promote chastity as much as they can, both to man and beast. but those who engage in the world are generally the worst of all the Gentooes; but, persuaded that the waters of the Ganges will purify them from their sins, and being exempt from the utmost rigour of the courts of justice (under the Gentoo governments) they run into much greater excesses. The Soldiers are commonly called Rajahpoots; that is, descended from rajahs. They are much more robust than the rest, have a great share of courage, and a nice sense of military honour, which consists, among them, in fidelity to those they serve. Fighting is their profession; they readily enter into the service of any that will pay them, and will follow wherever he leads; but should their leader fall in the battle, their cause is at an end, and they run off the field without any stain of their reputation. The English East India Company have many battalions of them in their service; they are called Sepoys, and are clothed and disciplined in the European manner. The Labourers include farmers, and all who cultivate the land. The Mechanics include merchants, bankers, and all who follow any trade; these again are subdivided into each profession. Besides these, are the Hallechores, who cannot be called a tribe, being rather the refuse of all the tribes. They are a set of unhappy wretches, who perform all the vilest offices of life, bury the dead, and carry away every thing that is polluted. All the different tribes are kept distinct from each other by insurmountable barriers: they are forbidden to intermarry, to cohabit, to eat with each other, or even to drink out of the same vessel with one of another tribe. Every deviation from these points subjects them to be rejected by their tribe, renders them polluted forever, and obliges them, from that instant, to herd with the Hallechores. The members of each caste adhere invariably to the profession of their forefathers, from generation to generation the same families have followed, and still continue to follow, one uniform manner of life. To this may be ascribed that high degree of perfection conspicuous in many of the Indian manufactures; and also that striking peculiarity in the state of Hindoostan, the permanence of its institutions, and the immutability in the manners of the inhabitants. The Hindoos vie with the Chinese, in respect to the antiquity of their nation. Their institutions of religion form a complete system of superstition, upheld by everything which can excite the reverence of the people. The temples consecrated to their deities are magnificent; their religious ceremonies splendid; and the absolute dominion which the Brahmins have obtained over the minds of the people is supported by the command of the immense revenues with

which the liberality of princes, and the zeal of pilgrims and devotees, have enriched their pagodas. The dominion of religion extends to a thousand particulars which, in other countries, are governed by the civil laws, or by taste, custom, and fashion. Their dress, their food, the common intercourses of life, their marriages, and professions, are all under the jurisdiction of religion. The food of the Hindoos is simple, consisting chiefly of rice, ghee (a kind of imperfect butter), milk, vegetables, and oriental spices. The warrior caste may eat of the flesh of goats, sheep, and poultry. Other superior castes may eat poultry and fish; but the inferior castes are prohibited from eating flesh or fish of any kind. Their greatest luxury consists in the use of the richest spices and perfumes, of which the great people are very lavish. They esteem milk the purest of food, because they think it partakes of some of the properties of the nectar of their gods, and because they esteem the cow itself almost as a divinity. Their manners are gentle. They are taught by their religion that matrimony is an indispensable duty in every man who does not entirely separate himself from the world from a principle of devotion; and, as none but male descendants can perform the obsequies to the manes of their ancestors, it is thought an irreparable calamity to die without male issue. Scarcely any state can be more degrading than that of Hindoo females. Till three years after the nuptial age, a girl is entirely at the disposal of her father. When married, she is immured in her husband's dwelling; her dependence upon him is perpetual and entire; she is not permitted to eat in his presence, and is considered not as a companion to aid him in enduring the evils of life, but as a slave to bear children, and be subservient to his rule. Polygamy is tolerated; but females, except among the Nairs, are not permitted to marry a second time. A husband can dismiss his wife at any time; but there is nothing that can dissolve the wife from her matrimonial engagement. The inhuman custom of women burning themselves on the funeral pile of their deceased husbands has however been recently prohibited in the presidencies of Fort William and Madras; and the progress of Christianity affords reason to hope for the speedy abolition of other revolting practices. The code of Gentoo laws, with their sacred books, the *Veidam* and the *Shastah*, are written in the Sanscrit language, which is very copious and nervous, although the style of their best authors is wonderfully concise. Hindoostan, towards the N., is pretty temperate, but hot towards the S.; and it rains almost constantly for three months in the year. Its products are diamonds and other precious stones, silks, spices, aromatics, drugs, maize, rice, and sugar; and the chief manufactures muslins and calicoes.

The great forests and marshy districts are peo-



pled with elephants. The tiger is common in Malabar and Bengal and is the scourge of every

district he inhabits. The mountain bear is even more terrible than the tiger; he inhabits the Ghauts and is probably a sort of hyena. The common bear is found in the forests of the south. Wolves and jackals are common in the interior parts. The serval or panther cat which inhabits this country is little known. The lynx and caracal inhabit the northern provinces. The rhinoceros seeks amid the mud and water of the marshes a shelter from the scorching heat of the cli-



mate. He is a much rarer animal than the elephant, and is never seen in troops like that animal. He never attacks men unless when provoked. Hindoostan swarms with serpents, and almost every river and lake abounds in crocodiles.

Hindoostan, p.v. Martin Co. Indiana.

Hinesville, p.v. Patrick Co. Va.

Hingham, a town in Norfolk, Eng., 14 m. W. of Norwich, and 99 N. E. of London.

Hingham, p.t. Plymouth Co. Mass., 13 m. S. E. Boston. Pop. 3,357. It is situated on a small bay communicating with Boston harbour. It is actively engaged in the mackerel fishery, and has long been famous for the manufacture of buckets.

Hing-hoa, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Fo-kien. The vicinity furnishes abundance of rice, lichi, and silk.

Hinkley, p.v. Medina Co. Ohio.

Hinsdale, p.t. Cheshire Co. N. H., 96 m. from Boston. Pop. 937. This place was formerly named *Fort Dummer* and *Bridgman's Fort*, and suffered much during the Indian wars. Also a p.t. Cattaraugus Co. N. Y. Pop. 919.

Hintergersdorf, a town of Saxony, in Meissen, 8 m. E. of Freyburgh.

Hinzuana, *Joanna*, or *Anjouan*, one of the largest of the Comoro Islands, situated off the eastern coast of Africa. It is of a triangular form; and the whole island appears to have undergone the action of a volcano, the rocks being every where volcanized. It is entirely mountainous, but is covered with vegetation, which reaches even to the summit of the highest conical hill. The coasts can be approached with safety. The sovereign of Hinzuana takes the title of sultan, and formerly ruled over the whole group of the Comoro Islands. His subjects view him with the most profound respect, and never approach him without kneeling, and touching the earth with their forehead. The nobles are on a familiar footing with the king, and must be consulted on many occasions. The natives are in general tall, robust, and well made; they have long black hair, piercing eyes, and are of a colour between olive and black. They profess Mahomedism; but the native African worship of fetiches is still very prevalent. They are courteous and hospitable, and all shipwrecked mariners have been received with the greatest kindness. The pine apples are most delicious, and the other fruits are excellent. Yams and sweet potatoes are in abundance; also goats and poultry. The bullocks are of a moderate size, are excellent food. This island is often frequented by Europeans, and particularly by Eng-

lish vessels, for the sake of procuring water and provisions. The commodities in demand are arms, toys, looking-glasses, shirts and blue and red cloth. Saltam is the capital. Long. 41. 30. E., lat. 12. 54. S.

Hio, a town of Sweden, in Gothland, seated on the lake Wetter, 145 m. S. W. of Stockholm.

Hiorring, a decayed town of Denmark, in N. Jutland, 27 m. N. N. W. of Aalborg.

Hiram, p.t. Oxford Co. Me. Pop. 1,026. Also a village in Portage Co. Ohio.

Hirschberg, a town of Prussian Silesia, in the principality of Jauer, famous for its mineral baths. In the neighbourhood are extensive bleaching-grounds, and next to Breslau it is the most considerable trading town in Silesia. It is seated on the Bober, 23 m. S. W. of Jauer.

Hirschfeld, a town of Germany, in Lower Hesse, capital of a principality of the same name, depending on a famous abbey, which was secularised in a favour of the house of Hesse-Cassel. It is seated on the Fulda, 34 m. S. by E. of Cassel. Long. 9. 42. E., lat. 50. 50. N.

Hirschholm, a town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand, with a castle, 12 m. N. of Copenhagen.

Hirschorn, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, with a castle; seated on the Neckar, 7 m. E. of Heidelberg.

Hispaniola. See *Domingo, St.*

Hissar, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Dehli, capital of a district of the same name; seated near the river Sursoory, 112 m. W. N. W. of Dehli. Long. 75. 40. E., lat. 29. 5. N.

Hit, a town of Syria, near which is a spring of naphtha and bitumen. It stands on a river of the same name, which soon after joins the Euphrates, 100 m. W. by S. of Bagdad.

Hitchin, a town of Hertfordshire, Eng. with a great trade in malt. It has a handsome parish church, and several meeting-houses. 15 m. N. W. of Hertford, and 34 N. W. of London.

Hiths, or *Hythe*, a borough in Kent, Eng. It is one of the principal Cinque Ports. Near it are the remains of Saltwood Castle, now turned into a farm house, barns, &c. In consequence of the harbour becoming gradually choked up, the trade declined; and the town itself was almost annihilated by pestilence and famine. At present, however, it is a thriving and respectable place. It is 10 m. W. S. W. of Dover, and 68 S. E. of London.

Hoi-king, a city of China, of the first rank, in Ho-nan. 320 m. S. W. of Peking. Long. 112. 34. E., lat. 35. 6. N.

Hoi-san-foo, a city of China, of the first rank, in Kian-nan. It is seated in a marshy, and inclosed by a triple wall. The suburbs extend to the distance of a league on each side of a canal, and from their extremity a kind of port on the Hoang-ho. The canal, being above the level of the city, occasions perpetual danger of inundation. 515 m. S. S. E. of Peking. Long. 118. 4. E., lat. 53. 30. N.

Hoang-ho, a large river of Asia, also called the Yellow River, from the quantity of clay which it devolves. Its sources are two lakes, situate among the mountains of that part of Tartary known by the name of Kokonor, in about 35. N. lat. It pursues a N. E. direction to about 42. N. lat., and after running due E. it suddenly bends S. penetrating China to a latitude nearly parallel to its source; and then it pursues an easterly di-

rection till it enters the Eastern Ocean, 100 m. to the N. of the mouth of the Kian-hu. The length of its course is estimated at 2,000 m. At 70 m. from the sea, where it is crossed by the great canal, the breadth is little more than a mile; but it is so rapid and shallow as to be scarcely navigable.

Hoboken, a village in Bergen Co. N. J., on the Hudson, opposite New York, and noted as the spot where many duels have been fought.

Hochberg, a castle of Baden, situate on a mountain, 2 m. N. E. of Emmendingen.

Hochst, a town of Germany, in Nassau, with an extensive tobacco manufacture; seated on the Maine, 6 m. W. of Frankfort, and 17 N. E. of Mentz.

Hochstadt, a town and castle of Bavaria, famous for a single victory gained near it by the duke of Marlborough, in 1704, and which the English call the battle of Blenheim, from a village 3 m. S. W. of this place. It is seated on the Danube, 17 m. S. W. of Donawert.

Hochstadt, a town and castle of Bavarian Franconia, in the principality of Bamberg, on the river Aisch, 23 m. S. S. W. of Bamberg.

Hockhocking, a river of Ohio, flowing into the Ohio, 200 m. below Pittsburg. It is navigable for boats.

Hocking, an interior Co. of Ohio. Pop. 4,606. Logan is the chief town. Also a township of Fairfield Co. Ohio.

Hoddesdon, a town in Hertfordshire, Eng. seated near the river Lea, 4 m. S. E. of Hertford, and 17 N. by E. of London.

Hodeide, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, with a harbour for small vessels, on the Red Sea, 90 m. N. N. W. of Mocha. Long. 43. 30. E., lat. 14. 10. N.

Hoi-tcheou, a city of China of the first rank, in Kian-nan, famous for its tea, varnish, and japanned work, 625 m. S. of Peking.

Hoi-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in Quang-ton, 1,010 m. S. of Peking.

Hokelm. See *Heukelum*.

Hoff, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Bayreuth, with manufactures of cotton, linen, and fine paper. The adjacent country has quarries of excellent marble. It stand on the Saale, 32 m. N. N. E. of Bayreuth.

Hoff, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmütz, with a great trade of wool, 23 m. N. E. of Olmütz.

Hog Island, one of the smaller Shetland islands near the coast of the mainland.

Hog Island, is also the name of several other islands; one in Pamlico Sound, near the coast of North Carolina. Long. 76. 36. W., lat. 34. 56. N.—on the E. side of lake Champlain, 9 m. long and about 3 broad; near the coast of Virginia. Long. 75. 42. W., lat. 37. 30. N.;—in Rhode Island, in Narraganset Bay, 2 m. in circumference;—in the Eastern Sea, near the coast of Palawan. Long. 111. 36. E., lat. 10. 18. N.;—in the Eastern Sea, 40 m. in length, and 3 in breadth, 60 m. W. of Sumatra. Long. 95. 50. E., lat. 2. 30. N.;—in the Eastern Sea, lying off the N. E. extremity of Java, 20 m. in circumference. Long. 114. 55. E., lat. 7. 5. S.;—in the Eastern Sea, near the W. coast of Saleyer, 15 m. in length, and 6 in breadth. Long. 170. 45. E., lat. 6. 12. S.—on the W. coast of India, not far from Pigeon Island. Long. 74. 37. E., lat. 14. 2. N.

Hog Islands, a cluster of small islands near the S. W. coast of Ireland, and county of Kerry, be-

tween Ballinaskelling Bay and the mouth of Kenmare River, 4 m. from Hog's Head.

Hogansburg, p.v. Franklin Co. N. Y.

Hogestown, p.v. Cumberland Co. Pa.

Hogue, Cape la, the N. W. point of Normandy near which Admiral Rooke burnt 18 French men of war, in 1692. Long. 1. 52. W., lat. 49. 45. N.

Hogenberg, an ancient castle of Suabia, in a county of its name, now belonging to Wurtemberg; situate near the source of the Neckar, 10 m. S. E. of Rothweil.

Hohenlinden, a town of Bavaria, near which the French gained a great victory over the Austrians, in 1800. It is 22 m. E. of Munich.

Hohenlohe, or *Holack*, a district of Franconia, abounding in wine, corn, wool, and cattle. It now belongs to the kingdom of Wurtemberg. The castle of its ancient counts stood close by the village of Holack, near Uffenheim. The chief town is Ohringen.

Hohenmaut, a town of Bohemia, on the river Meyts, 13 m. E. of Chrudin.

Hohenstein, an ancient castle of Saxony, situate on a mountain, at the foot of which is the village of Neustadt, 5 m. N. E. of Nordhausen.

Hohentwiel, a fortress of Wurtemberg, surrounded by the county of Nulenberg. Its fortifications were destroyed by the French in 1800. It stands on a mountain, 9 m. E. N. E. of Scaffhausen.

Hohenzollern, a town of Germany, in a principality of the same name, with a castle on a mountain the seat of the ancient counts of Hohenzollern. It is seated on a branch of the Neckar, 16 m. S. by W. of Tubingen. Long. 9. 8. E., lat. 48. 28. N.

Hohnstein, a town of Saxony, on the river Mulda, 11 m. N. E. of Zwickau.

Hokesville, p.v. Lincoln Co. N. C.

Hokein, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Pe-toheli, situate between two rivers, 85 m. S. of Peking. Long. 116. 23. E., lat. 38. 40. N.

Hols, a town of Iceland, and a bishop's see, at the mouth of a river, on the N. coast. Long. 19. 20. W., lat. 65. 40. N.

Holbeck, a town of Lincolnshire, Eng. with a considerable trade in corn and wool. 12 m. S. by E. of Boston, and 109 N. by E. of London.

Holbeck, a sea-port of Denmark, in the island of Zealand, with a good harbour, from which great quantities of corn are annually exported. 30 m. W. of Copenhagen.

Holden, p.t. Worcester Co. Mass. 6 m. N. of Worcester. Pop. 1,718.

Holdsworth, a town in Devonshire, Eng. seated near the canal from Bude harbour, between two branches of the Tamer, 43 m. W., by N. of Exeter, and 214 W. by S. of London.

Holderness, p.t. Grafton Co. N. H., on Squam Lake. Pop. 1,409.

Hole in the Wall, a village of Talbot Co. Maryland.

Holland, an important province of the Netherlands, which has often given name to the Seven United Provinces. It is divided into two parts, North and South Holland; and is bounded on the N. and W. by the German Ocean, on the E. by the Zuyder Zee and the adjacent state of Utrecht, and on the S. by the Meuse, and Dutch Brabant; extending from lat. 51. 40. to 53. 10.

N.; its longitude is about 180 m. E. of London. It contains 90 walled towns, beside many others, and above 400 villages. Before the Revolution in 1796, six large cities had seats in the states general; viz., Dort, Haerlem, Delft, Leyden, Amsterdam, and Gouda. The number of inhabitants was estimated at 800,000. They also reached this number in 1801; but in 1817 they had been reduced by the war to 748,000. The divisions into the two governments of South and North Holland was recognised by the constitution of 1814: the former contains 1,170 sq. m. with 389,000 inhabitants, and is divided into the six districts of the Hague, Leyden, Rotterdam, Dort, Gorcum, and the Briel; while Holland which in official papers, is called by its ancient name of West Friesland, contains 930 sq. m. with 359,000 inhabitants, and is divided into the four districts of Amsterdam, Haerlem, Hoorn, and Alkmaar. The whole province is a continued flat; and, but for the constant care in forming ditches and canals, it would be hardly capable of cultivation; some part of it lies even lower than the sea, from which it is secured by dikes, 25 or 30 feet high, and as many broad at the top. The climate is moist and variable, and in various places, particularly in North Holland, unfavourable to health. The winters are severe, and the rivers are almost every season rendered unnavigable, for several weeks together, by the ice. The soil is rich, consisting of a deep fat loam; but, owing to the humidity of both soil and climate, tillage is very limited. Wheat, madder, tobacco, hemp, and flax, are raised, but the chief agricultural wealth of the country consists in the pastures, which feed great number of cows; the making of butter and cheese being a principal occupation. The meadows are generally under water during the winter, and the inhabitants only discharge them from it by mills adapted as in the fenny parts of England to this particular purpose.

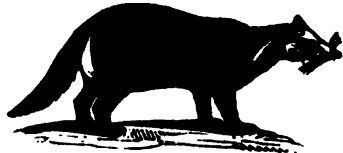


The natives of the United Provinces are of good stature, and inclined to be corpulent, but they are remarkable in general for a heavy, awkward mien; their features are regular, and their complexions fair. The better sort of people imitate the French fashions in their dress; but those who are stamped with the genuine character of their native country, never fail to load themselves with enormous incumbrances of clothes. The hats of the women are as large as tea-boards, projecting forward on each side so as to overshadow face and body. They are chiefly

of straw, with two broad ribands, not tied, but pendent from the sides. This hat forms a striking contrast with the short dress, of which the milk-maids sold in our shops is a faithful picture. Both men and women wear at least two waistcoats, with as many coats, and the former cover their limbs with double trowsers.

The dress of the young girls is the most singular, especially at the time of any festival or holiday. In speaking of these, an amusing writer observes, that any one would have supposed that the figures which appeared were masques, or designed as caricatures. Imagine, says he, a short figure, with more breadth than goes to the proportion of elegance, and with very little alteration in the width downward to the waist, the petticoats descending only half way below the knee. Imagine further, a round small face covered with a hat of three feet in diameter, perfectly circular, and applied to the head in a part contiguous to the circumference. Then conceive a number of these figures in motion, brandishing their horizontal hats, rolling their diminutive eyes, and affecting a thousand ridiculous graces under cover of this extensive canopy. The *tout ensemble* may bring to the recollection those sculptural vagaries in which human figure is made the prop of a cathedral seat, the support of a waistcoat pulpit, or the stand of a mahogany table.

The Dutchman, living in continual danger of inundation, and of losing not only the fruits of his industry but his life, becomes habitually provident. His foresight is admirable, his perseverance not to be conquered, and his labours, unless seen, cannot be credited. They astonish the more, when the phlegm of his temper and the slowness of his habits are considered. View the minuteness of his economy, the solicitude of his precaution, and the inflexibility of his methodical prudence! Who would not pronounce him incapable of great enterprise? He builds himself a dwelling; it is a hut in size, and it is a palace in neatness. It is necessarily situated among damps upon a flat, and perhaps behind the bank of a sluggish canal; yet he writes upon it, "*My Goeyne*," "*My delight*"; "*Landlust*," "*Country pleasures*," "*Land fight*," "*Country prospect*, or some other inscription, that might characterize the vale of Tempe, or the garden of Eden. He cuts his trees into fantastic forms, hangs his awnings round with small bells, and decorates his Sunday jacket with dozens of little buttons. Too provident to waste his sweets, he cunningly puts a bit of sugar-candy in his mouth, and drinks his tea as it melts; one morsel serves, let him drink as long as he pleases. Around him is every token of care, caution, and cleanliness; but none in his domestic habits, or magnificence, or grandeur of design. The Dutch are usually distinguished into five classes; the peasants and farmers; seafaring men; merchants and tradesmen; those who live upon their estates, or the interest of their money; and military officers. The civet cat which is a



native of the hottest climate of Africa, and Asia, is frequently reared in Holland where a great pro-

fit is obtained by their perfume. The civet of Amsterdam is better than that of the Levant or East Indies. Holland is said to have derived its name from the vast and thick forests of wood with which it was at one time covered; *Holtland*, in German, signifying woodland. In the middle ages it was governed by its counts or earls; in the 15th century it became subject to the house of Burgundy; it passed afterwards to Austria; and finally joined the other provinces that declared for independence. On the invasion of Holland by the French, in the beginning of 1795, the stadtholder with his family took refuge in England. Holland was subsequently under various forms of the French domination. At length the people became weary of this connexion. The events of 1813 had weakened the power that bound them; the people rose; their fetters were broken; and a provisional government was formed at Amsterdam on the 18th of November. William Frederick, of Nassau and Orange, landed from England at the close of the same month, entered Amsterdam on the 2nd of December, and was proclaimed Sovereign Prince of the United Netherlands, which had formerly been subject to the dukes of Burgundy, were re-united under the prince of Orange, as William I., king of the Netherlands, and these countries continued under one government till 1830. For an account of the revolution of that year, see *Netherlands*.

Holland, a strong town of E. Prussia, seated near the river Weeske, 14 m. S. E. of Elbing.

Holland, *New*, an island of the South Pacific Ocean, and the largest known land that does not bear the name of a continent. It extends from 109. to 153. E. long., and from 11. to 39. S. lat., or 2,730 m. from W. to E., and 1,960 from N. to S. When this vast island was first discovered is uncertain. The Portuguese and Spaniards appear to have visited it in the sixteenth century, but it was the Dutch who first made it known to Europe. In the beginning of the seventeenth century they traced the N. and W. coasts; and what was deemed, till lately, the S. extremity, was discovered by Tasman in 1642. Captain Cook, in 1770, explored the E. and N. E. from 38. S., and ascertained its separation from New Guinea; and in 1773, captain Furneaux, by connecting Tasman's discoveries with Cook's, completed the circuit. But the supposed S. extremity, which Tasman discovered by the name of Van Diemen Land, was found, in 1796, to be an island, separated from New Holland by a channel forty leagues wide, named from the discoverer, Bass's Strait. Different parts of the coast have been called by the names of the discoverers, &c. The eastern coast, called New South Wales, was taken possession of in his majesty's name by captain Cook, and now forms a part of the British dominions. See *Wales, New South*.

Holland, a township of Orleans Co. Vt. Pop. 422. Also a p.t. Hampden Co. Mass. Pop. 453. Also a p.t. Erie Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,070.

Holley p.t. Genesee Co. N. Y.

Hollidaysburg, p.v. Huntingdon Co. Pa.

Hollis, p.t. Hillsborough Co. N. H. Pop. 7,501.

Holliston, p.t. Middlesex Co. Mass. Pop. 1,304.

Hollodale, a river of Scotland, in the county of Sutherland, which rises in the mountains on the borders of Caithness and flows N. into a bay of the North Sea, forming, for several miles, in the latter part of its course, the boundary between the two counties.

Holm Cultram, a town in Cumberland, Eng. sometimes called Holm-Abbey, from the celebrated abbey that formerly stood here, the remains of which have been converted into the parish church. It is seated near the mouth of the Waver, 12 m. N. of Cookermouth, and 210 N. N. W. of London.

Holmesburg, p.v. Philadelphia Co. Pa.

Holmes's Hole, a harbour in the island of Martha's Vineyard, *which See*.

Holmesville, p.v. Pike Co. Missouri.

Holstebro, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland, situate on a shallow river which runs into the North Sea. The principal trade is in corn, oxen, and horses. It is 24 m. W. of Wiburg, and 68 N. of Ripen.

Holstein, a duchy at the N. extremity of Germany belonging to Denmark, 180 m. long and 50 broad; bounded N. by Sleswick, E. by the Baltic and the dutch of Saxe-Lauenburg, S. by the dukies of Bremen of Luneburg, and W. by the German Ocean. Its principal rivers are the Elbe, the Eyder, and the Stör. It is a fruitful country, and well seated for trade, having some considerable harbours, particularly those of Hamburg, Lubec, and Kiel; and from the latter is a canal to the Eyder at Rensburg, by which there is a free navigation from the Baltic to the German Ocean. Pop. in 1818, 360,000, most of whom are Lutherans.

Holston, a river of the United States which rises in the Alleghany mountains in Virginia, and flows S. S. W. into the State of Tennessee, where it takes a more Southerly course to Knoxville, and 35 m. below that town is joined by the Clinch, when their united waters take the name of Tennessee. It is navigable for boats of 25 tons upwards of 100 m. On its banks are several iron works; and the adjacent country abounds with iron ore, and has sundry lead mines.

Holt, a town in Norfolk, Eng. with an excellent free school founded by Sir John Gresham. It is situate in a fertile district, 24 m. W. N. W. of Norwich, and 119 N. E. of London.

Holy Island, an island on the coast of England, 8 m. S. E. of Berwick upon Tweed, but belonging to the county of Durham. It is 3 m. long and 2 broad; the soil rocky and full of stones; and at low water it is accessible by horses and carriages. It has a town called Kilo, and a castle on a high rock, under which is a commodious harbour, defended by a block-house. On this island are considerable remains of a stately monastery, called Lindisfarne, and here was anciently a bishop's see, removed with the body of St. Cuthbert, first to Chester le street, and afterwards to Durham.

Holyhead, a seaport and cape of Wales, in the isle of Anglesey. It derives its principal support from the expenditure of passengers to and from Ireland, being the usual place of embarkation for Dublin, and the station of the government packets to and from that city, distant about 20 leagues. In the neighbourhood is a large vein of white Fuller's earth, and another of yellow. Among the principal objects of interest are the venerable ruins of a hermitage, two chapels, and the remains of a Dutch wall; these, with the light-house and suspension bridge, attract the attention of strangers. The church, near the verge of the cliff, is a handsome structure of the thirteenth century: here are also 4 chapels for dissenters, a free school, and some almshouses. Pop. in 1821, 4,007. 207 m. N. W. of London. Long. 4 40 W., lat 53. 23. N.

Holyoke, Mount, an eminence near Northampton in Massachusetts. It is about 800 feet high, and may be easily ascended in a carriage. On the summit is a building erected for the accommodation of visitors who resort hither in summer to enjoy the beautiful prospect which the mountain affords. Southwardly is seen Connecticut river, retiring under the shade of Mount Tom, whitened below by South Hadley Falls; beyond which is the hill at Springfield. The river makes several turns, and on the horizon are 2 very distant peaks, which are supposed to be East and West Rocks, at New-Haven, about 70 m. distant. Northeast is seen Monadnoc Mountain in New-Hampshire; and the view toward the east is interrupted by the neighbouring peaks of Mount Holyoke. North, you look up the charming valley of the Connecticut; bordered by distant ranges of hills and mountains, varied by a few isolated peaks, covered with the richest coat of vegetation, and scattered with villages and innumerable farm houses. The river makes a beautiful serpentine course from where it first appears at the foot of Sugar Loaf Mountain, and Mount Toby, until it reaches the village of Hadley, which lies in full view; and then taking a bold sweep to the west, and flowing 4 m. it returns to the end of the street, only a mile distant from where it first meets it. The whole peninsula is rich and fertile, and covered with cultivated fields of wheat, corn, grass, &c. without being disfigured by fences, according to the custom prevalent hereabouts; this is the richest sight upon the river, particularly when viewed in connexion with the scene immediately below, where the river flows on, almost immediately under our feet, and the western shore presents the extensive Northampton meadows, a mile wide. Following the current with the eye, in the West south west, it forms a still more remarkable peninsula, although one of inferior size: the Hockanum Bend being a turn measuring 3 m. in circuit while the isthmus is only 46 rods across, or 150 yards. In the compass of this view, from the north to the west and south, numerous village spires are seen, with level fields, orchards, and gardens, almost without number; and the whole scene is so bounded with mountainous ridges, as to seem to justify the opinion of geologists, who say that it was once covered with an extensive lake, until the water forced a passage between Mounts Tom and Holyoke. Northampton is seen about west-north-west, with Round Hill; and towards the right, the top of Saddle Mountain, in the distance. There are also others still further north, particularly Haystack and Bare Mountain. More than 30 church steeples may be counted here.

Holywell, a town of Wales, in Flintshire, with a market on Friday. It has a neat parish church, and 4 places of worship for dissenters. From its vicinity to the mines, and the extensive manufactures carried on in the neighbourhood, it is become the most flourishing town in the county. Its name was derived from the famous well of St. Winifred, concerning which so many fables and superstitious notions have prevailed, but which is certainly a very remarkable spring, bursting out of the ground with great impetuosity, at the foot of a hill, and discharging upwards of 20 tons of water every minute. The waters have long since lost their reputation for miraculous healing powers, but are much esteemed by the manufacturer, being now applied to the purpose of turning several mills for the working of

copper, making brass wire, paper, and snuff, and spinning cotton. It is 10 m. E. of St. Asaph, and 207 N. W. of London.

Holsappel, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Nassau. It is situated on the Lahn, at the foot of a mountain, on which is the tower of an ancient castle, the original seat of the princes of Nassau, 4 m. N. E. of Nassau.

Holzminden, a town of the state of Brunswick, in Wolfenbützel, with considerable iron works. It is seated at the conflux of the Holz with the Weser, 28 m. N. W. of Göttingen.

Homburg, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, with an iron forge and a glass manufacture, 20 m. S. of Cassel.—Also a town of Prussia, in the duchy of Berg, 48 m. S. E. of Düsseldorf.—And a town of Bavaria, in Deux Ponts; seated on a mountain, 5 m. N. W. of Deux Ponts.

Honan, a province of China, bounded on the N. by the provinces of Pe-tcheli and Chan-si, E. by Kiang-si and Chantong, S. by Hou-quang, and W. by Chensi. As every thing that can contribute to render a country delightful is found in this province, and as it is situated almost in the centre of the empire, the Chinese call it Tong-hoa, The Middle Flower. Besides Cai-fong, its capital, it contains eight cities of the first class and 102 of the second and third.

Honan, a city of China, of the first class, in the province of Honan, 360 m. S. W. of Peking. Long. 112. 9. E., lat. 34. 44. N.

Honawara, or **Onore**, a town of Hindoostan, in Canara, seated in an inlet of the sea, which spreads into a lake, and includes a number of islands. It was formerly a place of great commerce, but was demolished by Tippoo after he had recovered it by the treaty of Mangalore. Here is now a custom-house, and a few shops; also some merchants who live scattered near the banks of the lake, and sell rice, pepper, cocones, and betelnuts, &c., to the trading vessels that come from Goa, Rajaputra and Bombay. It is 50 m. N. by W. of Kandapura, and 84 S. S. E. of Goa.

Hondtchoote, a town of France, department of Nord, near which a part of the allied troops were surprised and defeated in 1793. 7 m. S. E. of Dunkirk.

Honduras, a province of Mexico, 490 m. long, and 150 broad bounded on the N. by a bay of its name, E. by the Atlantic, S. by Nicaragua, and W. by Guatemala and Vera Paz. The country consists of mountains, valleys and plains, watered by numerous rivers; and is exceedingly fertile. The vineyards bear thrice a year, and the soil in many parts yields 3 crops of maize; other productions are wheat, peas, cotton, wool, logwood, with excellent pastures, honey, wax, and provisions of all kinds. Honduras was formerly one of the most populous countries in America, but at present, though so fertile, is almost deserted. The capital is Valladolid, or Comayagua.

Honduras Bay, is that gulf of the Caribbean Sea between the peninsula of Yucatan and Cape Honduras. It is well known from the colonies settled on it by the British for the cutting down of mahogany and dye woods. The trees are cut at the wet season of the year, and after being dragged from the forest to the banks of the rivers, they are made into rafts and floated to the shore. The growth of the logwood here is extremely rapid, so much so that it is said to attain maturity in 5 or 6 years, when it is cut and sent to Europe in logs. Besides the mahogany and logwood tree, Honduras Bay, produces 2 or 3 kinds of the mangrove,

as the red, white, and black. Cedars are large and abundant, and are commonly used in ship-building. The palmetto, the sapadilla, and the sea-grape trees, are all found very useful; as are also the bullet-tree, the iron-wood-tree, the calabash-tree, and the button-wood-tree. The althea grows at a considerable distance from the coast, and is generally made into rafts for floating the log-wood to the sea. The tree that exudes the resinous substance called coutchouc, or elastic gum, from which Indian-rubber is made, grows plentifully in several provinces of Guatemala, particularly in various parts of Honduras. In addition to those may be enumerated the locust-tree, the fustic, the cocoa-nut-tree, the cabbage, and the silk-cotton-trees, besides which both trees and shrubs of a medicinal nature grow in great variety and profusion. The soil which has been brought under cultivation is extremely fertile, and the climate is superior to a great part of the American continent. The shores abound with aquatic birds of different kinds. Myriads of swallows are found in some parts, particularly in Honduras, during the periodical rains. The humming-bird is seen in most of its splendid varieties, and the oxilia, one of the most minute and beautiful of this elegant tribe, is very common. The number of fish, insects, and reptiles, is also great.

Honey Brook, p.t. Chester Co. Pa. on the head streams of the Brandywine.

Honeysville, p.v. Shenandoah Co. Va.

Honfleur, a seaport of France, in the department of Calvados. The harbour is very capacious, at the mouth of the Seine; and its principal trade is in lace. 8 m. N. of Pont l'Eveque, and 110 N. W. of Paris. Long. 0. 15. E., lat. 49. 24. N.

Honiton, a borough in Devonshire, Eng. celebrated for the manufacture of broad lace. The church is half a mile from the town, but it has also a chapel belonging to the establishment, and three meeting-houses for Independents, Baptists, and Presbyterians. A fire happened here in 1747, which consumed three-fourths of the town; and another, in 1765, destroyed nearly 180 buildings. It is situated in a delightful vale on the river Otter, 16 m. E. of Exeter. Market on Saturday.

Hooghly, a river of Hindoostan, formed by the two westernmost branches of the Ganges, named the Cosimbazar and Jellinghy, which unite at Nudda. It flows by Hooghly, Chinsura, Chander-nagore, and Calcutta, to the bay of Bengal, and is the only branch of the Ganges that is commonly navigated by ships.

Hooghly, a city of Hindoostan, in Bengal, now nearly in ruins, but possessing many vestiges of former greatness. In the beginning of the eighteenth century, it was the great mart of the export trade of Bengal to Europe. It is seated on the river Hooghly, 25 m. N. of Calcutta.

Hoogstraten, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, 15 m. N. of Herentals.

Hookertown, p.v. Greene Co. N. C.

Hookset, p.t. Merrimack Co. N. H. on the Merrimack, 52 m. fr. Boston. Here is a beautiful cataract, round which a canal passes. Pop. 890.

Hookstown, villages in Beaver Co. Pa. Baltimore and Talbot Cos. Md. and Greene Co. N. C.

Hoorn, or **Horn**, a seaport of N. Holland on the Zuyder Zee, with manufactures of woollen cloths and carpets, and a considerable trade in cattle, butter, cheese, herrings, and other fish. 30 m. N. N. E. of Amsterdam.

Hoosack Mountain, a ridge in the western part

of Massachusetts passing through the state from Vermont to Connecticut.

Hoosack, a stream rising in Vermont and falling into the Hudson, 8 m. above Lansinburg.

Hope, a river of the island of Jamaica, which runs into the sea 5 m. S. of Kingston.

Hope, p.t. Waldo Co. Me. Pop. 1,541. Also towns in Durham Co. N. C. and Gaspe Co. L. C.

Hope Advance Bay, a bay in Hudson's Strait, 100 m. W. of Cape Chidley.

Hope Bay, a bay at the N. E. corner of Nootka Sound.—Also a bay in the English Channel, on the coast of Kent, between Sandwich and Ramsgate.

Hope Cape, a cape of Hudson's Bay, at the entrance of Repulse Bay.

Hopefield, p.v. Phillips Co. Arkansas, on the Mississippi, opposite Chickasaw Bluff.

Hope Islands, two small islands on the coast of New Holland. Lat. 15. 41. S.

Hopeon, p.t. Yates Co. N. Y. Pop.

Hopewell, the name of 13 towns and villages in the United States, viz. in Ontario Co. N. Y. Pop. 2,202. Cumberland and Huntingdon Cos. N. J. York, Washington, Cumberland, Bedford and Huntingdon Cos. Pa. Fauquier Co. Va. York Dis. S. C. Ferry, Licking, and Muskingum Cos. Ohio.

Hopkins, a county of Kentucky. Pop. 5,763. Madisonville is the capital.

Hopkinsville, a township of Caledonia Co. Vt. Also villages in Powhatan Co. Va. and Christian Co. Ken.

Hopkinton, p.t. Merrimack Co. N. H. on Connecticut river. Pop. 2,474. Also a p.t. Washington Co. R. I. pop. 1,777. Also a p.t. Middlesex Co. Mass. Pop. 1,809. Also a township in St. Lawrence Co. N. Y. Pop. 827.

Horaidan, a town of Persia, in the province of Farsistan, 76 m. N. W. of Shiras.

Horb, a town of Wurtemberg, with a considerable trade in woolen goods, seated on the Neckar, 51 m. W. S. W. of Tubingen.

Horcb, mountain of Arabia Petres, a little to the W. of Mount Sinai. Here are two or three fine springs, and a great number of fruit-trees.

Horna, a town of Austria, with a trade in beer, made of oats; seated on the Tiffer, 48 m. W. N. W. of Vienna.

Horn, a town of the Netherlands, in the province of Liege, 3 m. W. N. W. of Ruremonde.

Horn, Cape, the southern extremity of South America, forming part of Hermite Island, on the coast of Terra del Fuego. Long. 68. 13. W., lat. 55. 58. S.

Hornachos, a town of Spain in Estremadura, near the river Malachel, 30 m. S. S. E. of Merida.

Hornberg, a town of Baden, in the Black Forest, with a fortress on a mountain; seated on the Gutlach, 12 m. N. W. of Rothweil.

Hornburg, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Ilse, 8 m. S. of Wolfenbittel.

Hornby, a small town in Lancashire, Eng. situated on the bank of the Wenning, 9 m. N. E. Lancaster. The principal object of attraction is Hornby Castle, erected, as is supposed, by Nicholas de Mont Begons, soon after the conquest. Here was formerly a weekly market on Friday, which has merged in the fair for cattle every alternate Tuesday.

Horncastle, a town in Lincolnshire, situated in an angle formed by the confluence of the Bane and the Waring, with a market on Saturday. It was a Roman station, and part of the wall is still remaining. Here are a church, four meeting-hou-

ses, a dispensary, &c. 21 m. E. of Lincoln, and 136 N. of London.

Hornellsville, p.v. Steuben Co. N. Y.

Hornsea, a town in E. Yorkshire, nearly surrounded by an arm of the sea, and much resorted to during the bathing season. Near it is a mere, two m. long and one broad, famous for its pike and eels. 16 m. N. of Hull, 193 N. of London.

Hornorsville, p.v. Culpeper Co. Va.

Hornstown, p.v. Accomac Co. Va.

Horry, an eastern District of South Carolina. Pop. 5,323. Conwayborough is the Capital.

Horseneck, a village of Essex Co. N. Y. on the Passaic.

Horsens, a seaport of Denmark, in N. Jutland, on the Categat, having manufactures of woolen goods, and a considerable trade. 20 m. S. S. W. of Arhusen.

Horsham, a borough in Sussex, Eng. Here is the county gaol; and the spring assizes are held here. It is seated on the Adnr, 20 m. N. W. Brighton, and 36 S. of London.

Horsham, a township of Montgomery Co. Pa.

Horstmar, a town of Westphalia, with a castle, and a collegiate church; seated on an eminence 15 m. N. W. of Munster.

Hosick, p.t. Rensselaer Co. N. Y. on Hoosack river. Pop. 3,582.

Hot Spring, a country in Arkansas. Pop. 458. It is named from several Springs in the territory which have a temperature equal to that of boiling water. The water has no mineral properties but is remarkably limpid.

Hottentots, Country of the, a large region in the S. extremity of Africa, extending N. by W. from the Cape of Good Hope, beyond the mouth of Orange River, and from that cape, in an E. N. E. direction, to the mouth of the Great Fish River, which parts it from Caffraria. It is bounded on the W., S., and E., by the Atlantic, Southern, and Indian oceans, and on the N. by regions very little, if at all explored. The Hottentots are as tall as most Europeans, but are more slender; and the characteristic mark of this nation is, the



smallness of their hands and feet, compared with the other parts of their body. Their skin is of a yellowish brown hue, resembling that of a European who has the jaundice in a high degree. There are not such thick lips among the Hottentots as among their neighbours the Negroes, the Caffres, and the Mozambiques; and their mouth is of the middling size, with the finest set of teeth imaginable. Their heads are covered with hair more woolly, if possible, than that of the Negroes. With respect to shape, carriage, and every motion, their whole appearance indicates health and content. They are excellent swimmers and divers, and practise bathing several times in the day. The women braid or plait their hair as an

additional elegance, and adorn themselves with necklaces of shells. Both the men and women generally go bareheaded, and seldom wear any shoes. Both sexes wear rings on their arms and legs, chiefly made of thick leather straps, cut in a circular shape; but rings of iron, copper, or brass, of the size of a goose-quill, are considered more genteel. Girls are not allowed to use any rings till they are marriageable. Their habitations are adapted to their wandering pastoral life. They are merely huts, resembling a round beehive, from 18 to 24 feet in diameter, and so low that a middle-sized man cannot stand upright in them. The fire-place is in the middle, and they sit or lie round it in a circle. The low door is the only place that admits the light, and the only outlet that is left for the smoke. The order of these huts in a kraal, or clan, is most frequently in the form of a circle, with the doors inward; by which means a kind of yard is formed, where the cattle are kept at night. Such are the Hottentots in the vicinity of the Cape of Good Hope. In 1778, lieutenant Paterson visited a Hottentot village in Little Namaqua Land, in the N. W. part of the country; it consisted of 19 huts and about 150 inhabitants. The ensign of authority worn by their chief was a cane with a brass top, given to him by the Dutch East India Company. The Hottentots amused them, part of the night, with music and dancing: their visitors, in return, treated them with tobacco and dacks, or hemp leaves, which they prefer even to tobacco. Their music was produced from flutes, made of the bark of trees, of different sizes. The men form themselves into a circle, with their flutes; and the women dance round them. Among other tribes of Hottentots are the Bosjesmans, who inhabit the mountains in the interior part of the country, N. E. of the Cape, and live by hunting and plunder. On this account they render themselves odious to the planters, and are pursued and exterminated like wild beasts, or made slaves of when taken alive. Their habitations are not more agreeable than their manners or maxims; bushes and clefts in rocks serve them by turns for dwellings. Many of these savages are entirely naked; but some of them cover their body with the skin of any sort of animal. Being ignorant of agriculture, they wander over hills and dales after certain wild roots, berries, and plants, which they eat raw; also caterpillars, termites, locusts, grasshoppers, snakes, and spiders. Another tribe of Hottentots, near the mouth of Orange River, were observed by lieutenant Paterson, in his journey to the N. W. in 1799. Their huts were loftier, and thatched with grass; and were furnished with stools made of the back-bones of the grampus. Their mode of living is in the highest degree wretched, and they are apparently the most dirty of all the Hottentot tribes. Their dress is composed of the skins of seals and jackals, the flesh of which they eat. When a grampus is cast ashore, they remove their huts to the place, and subsist upon it as long as any part remains. They smear their skin with the oil, the odor of which is so powerful that their approach may be perceived some time before they appear in view. To the N. of the country of the Bosjesmans, and on the banks of Orange River, is another tribe called Koras, who may be reckoned to rank higher than any of the other Hottentots known in the S. of Africa. Their features are of a superior cast; they are more cleanly in their appearance, and neater in their dress and domestic utensils;

their huts are also constructed with greater care, and with a view of being more durable. They seem to be a mixed breed, between the Hottentot and Caffre. The Hottentots, in general, are described as a mild, simple, affectionate, and inoffensive race; but extremely indolent in their habits, and limited in their faculties. Where, however, any sort of effort has been made to cultivate their powers, and give them a feeling of hope and liberty in their occupations, they have been found active, intelligent, and useful. No traces of religion appear to have been retained by this people. But Christianity has been introduced, through the exertions of the Moravians and other missionaries, who have recently endeavoured, with some degree of success, to ameliorate the condition even of some of the wilder tribes, who inhabit the N. and N. W. of the colony. The country possessed by the Europeans is considerable; extending from the Cape of Good Hope, N. to lat. 30, and E. to the Great Fish River, about 550 m. in length, and 230 in breadth. The whole is naturally barren and mountainous; but the industrious Dutch overcame all natural difficulties, and it produces not only a sufficiency of all the necessaries of life for the inhabitants, but also for the refreshment of all the European ships that touch at the Cape. The year is considered as divided into two seasons, termed monsoons: the wet monsoon, or winter, begins in March; and the dry one, or summer, in September. Among the quadrupeds of this country are antelopes, which go in large herds; buffaloes; camelopardalises; the gemsbock, a species of antelope, which has remarkably long sharp horns, and, when attacked by dogs, will sit on its hind quarters, and defend itself; wild dogs, which travel in herds, and are very destructive to sheep; elephants; elks; hyenas; the koedo, an animal rather larger than a deer, of a mouse colour, with three white stripes over the back, and the male having very large twisted horns; lions; jackals; tigers; the quagga, a species of zebra, but more tractable; rhinoceroses; horses; domestic horned cattle; common sheep, and a peculiar species of sheep covered with hair instead of wool. The hippopotamus, or river-horse, is frequently seen here. Among the birds are vultures, ostriches (whose eggs are excellent food), and the loxia, a species of gregarious bird. Among the insects are a species of termites, which do no injury to wood as in the East Indies, but, by raising a number of hills, they impede the progress of vegetation. The black or rock scorpion, is nearly as venomous here as any of the serpent tribe, of which there are numerous kinds.

Houat, an island of France, between Belleisle and the continent. It is 10 m. in circumference, and is defended by a fort.

Houdain, a town of France, department of Pas de Calais, 9 m. S. of Bethune.

Houdan, a town of France, department of Seine et-Oise, 21 m. W. of Versailles.

Hounsfield, a township of Jefferson Co. N. Y. Pop. 3,415.

Hounslow, a town in Middlesex, Eng., situate on the edge of a heath of the same name, on which are many vestiges of ancient encampments, 10 m. W. by S. of London.

Housatonic, a river rising in Massachusetts and flowing through Connecticut into Long Island Sound. It is navigable for small vessels 12 m.

Houstonville, p.v. Iredell Co. N. C. Also a village in Pendleton Dis. S. C.

Hou-quang, a province of China, which occupies nearly the centre of the empire, and is divided into two parts, the N. and S., by the river Kian-ku. It is a flat, open country, watered by lakes, canals, and rivers; and has plenty of wild fowl and cattle. The soil is remarkably fertile; gold is found in the sands of the rivers; and there is such a variety of all sorts of commodities that it is called, by the Chinese, the store-house of the empire. It contains 15 cities of the first class, and 114 of the second and third. Vou-tchang is the capital.

Hourn, Loch, an arm of the sea, on the W. coast of Scotland, in Inverness-shire, extending 20 m. inland from the sound of Skye.

Houssa, a considerable town of Negroland, capital of a country of the same name, extending along the N. side of the Niger. It is 200 m. E. of Tombuctoo. Long. 4. 20. E., lat. 16. 10. N.

Hou-tcheou, a city of China, of the first class, in the province of Tche-kiang. The quantity of silk manufactured here is almost incredible, and it is the chief place for making writing pencils. It stands near a large lake, called Tai, 110 m. S. E. of Nan-king. Long. 120. 15. E., lat. 30. 55. N.

Howard, a county of Missouri. Pop. 10,844. Fayette is the Capital.

Howard, p.t. Steuben Co. N. Y. Pop. 2,364. Also a township of Centre Co. Pa.

Howden, a town in E. Yorkshire, Eng. It gives name to a small district called Howdenshire. The bishops of Durham had formerly a palace here, the remains of which are now occupied as a farmhouse. Here is a large church, like a cathedral, part of which is in ruins. It is seated near the Ouse, and surrounded by a level country in a high state of cultivation, 21 m. S. S. E. of York, and 175 N. by W. of London.

Howe, Cape, the promontory at the S. E. end of New Holland.

Howell, a township in Monmouth Co. N. Y.

Howland, a township of Trumbull Co. Ohio.

Hoxter, a fortified town of the Prussian states, on the Weser, 23 m. E. by N. of Paderborn.

Hoy, one of the Orkney Islands, situate between the island of Pomona and the N. coast of Caithness-shire. It is 15 m. long and 6 broad. Here is a stupendous rock, called the Beary; and on the W. coast is a great conic hill, called Hoy Head, which is a seamark. Long. 3. 9. W., lat. 58. 46. N.

Hoya, a town of Hanover, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the Weser, 37 m. N. W. of Hanover. Long. 9. 20. E., lat. 52. 47. N.

Hoyer, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, celebrated for its oyster-fishery, 4 m. W. of Tonderen.

Hoyerswerda, a town and castle of Lusatia, on the Black Elster, 17 m. N. N. W. of Bautzen.

Hoym, a town and castle of Saxony, in the principality of Auhalt, seated on the Godel, at its junction with the Selke 7 m. E. of Quedlinburg.

Hradisch, a town of Moravia, capital of a circle of the same name, which produces excellent wine. It is a frontier fortress towards Hungary, and stands on an island in the river Moraw, 30 m. S. S. E. of Olmutz. Long. 17. 30. E., lat. 49. 7. 9.

Huahine, one of the Society Islands, in the S. Pacific, 30 leagues from Tahiti. It is 21 m. in compass, and has a commodious harbour, called Owharra Bay, on the W. coast. Long. 151. 8. W., lat. 16. 44. S.

Hubbard, a township of Trumbull Co. Ohio.

Hubbardston, p.t. Worcester Co. Mass. 45 m. W. Boston. Pop. 1,674.

Hubbardton, p.t. Rutland Co. Vt. 40 m. N. W. Windsor. Pop. 865.

Hubert, St., a town of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg, with a celebrated abbey, seated in the forest of Ardennes, on the rivulet Homme, 14 m. W. of Bastogne.

Hubertsberg, a town of Saxony, in Meissen, with a magnificent hunting-seat, built by Augustus III., then electoral prince, 22 m. E. of Leipzig.

Huddersfield, a populous and flourishing town in W. Yorkshire, Eng. Here is a large circular hall, in which narrow and broad cloths, serges, kerseymeres, &c., manufactured in the town and neighbourhood, are weekly exposed to sale. It stands on the Colne, 3 m. from the Calder, from which it has a canal to Ashton-under-Line. In addition to the parish church, two others have been erected—Trinity Church, in 1819, and Christ Church, completed in 1824; and there are several meeting-houses for the different denominations of dissenters. The charitable institutions are numerous, and a mechanic's institute was established in 1825, to which a valuable library has since been attached. It is 41 m. S. W. of York, 25 N. E. of Manchester, and 189 N. N. W. of London.

Hudson's Bay, a bay of North America, lying between 51. and 69. N. lat., discovered in 1610 by captain Henry Hudson. The entrance of the bay, from the ocean, is between Resolution Isle on the N. and the Labrador coast on the S., forming the E. extremity of the strait distinguished by the name of its great discoverer. It communicates on the N. by two straits with Baffin's Bay, on the E. side it is bordered by Labrador, on the S. W. by New South Wales, and on the W. by New North Wales. These countries, included under the name of New Britain, abound with animals whose skins and furs are far superior in quality to those found in less northerly regions. In the region to the westward Captain Franklin discovered that beautiful little animal which he



named Parry's Marmot in honour of the celebrated navigator of that name. It bears a strong resemblance to the striped squirrel. The natives are called Esquimaux and northern Indians; and are materially different from the southern tribes. In 1670 a charter was granted to a company for the exclusive trade to this bay. The territories claimed by this company are stated by some writers to extend from 70. to 115. of W. long., and as far as 49. S. lat., thus comprehending a length

of 1,300 or 1,400 geographical m. by a medial breadth of 350 m. Animated by a prospect of gain, the company have pushed their discoveries into the interior, and thus has a knowledge of these vast wilds been obtained, beyond what any other motives would have supplied. In December, 1770, Mr. Hearne set out from Prince of Wales Fort to explore a river that the Esquimaux, who came to the company's factories to trade, had brought to their knowledge, and which, on account of much copper being found near it had obtained the name of Copper-mine River. Under the convoy of those Indians, he arrived at this river in June 1771, and traced it till he came in sight of the Arctic Ocean, finding it encumbered with shoals and a bar at its mouth, which is in long. 119. W., lat. 72. N. In 1789 Mr. Mackenzie, another officer of the company, explored the country still more to the W.; and entering a river (now called after his name), which is the outlet of the Slave-lake, he traced it to its mouth in the Arctic Ocean, where it forms a wide estuary in long. 135. W., lat. 71. N. Further discoveries have been made by Capt. Franklin.

Hudson, a city of New York, in Columbia county with considerable manufacturing business. The streets are spacious, and cross each other at right angles; and the houses are supplied with water brought in pipes from a spring 2 m. distant. The trade is considerable, and vessels of the largest size can unload here. It is seated on an eminence, on the E. side of Hudson River. Pop. 5,392. 30 m. S. of Albany, and 120 N. of New York.

Hudson, villages in Caswell Co., N. C. and Portage Co. Ohio.

Hudson, a river of the United States, which passes its whole course of 300 m. in the state of New York. It rises between the lakes Ontario and Champlain, and flows S. by Albany, and Hudson, and enters the Atlantic Ocean at New York. It is navigable for ships to Hudson, and for sloops to Albany, and is one of the finest navigable streams in the world.

Hudwicksnald, a seaport of Sweden, the chief town of Helsingia, with a good harbour, on the gulf of Bothnia. The inhabitants carry on an advantageous trade in timber, flax, linen, butter, fish, &c. 185 m. N. by W. of Stockholm. Long. 17. 46. E., lat. 62. 6. N.

Hue, or **Huefo**, the capital of Cochin China, with a royal palace. The inhabitants blacken their teeth, thinking it a shame to have them white, like dogs. It is seated in a beautiful plain, and divided into two parts by a large river, 30 m. from its mouth, in the China Sea. Long. 107. 25. E., lat. 16. 25. N.

Huelva, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the coast of the Atlantic, between the mouths of the Odiel and Tinto, 53 m. W. of Seville.

Huen, an island in the Baltic, with one scattered village, 3 m. from the coast of Sweden, and 9 S. S. E. of Elsinore. It is 6 m. in circumference, and was ceded by the Danes to the Swedes, in 1658. See *Uraniburg*.

Huesca, an old fortified town in the N. of Aragon, in Spain, situated in a plain on the Isuela. Its works have gone into ruins, but it is still a bishop's see, has a university, two large schools, a cathedral, and 6,500 inhabitants, with manufactures of cloth and leather. 30 m. N. E. of Saragossa.

Huescar, a town of Spain, in Granada, with a castle, 42 m. N. E. of Guadix

Huessen, a town of Holland, in Guelderland, seated on the Rhine, 7 m. N. E. of Nimeguen.

Hueta. See *Gueta*.

Huetinberg, a town of the Austrian States, in Carinthia, 20 m. N. N. E. of Clagenfurt.

Huffingen, a town of Baden, in the principality of Furstenburgh 4 m. N. N. W. of Furstenburgh.

Hull, p.t. Plymouth Co. Mass. on a peninsula at the extremity of Nantasket Beach, on the S. side of Boston Bay. Pop. 198.

Hughesburgh. See *Catawissa*.

Hull, or *Kingston upon Hull*, a borough and seaport in East Yorkshire, Eng. The commerce of this place is considerable, and it is deemed the fourth port in the kingdom. Besides its communication with the Yorkshire rivers and canals, it has access also to the Trent, and all its branches so that it has the import and export trade of many of the northern and midland counties. The foreign trade is chiefly to the Baltic; but it is also one of the privileged ports for trading to the East Indies, and has traffic with the southern parts of Europe, and with America. More ships are sent hence to Greenland than from any other port, that of London excepted. The harbour is artificial; and here are docks for building and repairing ships. Among the public buildings are the Trinity-house, for the relief of seamen and their widows, an armoury, a naval storehouse, a custom-house and an exchange. It is seated on the northern side of the Humber about 20 m. from its mouth, the town extending almost in a direct line along the river Hull, and lying on a level tract of ground, washed on two of its sides by the Hull and the Humber. It is now well secured from inundations by embankments. 38 m. S. E. of York, and 171 N. of London.

Huledyepura, a town of Hindoostan, in Canara, seated in a plain of rice-ground to the E. of a considerable creek, which runs N. from the entrance into Honawera Lake, 55 m. N. by W. of Kandapura.

Hulmsville, p.t. Bucks Co. Pa.

Hulpen, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, 10 m. S. E. of Brussels.

Hulst, a town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant, strong by its situation and fortifications. It was shamefully surrendered to the French in 1747, and taken by them in 1794. It is seated on a plain, which may be overflowed, and on a canal that communicates with the Scheldt, 15 m. W. N. W. of Antwerp.

Hultschin, a town of Silesia, near the river Oppa, 13 m. E. of Troppau.

Humber, a river formed by the junction of the Trent and Ouse. It is a large estuary, which divides Yorkshire from Lincolnshire, and enters the German Ocean at Spurn Head.

Hummelstown, a township of Dauphin Co. Pa.

Humphreys, a county of W. Tennessee. Pop. 6,189, Reynoldsburgh is the capital.

Humphreysville, p.t. New Haven Co. Conn. It has manufactures of woolen. Also villages in Chester Co. Pa. and Union Dis. S. C.

Hundsmaerck, a town of the Austrian States, in Styria, near the river Muehr, 17 r. W. by S. of Judenburg.

Hunfeld, a town of Germany, in the district of Fulda, with a collegiate church. 10 m. N. of Fulda.

Hungary, a country of Europe, forming an important part of the Austrian dominions. At differ

ent periods this name has been applied with a very different signification. In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries Hungary comprised part of modern Poland and European Turkey, and was divided into ten separate governments, or kingdoms, viz. Hungary Proper, Croatia, Slavonia, Dalmatia, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Moldavia, Galicia, and Lodomeria, besides the principality of Transylvania. Several of these provinces have long since been detached from Hungary; but that country has still a close political and military connexion with the Austrian provinces of Slavonia, Croatia, and Dalmatia. This kingdom (for such it is still termed) is surrounded by mountains, except on the S. where its frontier is along the Danube and the Drave. It is bounded on the W. by part of Germany, N. by Galicia, E. by Transylvania and Wallachia, and S. by Turkey, Slavonia, and Croatia; and has a territorial extent of 84,500 square m. It was formerly divided into Upper and Lower Hungary; but this division has been superseded by that of the following circles:—1. Circle this side the Danube 2. Circle beyond the Danube; 3. Circle this side the Theys; 4. Circle beyond the Theys; 5. Province of Slavonia; 6. Province of Croatia. These are divided into counties, of which there are thirteen in the first circle, and eleven in each of the others. The principal rivers are the Danube, the Drave, the Marosch, the March, the white Korosch, the Isamos, the Theys, the Waag, and the Temes. The chief lakes are Balaton and Neusiedl, W.; Palitsch on the S. W., and Grunsee or the Grun Lake among the Carpathians. There are also several extensive marshes here, as that of the Isle of Schut on the W. and that of Saxetje on the E. of the kingdom. The climate among the mountains is of course bleak; but in the S. it is in general mild; in the sandy districts extremely hot; on the banks of the rivers and near the marshes there is much humidity: indeed this is a prevailing characteristic of the climate of the level part of Hungary. The country abounds in all the necessities of life, and the wine, especially that called Tokay, is excellent. There are mines of gold, silver, copper, and iron; and also of opal at Czerweniza, which gem is peculiar to this country. There is such plenty of game that hunting is allowed to all. The trade principally consists in cattle, hogs, sheep, flour, wheat, rye, wool, and wine; and these are almost wholly sent to the Austrian provinces. The commerce of the country is fettered by no internal taxes, a circumstance of which the Hungarians are very proud; but the Austrian government has envied it with custom houses, where a duty of one and one-third per cent. is gathered on all goods that pass into it from the other Austrian states. We may thus see that the encouragement of manufactures within the kingdom will never, voluntarily become the policy of that government. The kingdom of Hungary can easily raise an army of 100,000 men. The horsemen are called Hussars, and the foot Heydukes. The government is hereditary in the house of Austria, and the established religion is popery, though there are a great number of protestants. No country in the world is better supplied with mineral waters and baths; and those of Buda, when the Turks were in possession of it, were reckoned the finest in Europe.

Hungerford, a town in Berkshire Eng. with a good trade by its canal navigation. John of Gaunt granted a charter by the gift of a brass bu-

gle horn, which is blown annually for the inhabitants to elect the constable, who is the chief officer. It is seated on the Kennet, 22 m. S. S. W. of Abingdon, and 64 W. of London.

Huninguen, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, seated on the Rhine. The strong fortress of Huninguen, which for a long time held out against the allies in 1815, was afterwards demolished in consequence of a stipulation in the treaty of Paris. 2 m. N. of Basel, and 14 E. of Altkirch.

Hunmanby, a town in East Yorkshire, Eng. The town is pleasantly situated on a rising ground, surrounded by a fine wood on the N. W., within two miles of the sea, and contains many good houses. 39 m. N. E. of York, and 207 N. of London.

Hunter, p.v. Greene Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,960.

Hunterdon, a county of New Jersey, on the Delaware. Pop. 31,066. Trenton is the chief town.

Hunterston, a village in York Co. Pa. and a township in St. Maurice Co. L. C.

Huntersville, villages in Pocahontas Co. Va. and Lincoln Co. N. C.

Huntingdon, a borough and the capital of Huntingdonshire, Eng. with a market on Saturday, and a great trade in corn, coals, wood, &c. It was once a large place, said to have had 15 churches, which are now reduced to two; and there are the cemeteries of two other parishes, in one of which is an ancient steeple. Huntingdon is the birth-place of Oliver Cromwell. It is seated on the river Ouse, over which is a stone bridge to Godmanchester, 16 m. W. N. W. of Cambridge and 59 N. by W. of London.

Huntingdon, a county in the W. district of Pennsylvania. Pop. 27,159. The capital has the same name.

Huntingdon, towns in Adams, Luzerne and Westmoreland Cos. Pa. and Carroll Co. Ten.

Huntingdonshire, a county of England, 25 miles long and 20 broad; bounded on the N. W. and N. by Northamptonshire, E. by Cambridgeshire, and S. W. by Bedfordshire. It contains 240,000 acres; is divided into four hundreds, and 107 parishes; and has six market towns. It sends four members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Ouse and Nen. The S. E. part consists of beautiful meadows. The middle and western parts are fertile in corn, and adorned with woods; and the upland part was anciently a forest, peculiarly adapted for hunting. The N. E. part consists of fens, which join those of Ely; but they are drained, so as to afford rich pasturage, and even large crops of corn. In the midst of them are some shallow pools abounding with fish; and a lake six miles long and three broad, called Whittleseamere. The principal commodities are corn, malt, and cheese; and it fattens abundance of cattle.

Huntington, p.t. Chittenden Co. Va. on Onion river. Pop. 929. Also a p.t. Fairfield Co. Conn. Pop. 1,369. A p.t. Suffolk Co. N. Y. Pop. 5,582. Also towns in Laurel Dis. S. C., Gallia, Ross and Brown Cos. Ohio.

Huntingtown, p.v. Calvert Co. Maryland.

Huntley, a town of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, with a manufacture of linen cloth; seated on the Bogie, near its conflux with the Deveron, 35 m. N. W. of Aberdeen.

Huntsburg, a village in Franklin Co. Vt. near the Canada line. Also a village in Geauga Co. Ohio.

Huntsville, villages in Otsego Co. N. Y., Sur-

rey Co. N. C., Laurens Dis. S. C., Madison Co. Alab., and Robertson Co. Tenn.

Hantspill, a town in Somersetshire, Eng. 7 m. N. of Bridgewater, and 143 W. by S. of London.

Hardwar, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Dehli, where the Ganges first enters the country. It is 100 m. N. by E. of Dehli. Long. 78. 23. E., lat. 29. 55. N.

Huron, a lake of North America, which lies between 80. and 85. W. long., and 43. and 48. N. lat. It has a communication with Lake Michigan and Lake Erie. Its shape is nearly triangular, 250 m. in length, and its circumference 800 miles. On the N. side is a chain of islands 150 miles long, called Manitoulin by the Indians, who consider them as sacred: on the S. W. is Saginaw Bay, and a little more to the N. W. is Thunder Bay so called from the frequent thunder that is heard there.

Huron, a county of Ohio, lying upon Lake Erie. Pop. 13,345. Norwalk is the capital.

Hurst Castle, a fortress in Hampshire, 4 m. S. of Lymington. It stands on the extreme point of a neck of land, about a mile distant from the Isle of Wight. In this castle Charles I. was confined previously to his being brought to trial.

Hus, or *Hussu*, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, the see of a Greek bishop. Here Peter the Great made peace with the Turks in 1711. It is situate on the Pruth, 70 m. S. W. of Bender. Long. 28. 34. E., lat. 46. 35. N.

Hussingabad, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Malwah, on the S. side of the Nerbudah, 140 m. N. W. of Nagpore. Long. 77. 54. E., lat. 22. 42. N.

Husum, a sea-port of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, with a strong citadel. It has a trade in horses and oxen, and manufactures of leather, cotton, and linen. It stands on the river Ow or Aue, near the German Ocean, 16 m. W. of Sleswick. Long. 9. 20. E., lat. 54. 36. N.

Huttanay, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Visiapour. It is surrounded by mud ramparts, and has a citadel, and a spacious caravanserai. 30 m. S. S. W. of Visiapour. Long. 76. 6. E., lat. 17. 5. N.

Huttonsville, p.v. Randolph Co. Va.

Huy, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, with many paper mills, and iron founderies. It is seated on the Maese, 12 m. W. S. W. of Liege.

Hyannis, p.t. Barnstable Co. Mass., on the S. side of Cape Cod.

Hyattstown, p.v. Montgomery Co. Maryland.

Hyde, a county of North Carolina, lying on Pamlico Sound. Pop. 6,177. Lake Landing is the seat of justice.

Hyde Park, p.t. Dutchess Co. N. Y. on the Hudson. Pop. 2,554. Also a village in Halifax Co. N. C.

Hyderabad, a populous city of Hindoostan, capital of Golconda, and the metropolis of the Deccan. The suburbs, which are very large, are occupied by merchants and tradesmen. It stands in a plain, on a river that runs into the Kistna, 310 m. N. N. W. of Madras. Long. 73. 52. E., lat. 17. 16. N.

Hyderabad, a fort of Hindoostan, in the province of Sinde, and the usual residence of the prince of Sinde; situate near the Indus, 6 m. E. of Nusserpour, and 62 N. E. of Tatta.

Hydra, a small island of Independent Greece, the ancient Aristeia. It lies on the eastern coast of the Morea about 3 m. from the shore. It is a barren rock, but was an important naval station of the Greeks during the war of the revolution. The town of the same name contains 13,000 inhabitants. The houses are built on the side of a rocky hill and make a very picturesque appearance. The inhabitants are enterprising, and engaged altogether in naval affairs. A Greek newspaper is printed here.

Hypolite, St., a town of France, in the department of Gard, seated on the Vidourle, near its source, 12 m. S. W. of Alais.

Hypotize, St., a town of France, in the department of Doubs, on the river Doubs, 40 m. E. by N. of Besançon.

Hys, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irak, on the Euphrates, 120 m. S. of Bagdad.

Hyths. See *Hiths*.

I

IBARRA, the capital of a fertile province of the same name in South America, is situated on an extensive and delightful plain, watered on the E. by the river Taguando, and W. by Ajavi. The streets are wide and convenient, and the buildings of good construction. 42 m. N. E. from Quito.

Iberville, an outlet for the overflowing waters of the Mississippi, during the seasons of inundation, entering Lake Maurepas.

Iberville, a parish of Louisiana. Pop. 7,050. The chief town has the same name.

Iberia, New, a village of Louisiana, in the district of Attakapas, 200 m. W. of New Orleans.

Iberian Mountains, the most extensive mountain range of Spain, beginning to the W. of the Ebro, and extending to the shores of the Mediterranean.

Ibiza. See *Ivoia*.

Iburg, a small town of Hanover, in the principality of Osnaburg, 10 m. S. W. of Osnaburg.

Iceland, an island of the North Atlantic Ocean, belonging to Denmark, extending according to Henderson from lat. 63. 29. to 67. 20., and be-

tween 15. 30. and 22. 30. W. long. It is of an irregular oval figure, about 360 m. in length, and 230 in its greatest breadth. For two months together the sun never sets; and in the winter it never rises for the same space, at least not entirely. The coast is indented all round with numerous deep gulfs, bays, and creeks, several of which form excellent harbours. The island is mountainous, stony, and barren; but in some places there are excellent pastures. The chief rivers are in the E. part; the Skalfanda, Oxarfird, and Bruna, all flowing from S. to N. Some are white with lime, others smell of sulphur. The principal mountains, clothed with perpetual snow, are called Yokuls; and of these Snafial, hanging over the sea on the S. W. coast, is esteemed the highest, being computed at 6,860 feet. Mount Hecla, about 2,000 feet in height, is the most noted, and is a volcano: there are also several other volcanoes and the convulsions caused by them in 1783 were so dreadful and multiplied that it was feared the island would fall to pieces; the eruptions were

the most tremendous of any recorded in history. The last eruption, which was less terrific in its consequences, occurred in December 1821. The climate is not extremely cold, but the seasons are variable. The sea, at a small distance from the shores, is seldom frozen; and very little ice is ever seen near the W. coast, notwithstanding its proximity to Greenland. Iceland is governed as a dependency of Denmark, and is divided into four provinces, 19 shires, and 184 parishes. The inhabitants were estimated at 50,092 in 1824. Their houses are at a distance from each other, and many of them deep in the ground; but they are all miserable hovels of turf, without windows, and those of the common class are such wretched dens



that it is wonderful how anything in the human form can breathe in them. The Danes trade with the natives for hides, tallow, train oil, whalebone, and seahorses' teeth, which are as good as ivory. The established religion is the Lutheran, and there are 300 churches in the island. The distressing scarcity of bibles which had long prevailed, was relieved, in 1815, by a liberal distribution from Britain, which were received with the greatest thankfulness. The principal school, held at a place called Beseestadt, near the W. coast, has three masters, who teach the classics, theology, and the Danish language; and societies have been formed for the cultivation of literature.

Icolmkill, or *Iona*, one of the Hebrides, near the S. W. point of the isle of Mull, only 4 m. long, and one broad. Here are the ruins of an augustine nunnery, monastery, and cathedral, said to have been founded by St. Columba, about the year 735; also a small chapel dedicated to St. Oran, containing many marble tombstones of the great lords of the isles; and adjoining it is a cemetery, in which many ancient kings of Scotland, Ireland, and Norway, are buried. Other ruins of monastic and druidical edifices can be traced; and many places are pointed out, noted for particular acts of St. Columba. This island was the retreat of learning, during the Gothic ignorance which pervaded Europe, after the overthrow of the Roman Empire; and the seminary whence issued those pious monks and laymen who again revived learning, and propagated Christianity through many kingdoms of Europe.

Ida, a lofty and pointed mountain in the middle of the island of Candia, famous in ancient times as being the place on which Jupiter was brought up, and where there was a temple dedicated to Cybele.

Ida, a mountain of Asiatic Turkey, 140 m. to the W. of Olympus.

Idanha a Nova, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 3 m. S. W. of *Idanha a Velha*.

Idanha a Velha, a town of Portugal, in Beira. The French took it by assault in 1704. It is seated on the Ponsal, 25 m. E. of Castel Branco. Long. 6. 14. W., lat. 39. 39. N.

Idria, a town of the Austrian states, in Carniola, celebrated for its rich quicksilver mines, 20 m. E. N. E. of Gorz.

Idstein, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Nassau, with a castle, the residence of the duke; situate in a district containing several forests and iron works, 16 m. N. of Mentz, 22. S. W. of Wetzlar.

If, an island in the Mediterranean, on the coast of France, the most eastern of the three before the harbour of Marseilles, and well fortified.

Iglau, a fortified town of Moravia, capital of a circle of the same name, with two convents and a college. Good cloth is manufactured here, and the commerce in corn and hemp is considerable. It is seated on the Igla, 40 m. W. N. W. of Brinn. Long. 15. 32. E., lat. 49. 28. E.

Iglesias, a town of the island of Sardinia, and a bishop's see, 37 m. W. S. W. of Cagliari. Long. 8. 30. E., lat. 39. 18. N.

Ihor. See *Johore*.

Ikery, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, formerly the capital of a principality. It was of a great size, surrounded by three concentric walls; but, the court being removed to Nagara, the inhabitants willingly followed, and the town was depopulated.

Ila. See *Isla*.

Ilak, or *Jalak*, a town of Nubia, on the Nile, supposed by some to be the ancient Meroe. Long. 34. 30. E., lat. 18. 48. N.

Ilanz, a town of Switzerland, in the Grisons, capital of the Grey League. It is seated on the Rhine, 23 m. S. W. of Coire.

Ilchester, or *Iselchester*, a borough in Somersetshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is a place of great antiquity, and the birth-place of the celebrated Roger Bacon. The election of the county members is held here, and here also is the county gaol. It is seated on the Ivel, 16 m. S. by W. of Wells, and 122 W. by S. of London.

Ildefonso, St., a town of Spain, in New Castile, noted for a magnificent summer palace, built by Philip V.; and for a large manufacture of glass, belonging to the crown. It is 5 m. N. of Uzeda, and 40 N. W. of Madrid.

Ildefonso, St., a town of Mexico, in the province of Guaxaca, seated on a mountain, 70 m. E. N. E. of Guaxaca.

Ilerton, a village in Northumberland, Eng. 4 m. S. of Wooler. On a hill near it is a semicircular encampment, defended by two high rampiers of earth, and a deep fosse, with an inner circle of stones, which appear un cemented. The area is about 100 yards diameter, and contains many remains of buildings.

Ilfracombe, a sea-port in Devonshire, Eng. It has a spacious natural basin, with a good pier and quay, projecting into the Bristol Channel. This port employs a number of brigs and sloops, chiefly in carrying ore from Cornwall, coal from Wales, and corn from Bristol; also a number of fishing skiffs. It is 49 m. N. N. W. of Exeter, and 303 W. of London.

Ilesee, a province of Brazil, S. of that of All Saints Bay. Its chief town of the same name is

seated at the mouth of the river Ilheos, 130 m. S. S. W. of St. Salvador. Long. 40. 15. W., lat. 14 55. S.

Iluck, a town of Poland, in the Palatinate of Cracow, remarkable for its silver and lead mines, 15 m. N. W. of Cracow.

Ille, a town of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees, on the river Teck, 10 m. W. of Perpignan.

Ille-et-Vilaine, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Bretagne. It takes its name from two rivers, which unite at Rennes, the capital of the department.

Ilser, a river of Germany, which rises in Tyrol, runs N. through Bavaria, and joins the Danube near Ulm.

Ilseaca, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 15 m. S. S. W. of Madrid, and 15. N. N. E. of Toledo.

Illinois, a river of North America, formed by the junction of several streams near the S. end of Lake Michigan: after taking a S. W. course of 250 m. it enters the Mississippi, 30 m. above the influx of the Missouri.

Illinois, one the United States, bounded on the N. by the N. W. Territory. E. by Indiana. S. by Kentucky and W. by the State and Territory of Missouri. It extends from 37. to 43. 30. N. lat. and from 87. 17. to 91. 50. W. long. 350 m. in length and 160 in mean breadth and containing 56,000 sq. m. The Mississippi washes its western, and the Ohio its southern border, and it is traversed by the Illinois and Kaskaskia rivers. The N. E. corner touches upon Lake Michigan. This State is not traversed by any ranges of hills or mountains; the surface in general is level, but in a few instances uneven, and approaching to hilly. It may be arranged under three general heads. 1. The alluvions of rivers, which are from one to eight m. in width, in some places elevated, and in others low, and subject to inundation. They consist of an intermixture of woods and prairie. The soil is almost invariably fertile—such are the ranks, on the Mississippi, Wabash, Illinois, Kaskaskia, &c. 2. After leaving the alluvions, and rising to the 'bluffs' which bound them, is a tract of level land, elevated from fifty to one hundred feet, and which is sometimes called 'table land.' The greater proportion of this is prairie, which in some places is dry, and in others wet and marshy, depending upon the convexity or concavity of the surface. The soil is less fertile than that of the alluvions, but is generally preferred by emigrants. The tract of country between the Mississippi and Kaskaskia rivers belongs to this class. 3. In the interior and towards the northern part of the State, the country becomes rough and uneven. It consists of an intermixture of woods and prairies, diversified with gentle or abrupt slopes, sometimes attaining the elevation of hills, and irrigated with a number of streams. The most of the country which lies south of a line drawn from the mouth of the Wabash to the mouth of the Kaskaskia, is covered with timber. A very few prairies, and those inconsiderable in point of size, may be found immediately south of this line. Crossing that line, the timber is found to decrease in quantity, and the prairies to expand; yet the latter are still comparatively small, wholly unconnected with each other, and their outlines distinctly marked by the thick forests which surround and separate them. Advancing to the north, the prairie surface begins to predominate; the prairies now become large, and communicate with each other like a chain of

lakes, by means of numerous avenues or vistas; still, however, the traveller is surrounded by timber; his eye never loses sight of the deep green outline, throwing out its capes and headlands; though he sees no more than dense forests and large trees, whose deep shade almost appalled him in the south. Travelling on from the centre of the State to its northern limit, we find ourselves surrounded by one vast prairie. In the country over which we have passed, the forest is interspersed with these interesting plains; here, the prairie is studded with groves and coppes, and the streams fringed with stripes of woodland. The eye sometimes wanders over immense plains covered with grass, discovering no other object on which to rest, and finding no limit to its vision but the distant horizon; while more frequently it wanders from grove to grove, and from one point of woodland to another, charmed and refreshed by an endless variety of rural beauty. The growth of the bottom lands consists of black walnut, ash of several species, hackberry, elm, (white, red, and slippery,) sugar-maple, honey-locust, buck-eye, catalpa, sycamore, cottonwood, pecan, hickory, mulberry, several oaks—as, over cup, bur oak, swamp or water oak, white, red or Spanish oak; and of the shrubbery are red-bud, papaw, grape vine, dogwood, spice bush, hazle, green-brier, &c. Along the margin of the streams, the sycamore and cottonwood often predominate, and attain to an amazing size. The cottonwood is of rapid growth, a light, white wood, sometimes used for rails, shingles, and scantlings, not lasting, nor of no great value. Its dry, light wood is much used in steam-boats.

The northern portion of Illinois is said to be inexhaustibly rich in mineral productions, while coal, secondary limestone, and sandstone, are found in every part. Iron ore is often found in the southern parts of the State, and is said to exist in considerable quantities near the rapids of Illinois. Native copper in small quantities has been found on Muddy river, in Jackson county, and back of Harrisonville, in the bluffs of Monroe county. One mass weighing seven pounds was found detached at the latter place. A shaft was sunk forty feet deep in 1817, in search of this metal, but without success. Red oxide of iron and oxide of copper were dug out. Crystallized gypsum has been found in small quantities in St. Clair county. Quartz crystals exist in Gallatin county. Silver is supposed to exist in St. Clair county, 2 m. from Rock-Spring, from whence Silver creek derives its name. In the early settlements by the French, a shaft was sunk here, and tradition tells of large quantities of the precious metal being obtained. In 1828, many persons in this vicinity commenced digging, and began to dream of immense fortunes, which however vanished during the following winter. They dug up considerable quantities of hornblende the shining specula of which were mistaken for silver. Lead is found in vast quantities in the northern part of Illinois, and the adjacent territory. Here are the richest lead mines hitherto discovered on the globe. This portion of country lies principally north of Rock river and south of the Wisconsin. Dubuque's and other rich mines, are west of the Mississippi. There is scarcely a county in the State, but what can furnish coal in reasonable quantities. Large beds are said to exist near the junction of Fox river with the Illinois, and in the vicinity of the rapids of the latter. Salt is found in various parts of the State, held in

solution in the springs. The manufacture of salt by boiling and evaporation is carried on in Gallatin county, 12 m. W. N. W. from Shawneetown; in Jackson county, near Brownsville; and in Vermillion county, near Danville. The springs and land are owned by the State, and the works leased. A coarse marble, much used in building, is dug from quarries near Alton, on the Mississippi, where large bodies exist. Scattered over the surface of the prairies, are large masses of rock, of granitic formation, roundish in form, usually called by the people *lost rocks*. They will weigh from one thousand to ten or twelve thousand pounds, and are entirely detached, and frequently are found several miles distant from any quarry. There has never been a quarry of granite discovered in the State.

Agriculture is thriving, but education in Illinois is still in its infancy, and many of the settlers have no proper view of its necessity and importance. Many adults, especially females, are unable to read or write, and many more, who are able to read a little, cannot readily understand what they attempt to read, and therefore take no pleasure in books and study. Common schools are usually taught some part of the year in most of the settlements, but more frequently by teachers wholly incompetent to the task. The Methodists are the most numerous religious sect. This state is divided in 52 counties, and has a pop. of 157,575, of whom 746 are slaves. The capital is Vandalia. The state was admitted into the Union in 1818. The legislature is composed of a Senate and House of Representatives called the General Assembly. The Senates are chosen for 4 years and the Representatives for 2. The governor is chosen for 4 years. Elections are popular, and suffrage is universal. In the northern part are many Indian tribes, as the Kaskas, Sauks, Foxes, Potawatamies, &c.

Ilm, a town of Saxony, on a river of its name, 13 m. N. W. of Rudolstadt, and 14 S. by E. of Erfurt.

Imen, a lake of Russia, in the government of Novogorod, 48 miles long, and from 12 to 18 broad. Near it stands the city of Novogorod. It communicates with lake Ladoga, by the river Volkhof.

Imenau, a town of Saxe-Weimar, in Henneberg. Near it is a mineral spring; also a copper and silver mine. It is seated near the source of the Ilm 17 m. E. S. E. of Schmalkalden.

Ilminster, a town in Somersetshire, Eng. with a manufacture of narrow cloths. It is seated among hills, near the river Ille, 26 m. S. W. of Wells, and 136 W. by S. of London.

Isley, a town in Berkshire, Eng. seated between two hills, 14 m. N. W. of Reading, and 54 W. of London.

Ist, a town of the Netherlands, in Friesland, seated on the Weymer, 12 m. S. of Lewarden.

Istrop, a town of Sweden, in W. Gothland, 27 m. S. S. E. of Gotheburg.

Itzen, a town of Hanover, in the province of Luneburg, 16 m. S. S. W. of Zell.

Itzehofen, a town of Prussian Saxony, 8 m. N. E. of Halle.

Imbro, an island in the Grecian Archipelago, about 20 m. in circumference. It is mountainous and woody, and affords plenty of game. Long. 26. 44. E., lat. 40. 10. N.

Imeritia, a country of Asia, lying E. of the Black Sea; bounded on the S. by Turkey, W. by Mingrelia, N. by Osseta, and E. by Georgia, of

which it is properly speaking, a part. The inhabitants estimated at not more than 20,000 families, are scattered over the country in small hamlets. They send yearly considerable quantities of wine to the neighbouring parts of Georgia, in leathern bags, carried by horses: but they are without manufactures, very poor and miserable, and cruelly treated by their landlord. Cutais, or Cotatis, is the capital.

Immenstadt, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of the Upper Danube, situate on a small river which soon after joins the Iller, 12 m. S. of Kempten.

Imola, an episcopal town of Italy, in the delegation of Ravenna, with a strong citadel. It is surrounded by walls, towers, and ditches; contains 16 churches and 17 convents; and is seated on the Santerno, 13 m. W. by S. of Ravenna and 45 N. N. E. of Florence.

Inchbroyock, a small island of Scotland, in Forfarshire, within the mouth of the South Esk, near Montrose, with which it communicates by a drawbridge. It has also a large and convenient dry dock.

Inchcolm, a small island of Scotland, in the frith of Forth, near the village of Aberdour, on the coast of Fife. Here is the ruins of a famous monastery, founded by Alexander I. in 1123, to commemorate the hospitable treatment he received here from a hermit.

Inchgarvie, a small island of the frith of Forth, nearly in the middle of the passage over the Queensferry.

Inchkeith, a small island of the frith of Forth lying midway between the ports of Leith and Kinghorn. Here is a light-house, and also a ruinous fort.

Inchmarnock, a small island of Scotland, on the S. W. side of Bute. The ruins of a chapel dedicated to St. Marnock are still to be seen; and on the W. side are vast strata of coral and shells.

Indal, a town of Sweden, in Medelpadia, on a river of the same name, near its entrance into the gulf of Bothnia, 16 m. N. by W. of Sundia-wald.

Indrapour See *Indrapour*.

Inden Hoten, a town of Chinese Tartary capital of the Mantcheou Tartars, 420 m. E. N. E. of Pekin.

Independence, a township in Alleghany Co. N. Y. Pop. 877. Also townships in Sumner Co. N. J. Cuyahoga Co. Ohio and Bond Co. Illinois.

India, or *Hind*, a contraction of Hindoostan, is a name often given to that region of Asia lying to the S. of Tartary, and between Persia and China, with its independent islands. It contains, besides *Hindoostan*, the *Birman Empire*, *Siam*, *Cochin China*, *Tonquin*, *Thibet*, *Japan*, and *Ceylon*; but is now, in its geographical features, more usually, and far more properly, described under those respective heads, which see.

Indiana, one of the United States, bounded N. by Michigan Territory, E. by Ohio, S. by Kentucky: and W. by Illinois. It extends from 37 45. to 41. 50. N. lat. and from 84. 42 to 87. 49. W. long. It is 287 m. long, and 255 broad, and contains 36,000 sq. m. It is washed on the Southern boundary by the Ohio and traversed by the White and Wabash rivers.

There are no mountains in Indiana; the country, however, is more hilly than Illinois, particularly towards the Ohio river. A range of hills

called the *Knots*, extends from the falls of the Ohio to the Wabash, in a south-west direction, which, in many places, produces a broken and uneven surface. North of these hills lie the *flat woods*, 70 m. wide. Bordering on all the principal streams, except the Ohio, there are strips of bottom and prairie land; both together from 3 to 6 m. in width. Between the Wabash and lake Michigan, the country is mostly champaign, abounding alternately with wood-lands, prairies, lakes and swamps. A range of hills runs parallel with the Ohio, from the mouth of the Great Miami to Blue river, alternately approaching to within a few rods, and receding to the distance of 2 m. Immediately below Blue river, the hills disappear, and there is presented to view an immense tract of level land, covered with a heavy growth of timber. North of the Wabash, between Tippecanoe and Ouitanon, the banks of the streams are high, abrupt and broken, and the land except the prairies, is well timbered. Between the Plein and Theakiki, the country is flat, wet and swampy, interspersed with prairies of an inferior soil. The sources of rivers are generally in swamps or lakes and the country around them is low, and too wet for cultivation. There are two kinds of prairies,—the river and the upland prairies. The former are bottoms, destitute of timber and are said to exhibit vestiges of former cultivation; the latter are from 30 to 100 feet more elevated, and are far more numerous and extensive. Some of them are not larger than a common field, while others extend farther than the eye can reach. They are usually bounded by heavy-timbered forests, and not unfrequently adorned with copses of small trees. In spring and summer, they are covered with a luxuriant growth of grass and fragrant flowers, from six to eight feet high. The soil of these plains is often as deep and fertile as the best bottoms. The intervals bordering on the Wabash are particularly rich. Wells have been dug in them, where the vegetable soil was 23 feet deep, under which was a stratum of fine white sand. The ordinary depth is from two to five feet. The principal productions of this state are wheat, Indian corn, rye, oats, barley, buck-wheat, potatoes, pulse, beef, pork, butter, whiskey and peach brandy. There are salt springs in different parts, but they are little used. The salt is more cheaply obtained from the neighbouring States. Coal, iron, and copper are found in some places.

The climate is generally healthy and pleasant, closely resembling that of Ohio. The Wabash is frozen over in the winter, so that it may be safely crossed on the ice. This state abounds with large caverns, the most celebrated of which is called the *Epsom Salts Cave*, from the quantity of that mineral which it contains. The hill, in which the cave is situated, is about 400 feet high from the base to the most elevated point; and the prospect to the south-east, in a clear day, is exceedingly fine, commanding an extensive view of the hills and valleys bordering on Big Blue river. The top of the hill is covered principally with oak and chestnut. The side to the south-east is mantled with cedar. The entrance is about midway from the base to the summit, and the surface of the cave preserves in general, about that elevation. After entering the cave by an aperture of twelve or fifteen feet wide, and in height, in one place, three or four feet, you descend with easy and gradual steps into a large and spacious room, which continues about a quarter of a mile,

pretty nearly of the same appearance, varying in height from eight to thirty feet, and in breadth from ten to twenty. In this distance the roof is, in some places arched; in others a plane and in one place, particularly, it resembles an inside view of the roof of a house. At the distance above named, the cave forks; but the right hand fork soon terminates, while the left rises by a flight of rocky stairs, nearly 10 feet high, into another story, and pursues a course at this place nearly south-east. Here the roof commences a regular arch, the height of which, from the floor, varies from 5 to 8 feet and the width of the cave from 6 to 12 feet; which continues to what is called the *creeping place*, from the circumstance of the visitor's crawling 10 or 12 feet into the next large room. From this place to the *Pillar*, a distance of about one mile and a quarter, the visitor finds an alternate succession of large and small rooms, variously decorated; sometimes mounting elevated points by gradual or difficult ascents, and again descending as far below; sometimes travelling on a pavement, or climbing over huge piles of rocks, detached from the roof by some convulsion of nature; and thus continues his route, until he arrives at the pillar.

The aspect of this large and stately white column, as it comes in sight from the dim reflection of the torches, is grand and impressive. Visitors have seldom pushed their enquiries further than two or three hundred yards beyond this pillar. This column is about fifteen feet in diameter, from twenty to thirty in height, and regularly reeded from the top to the bottom. In the vicinity of this spot are some inferior pillars of the same appearance and texture. Chemically speaking, it is difficult to say what are the constituent parts of these columns, but lime appears to be the base. Epsom salts, abounds throughout this cave in almost its whole extent, in a manner which, has no parallel in the history of that article. This neutral salt is found in a great variety of forms, and in many different stages of formation, sometimes in lumps, varying from one to ten pounds in weight. The earth exhibits a shining appearance, from the numerous particles interspersed throughout the huge piles of dirt collected in different parts of the cave. The walls are covered in different places with the same article, and reproduction goes on rapidly. With a view to ascertain this, a visitor removed from a particular place every vestige of salt, and in four or five weeks the place was covered with small needle shaped crystals, exhibiting the appearance of frost. The quality of the salt in this cave is inferior to none. The worst earth that has been tried, will yield four pounds of salt to the bushel, and the best, from twenty to twenty five pounds. This quantity is inexhaustible. The next production is the nitrate of lime, or saltpetre earth. There are vast quantities of this. There are also large quantities of the nitrate of alumine, or nitrate of argil, which will yield as much nitrate of potash, or saltpetre, in proportion to the quantities of earth, as the nitrate of lime. The three articles above enumerated, are first in quantity and importance; but there are several others, which deserve notice as subjects of philosophical curiosity. The sulphate of lime, or plaster of Paris, is to be seen variously formed; ponderous, crystallized and impalpable or soft, light, and rather spongy. Vestiges of the sulphate of iron are also to be seen in one or two places. Small specimens of the carbonate, also the nitrate of magnesia,

have been found. The rocks in the cave principally consist of carbonate of lime, or common lime stone. Near the forks of the cave are two specimens of painting, probably of Indian origin. The one appears to be a savage, with something like a bow in his hand, and furnishes the hint, that it was done when that instrument of death was in use. The other is so much defaced, that it is impossible to say what it was intended to represent.

This state is divided into 64 counties. The pop. is 341,583. In the N. part are many Potawatamies and Chippeway Indians. There are no slaves. The State was admitted into the union in 1816. The legislature consists of a Senate and House of Representatives, styled the General Assembly. The Senators are chosen for 3 years and the Representative for 1. The Governor is chosen for 3 years. Suffrage is universal. The capital of the state is Indianapolis. There is a college at Bloomington, and provision is made by the state for the support of schools.

Indiana, a county of the Western District of Pennsylvania. Pop. 14,351. The chief town has the same name. Also a town in Alleghany Co. Pa.

Indianapolis, the capital of the state of Indiana is situated in Marion county on White River in the centre of the state. It has but recently been established.

Indian Old Town, a settlement of Penobscot Indians, on an island in Penobscot river Maine, a little above the great falls. It consists of about 500 souls.

Indian Town, villages in Dorchester Co. Md. Currituck Co. N. C. and Williamsburg Dis. S. C.

Indies, East, the name given by Europeans to that vast tract of country in Asia which is situated to the S. of Tartary, between Persia and China (see *Hindoostan*), as well as to a great number of islands in the Indian Ocean, extending from the peninsula of Hindoostan as far E. as New Guinea, and from the bay of Bengal and the China Sea as far S. as New Holland. The most western of them are the Maldives, and the most eastern the Moluccas; between which are several very large ones, as Ceylon, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, and Celebes; besides many others of considerable importance as to riches, though much inferior in extent.

Indies, West, a denomination under which is comprehended a large chain of islands extended in a curve from the Florida shore on the northern peninsula of America to the gulf of Venezuela on the southern. Columbus gave this name to them under the notion that they formed part of the Indian continent, which it was his object in his first voyage to find; and this opinion was so general that Ferdinand and Isabella, king and queen of Castile, in their ratification of an agreement granted to Columbus, upon his return, gave them the name of Indies. Even after the error which gave rise to this opinion was detected, and the position of the New World was ascertained, the name has remained, and the appellation of West Indies is given by all the people of Europe to these islands, and that of Indians to the inhabitants, not only of these islands, but of the continent of America. The principal of these islands are Curacao, Trinidad, Tobago, Grenada, St. Vincent, Barbadoes, Martinique, Dominica, Marie Galante, Guadaloupe, Antigua, Barbuda, St. Christopher, St. Eustatia, St. Bartholomew, St. Martin, Anguilla, St. Thomas, Porto-Rico, St. Domingo, Jamaica, Cuba, and the Bahamas.

Most of the Antilles are situated under the

tropic of Cancer, and there is not much difference in their climate; accurate observations made on any one of them may be applied with little variation to them all. The spring begins about the month of May; the savannas then change their russet



hue, and the trees are adorned with a verdant foliage. The periodical rains from the south may at this time be expected; they fall generally about noon, and occasion a rapid and luxuriant vegetation. The thermometer varies considerably; it falls sometimes six or eight degrees after the diurnal rains; but its medium height may be stated at 78 of Fahrenheit. After these showers have continued for a short period, the tropical summer appears in all its splendour. Clouds are seldom seen in the sky; the heat of the sun is only rendered supportable by the sea breeze, which blows regularly from the south-east during the greatest part of the day. The nights are calm and serene, the moon shines more brightly than in Europe, and emits a light that enables man to read the smallest print; its absence is, in some degree, compensated by the planets, and above all by the luminous effulgence of the galaxy. From the middle of August to the end of September, the thermometer rises frequently above 90, the refreshing sea breeze is then interrupted, and frequent calms announce the approach of the great periodical rains. Fiery clouds are seen in the atmosphere, and the mountains appear less distant to the spectator than at other seasons of the year. The rain falls in torrents about the beginning of October, the rivers overflow their banks, and a great portion of the low grounds are submerged. The rain that fell in Barbadoes in the year 1754, is said to have exceeded 87 inches. The moisture of the atmosphere is so great, that iron and other metals easily oxydized are covered with rust. This humidity continues under a burning sun;—the inhabitants, (say some writers,) live in a vapour bath; it may be proved, without using this simile, that a residence in the lower part of the country at this season is disagreeable, unwholesome, and dangerous to a European. A gradual relaxation of the system diminishes the activity of the vital functions, and produces at last a general atony.

It has been observed by travellers that most of the wild animals indigenous to the West Indies are of a small size, as the *Vespertilio molossus*, the *Viverra caudivolvula*, and the *Mus pilorides*. Lizards and different sorts of serpents are not uncommon; but the greatest number of them are harmless, and, with the exception of Martinique and St. Lucia, no scorpions are to be found in the Lesser Antilles. This noxious reptile is frequently observed in Porto Rico, and it exists probably in all the larger islands. The cayman haunts the stagnant waters, and negroes are sometimes ex-

posed to its murderous bite. The parrot and its various species from the macaw to the paroquet frequent the forests; aquatic birds in unnumbered flocks enliven the shores. The colibri or humming-bird is the sportive inhabitant of these warm climes; it seldom remains long in the same place, but is seen for a moment on the blossoms of the orange or lime tree, and displays in its golden plumage the brightest tints of the emerald and the ruby. Trees similar to those that we have admired in other tropical countries grow in equal luxuriance on these islands. The Bananas, which in its full growth appears like a cluster of trees, is at first weak, and requires the support of a neighbouring plant. A canoe made from a single trunk of the wild cotton tree, has been known to contain a hundred persons, and the leaf of a particular kind of palm tree affords a shade to five or six men. The royal palmetto or mountain-cabbage grows to the extraordinary height of two hundred feet, and its verdant summit is shaken by the slightest breeze.

Many of the plantations are enclosed by rows of Campeachy and Brazilian trees; the corab is as much prized for its thick shade as for its excellent fruit, and the fibrous bark of the great cecropia is converted into strong cordage. The trees most valuable on account of their timber, are the tamarindus, the cedar, the Spanish mountain ash, the iron tree, and the laurus chloroxylon, which is well adapted for the construction of mills. The dwellings of the settlers are shaded by orange, lemon, and pomegranate trees, that fill the air with the perfume of their flowers, while their branches are loaded with fruit. The apple, the peach, and the grape ripen in the mountains. The date, the sapata, and sapotilla, the mammee, several oriental fruits, the rose apple, the guava, the munga and different species of spondias and annonas grow on the sultry plains.

The heights are covered in many places with groves of the Myrtus pimenta, and no other shrub grows under its fragrant shade. The ignama and potato are the principal food of the negroes; manioc and angola pulse have been imported from Africa. But the West Indian planter is wholly occupied in ministering to the wants or luxuries of Europeans; were it not for the immense supplies of corn brought annually from Canada and the United States, these fertile islands might be desolated by famine. Sugar is the great staple

considered in many respects superior to the common creole plant.

A field of canes is in *arroyo* or full bloom about the month of November. At this period of its growth there are few objects in the vegetable kingdom that can vie with it in beauty. The canes are seldom lower than three feet and sometimes higher than eight; this difference proceeds from the nature of the soil and the mode of cultivation.

A ripe field may be compared to an immense sheet of waving gold tinged by the sun's rays with the finest purple. The stem with its narrow depending leaves is at first of a dark green colour but changes as it ripens to a bright yellow: an *arroyo* or silver wand sprouts from its summit, and grows generally to the height of four or five feet; the apex is covered with clusters of white and blue flowers not unlike tufts of feathers. The finest plantations are sometimes destroyed by fire, a calamity which occurs too frequently in these islands. No conflagration is more rapid, none more alarming; those who have witnessed such scenes can best describe them. The hopes and fortune of the husbandman, the painful toil of many hundred slaves, the labour of years are in a few moments destroyed. If a plantation is by any accident set on fire, the inhabitants sound the alarm shell, and the shrill blast is repeated from the neighbouring hills. Rolling smoke, spreading flames, and cracking reeds are sometimes the first indications of danger. Louder notes are afterwards heard from a distance; bands of negroes hasten to the flames, their fears and exertions, the cruelty of their overseers, the noisy impatience of the planters, groups of horses and mules moving in the back ground increase the effect of so sublime a picture.

The cotton plant flourishes on dry and rocky lands, if they have not been too much exhausted by former cultivation. Dryness is of great advantage to it in all its stages; when the shrub is in blossom or when the pods begin to unfold, the plant is rendered completely useless by heavy rains. These observations apply to every species, but more particularly to that sort which is cultivated by the French settlers. There are several varieties of this shrub, all of them resemble each other; the best are the *green seed*, the Brazilian, and the French or *small seed*.

There is but one species of the coffee tree here; it is supposed to be a native of Arabia Felix. This



commodity of the West Indies; the cane was transported hither from the eastern continent by Columbus in his second voyage. The *Otakeis* cane has been generally introduced into the Antilles since the time of Captain Cook; it is con-



plant was brought to Batavia, from thence to Amsterdam and Paris, and afterwards transplanted to Surinam and Martinique. It seldom bears fruit before the third season, and sometimes not until

the fifth or sixth; it never lasts more than thirty years, and frequently decays long before that time. A single plant may produce from one to four pounds of coffee.

These islands were the resort of the Buccaneers, those celebrated freebooters, so noted and formidable during the seventeenth century. These



bold adventurers attacked, in small numbers, and with small means, but with an intrepidity which bade defiance to danger, not only single merchant vessels, but several of them together, and sometimes armed ships. Their common mode of attack was by boarding. They directed their efforts especially against the Spanish ships which sailed for Europe laden with the treasures of America. By the repeated losses which they suffered, the Spaniards were at last so discouraged, that they seldom offered a serious resistance. Their manner of dividing their booty was remarkable. Every one who had a share in the expedition swore that he had reserved nothing of the plunder. A false oath was of extremely rare occurrence, and was punished by banishment to an uninhabited island. The wounded first received their share, which was greater according to the severity of their wounds. The remainder was divided into equal parts, and distributed by lot. The leader received more than the others only when he had particularly distinguished himself. Those who had perished in the expedition were not forgotten. Their part was given to their relations or friends, and, in default of them, to the poor and to the church. Religion was strangely blended with their vices, and they always began their enterprises with a prayer. The wealth which they acquired was spent in gambling and debauchery, for it was the principle of these adventurers to enjoy the present and not care for the future. The climate and their mode of life gradually diminished their number, and the vigorous measures of the English and French governments at last put an end to their outrages, which had, perhaps, been purposely tolerated.

Indore, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Malwah, capital of one of the Poonah Maharatta chiefs, who was defeated by the British in 1804, and his successor compelled to enter into an engagement to renounce all connexion with the enemies of the British, and to furnish, when required, 3,000 cavalry. It is seated on a river that flows into the Nerbuddah, 23 m. S. E. of Ougein. Long. 76. 11. E., lat. 22. 5. N.

Indrapour, a seaport on the W. coast of Sumatra, capital of a district of the same name. 160 m. N. W. of Bencoolen.

Indre, a department of France, including part of the ci-devant province of Berry. It has its name from a river, which rises in this department flows into that of Indre-et-Loire, and joins the

Loire 4 m. below the influx of the Cher. Its area is estimated at 5,869 sq. m.; its pop. 205,000. Chateauroux is the capital.

Indre-et-Loire, a department of France, including almost the whole of the province of Touraine and bounded by the departments of the Loire-et-Cher, the Indre, the Vienne, and the Maine. It consists mostly of fine plains, interspersed, however, with small hills. The principal rivers are the Loire, the Vienne, the Cher, and the Indre. Tours is the capital.

Indus, or **Sinde**, a great river of Asia, having its source in a range of mountains of Tartary, between 38. and 39. of N. lat. From Thibet it takes a S. W. course, and enters Hindoostan in about 35. N. lat. It has always been considered as the western barrier of Hindoostan. 60 m. from its source it is joined by the Cabul, when it is no longer fordable. Between 25. and 26. of lat. it enters the province of Sinde, and here we find it again divided into two considerable branches; the principal or western divided into numerous streams, which form a Delta similar to that of the Nile or Ganges: they are, however, very shallow and only navigable by boats. It is said to be 1,350 m. in length and some parts of it are capable of bearing vessels of 200 tons. But there is very little commerce transported by it. Its water is very wholesome. On the E. of this river is a great sandy desert, extending nearly 500 m. in length, and from 60 to 150 in breadth.

Industry, p.t. Somerset Co. Me. Pop. 902.

Ingelfingen, a town of Wurtemberg, on the Kocher, 20 m. S. S. W. of Mergentheim.

Ingelheim, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, seated on an eminence, on the river Salva, 9 m. E. of Bingen.

Inglesborough, one of the highest mountains of England, in Yorkshire, 8 m. N. N. W. of Settle. It is 2,361 feet above the level of sea.

Inglesville, p.v. Montgomery Co. Va.

Ington, a village in West Yorkshire, Eng. at the foot of Inglesborough mountain. It is tolerably well built, and has manufactures of cotton yarn. Near it are several collieries, which supply the surrounding country to a considerable distance with coals. 10 m. W. N. W. of Settle, and 245 N. W. of London.

Ingliis Island, an island on the N. coast of New Holland, near the entrance of the gulf of Carpentaria.

Ingolstadt, a town of Bavaria. It is one of the strongest places in Germany, surrounded by a morass. The houses are built of stone, and the streets are large. Here was formerly a university, which in 1800 was transferred to Landshut. It is seated on the Danube, 9 m. E. of Neuburg, and 45 N. by W. of Munich. Long. 11. 25 E., lat. 48. 46. N.

Ingraham Islands, a cluster of islands, seven in number, in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain Ingraham, of Boston, in 1791, and named Washington, Adams, Lincoln, Federal, Franklin, Hancock, and Knox. Federal island (or Nocheva) is considered the largest, most populous, and fertile. They appear generally to be diversified with hills and valleys, and to be well wooded. Most of them are inhabited, and the people resemble those of the Marquesas.

Ingrande, a town of France in the department of Maine-et-Loire, situate on the Loire, 15 m. W. S. W. of Angers.

Ingra, a town of France in the department of the Loiret, 4 m. N. W. of Orleans.

Inishannon, a town of Ireland in the county of Cork, with a considerable linen manufacture; seated on the Bandon, 7 m. N. W. of Kinsale.

Inn, a large river of Austria, which rises in the Swiss canton of Grisons, flows N. E. through Tyrol and Bavaria, and joins the Danube at Passau, where it is nearly 900 feet wide. It becomes navigable at Hall, in the Tyrol, and its whole course is more than 250 m.

Innaconda, a fortress of Hindoostan, in the Guntoor circar, situate on a hill, 46 m. N. W. of Ongole.

Insch, a town of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, 26 m. W. N. W. of Aberdeen.

Innsbruck, a fortified town of Austria, capital of Tyrol, with a strong castle, formerly the residence of the archdukes of Austria. The principal manufacture is that of cotton, but it has also manufactures of silk and woolen stuffs, and all kinds of glass wares; and the transit trade from Germany to Italy is considerable. Innsbruck was entered by the French in 1805, and was the scene of several heroic efforts of the Tyrolese against the French and Bavarians in 1809. It is seated in a pleasant valley, on the river Inn, 62 m. S. of Munich.

Insterberg, a town and circle of East Prussia, on the Angerap, in the government of Gumbinnen. Its chief trade is in corn and linseed. The circle is of great extent, comprehending a pop. of 150,000. Part of it is covered with forests, but the soil of the rest is fertile, and pastures are extensive: manufactures are hardly known here. The town is 50 m. E. of Königsberg; and contains 5,300 inhabitants.

Interlachen, a town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, in the canton of Bern, 28 m. S. S. W. of Lucern, and 32 S. E. of Bern.

Inverary, a borough of Scotland, of the county-town of Argyleshire, situate on the N. W. side of Loch Fyne, and the influx of the Aray. It has some manufactures and a trade in wool, timber, and oak bark; but its chief support is from the herring fishery. Near the town is Inverary Castle, the seat of the duke of Argyll; and in the neighbourhood is a considerable iron-work. The planting around Inverary is very extensive and admirably variegated. 45 m. N. W. of Glasgow, and 75 W. N. W. of Edinburgh.

Inverberrie. See *Bervie*.

Invergordon, a village of Scotland, in Ross-shire, at the mouth of the frith of Cromarty, 8 m. S. S. E. of Tain. It has a good harbour, and a regular ferry over the frith to the town of Cromarty.

Inverkeithing, a borough and seaport of Scotland, in Fifeshire, with a considerable trade in coal and salt. Before the entrance of the harbour is a bay, which affords safe anchorage for ships of any burden in all winds. The harbour itself is commodious, and has two quays. It is situate on the N. side of the frith of Forth, 18 m. N. W. of Edinburgh.

Inverleithen, a village of Scotland, on the river Tweed, at the influx of the Leithen, 5 m. E. of Peebles. Here is an extensive woolen manufacture; and near it is a sulphurous spring.

Inverness, a borough of Scotland, capital of a county of the same name, situate on both sides of the river Ness, near its entrance into the frith of Murray. It has a commodious harbour, and a good salmon fishery. The trade is very considerable, and the town is rapidly improving. The

principal manufactures are those of hemp and flax; and there are also woolen and other manufactures, tanneries, brick works, &c., which furnish employment to many of the inhabitants. On an eminence are the ruins of the old castle, demolished by the rebels in 1746; and over the Ness is a stone bridge of seven arches. The courthouse, nearly in the centre of the town, is a modern building, with a fine tower, terminated by an elegant spire, which sustained considerable injury from the earthquake in 1816. Near this town, on Culloden Heath, the duke of Cumberland gained a decisive victory over the rebels in 1746. To the W. of the town is the hill of Craig Phatric, on the summit of which are the extensive remains of a vitrified fort, so called from the marks of fusion which the cement and stones exhibit. Inverness is 50 m. N. E. of Fort William, and 156 N. of Edinburgh.

Inverness-shire, the most extensive county of Scotland; bounded on the N. by Ross-shire; E. by the countries of Nairne, Murray, and Aberdeenshire; S. by those of Perth, and Argyll; and W. by the Atlantic Ocean. It also includes several of the Hebrides. Independent of the islands, it is 80 m. long and 50 broad. It comprehends the district of Badenoch, Lochaber, and Glenalgy, which are subdivided into 32 parishes. The principal towns are Inverness, Fort William (or Inverlochy), and Fort Augustus. The N. part is mountainous and barren, and supposed to be the most elevated ground in Scotland. This county has several considerable lakes, and is divided, in a manner, into two equal parts, by those of Ness, Oich, Lochy, and Lochiel, united by the Caledonian Canal, which forms a communication between the two seas. The extensive plains which surround the lakes are, in general, fertile; the high grounds feed many sheep and black cattle, numerous herds of goats are found in every district. The mountains and forests are inhabited by immense numbers of red and roe deer; the alpine and common hare, and other game, are also abundant. Limestone, iron-ore, and some traces of different minerals have been found in this county, with beautiful rock crystals of various tints; but no mines have hitherto been worked with much success. The principal rivers are the Spey, the Beaully, the Ness, and the Lochy.

Inverness, a township of Buckingham Co. L. C.

Inverurie, a village of Scotland, on the E. coast of Aberdeenshire at the mouth of the Ugie, 1 m. N. of Peterhead. It has an extensive bleach field, and a considerable brewery. Near it are the ruins of Inverurie Castle.

Inverury, an ancient borough of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, seated at the conflux of the Don and the Ury, 15 m. W. N. W. of Aberdeen.

Iona. See *Icolmhill*.

Ionia, p.v. Onondaga Co. N. Y.

Ionian Islands, a recently constituted republic of Europe, comprising, besides a number of islets, the 7 principal islands of Corfu, Cephalonia, Zante, Santa Maura, Ithaca, or Thiaki, Cerigo, and Paxo; of which Corfu, lying opposite to Albania is the most northerly. The territorial extent of this small state is estimated at about 1,500 sq. m. The climate is in general mild, but the transitions from heat to cold are sudden: hot and scorching winds are sometimes destructive to vegetation; and at certain seasons there are violent rains and thunder. They are all subject to slight earthquakes, which are sometimes confined to a single island. The soil in the plains and valleys is fer-

tile in vines, corn, olives, currants, cotton, honey wax, &c. Pasturage is in general scanty; goats and sheep are reared in considerable number; but horses and cattle are brought from the continent. The wild animals are foxes, hares, and rabbits. Prior to the French revolution these islands were subject to Venice, but were ceded to France by the treaty of Campo Formio (1797.) After repeatedly changing masters, the republic was placed under the protection of Great Britain by the arrangements of the congress of Vienna; and a constitution for this small state was drawn up and ratified by the British government in July, 1817.

Ips, a town of Austria, near the conflux of the Ips with the Danube, 22 m. W. of St. Polten.

Ipsala, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, and a Greek archbishop's sea. Near it are mines of alum: and red wine is an article of commerce: It is seated on the Marissa, 43 m. S of Adrianople.

Ipsara, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, 15 m. N. W. of the island of Scio. To the W. is another small island, called Anti-Ipsara.

Ipsheim, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bayreuth, 17 m. N. N. W. of Anspach.

Ipswich, a borough and principal town of Suffolk, Eng. It was once surrounded by a wall, traces of which are yet to be seen. It is irregularly built, and has declined from its former consequence, but now contains 12 parish churches, several meeting-houses for dissenters, a library, several hospitals, a free-school, a commodious market-place, a guildhall, a custom-house, and a county jail. Much corn and malt are sent hence to London, and great quantities of timber were formerly sent to the king's dockyard at Chatham. It has a considerable coasting trade, a small share of foreign commerce, and sends ships to Greenland. Vessels of large burden are obliged to stop at some distance below the town. It is the birthplace of cardinal Wolsey; and is seated on the Orwell, 26 m. S. E. of Bury St. Edmund, and 69 N. E. of London.

Ipswich, p.t. Essex Co. Massachusetts, situated on a river of the same name, about a mile from the sea. 23 m. N. E. of Boston. Pop. 2,951. The manufacture of lace is carried on in this town to a considerable extent.

Ira, p.t. Rutland Co. Vt. Pop. 442. Also a p.t. Cayuga Co. N. Y. Pop. 2,195.

Irasburg, p.t. Orleans Co. Vt. Pop. 860.

Irabatty. See *Irrawaddy*.

Irac, a province of Persia, comprehending the greater part of the ancient Media. It is bounded S. by Fars and Khuzistan, E. by Khorassan and the Great Salt Desert, W. by Kurdistan, and N. by Azerbaijan, Ghilan, and Mazanderan, and divided into five districts, Ispehan, Tehraun, Naen, Mullager, and Kermanshaw.

Irac-Arabi (the ancient Chaldaea), a province of Turkey in Asia, bounded W. by the desert of Arabia, N. by Kurdistan and Diarbeck, E. by Khuzistan, and S. by the gulf of Persia and Arabia. Bagdad is the capital.

Irbti, or *Irbitikaia*, a town of Russia, in the government of Perm, on the river Irbti, and the frontiers of Siberia. In the vicinity is a large iron-work, which yields nearly 2,000 tons of iron a year. 142 m. N. E. of Ekaterinenburg.

Ireby, a town in Cumberland, Eng. seated in a valley, at the source of the Ellen, 10 m. N. E. of Cocker-mouth, 303 N. N. W. of London.

Fredell, a county of North Carolina. Pop. 15,262. Statesville is the chief town

Ireland, the second in magnitude of the British Isles, is situated to the W. of Great Britain, in the Atlantic Ocean. It is bounded on the N. W. and S. by the Atlantic, and on the E. by the North Channel, the Irish Sea, and St. George's Channel, which separate it from England. Its greatest length is about 300 m. and its maximum breadth about 110 m. The superficial contents are estimated at about 90,000,000 of English acres. Ireland is divided into four provinces; namely, Ulster, to the N., Leinster to the E., Munster to the S., and Connaught to the W.; and these are subdivided into 32 counties. Ulster contains the counties of Down, Armagh, Monaghan, Cavan, Antrim, Londonderry, Tyrone, Fermanagh, and Donegal; Leinster has those of Dublin, Louth, Wicklow, Wexford, Longford, East Meath, West Meath, King's county, Queen's county, Kilkenny, Killdare, and Carlow: Munster includes Clare, Cork, Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary, and Waterford; and Connaught has Leitrim, Roscommon, Mayo, Sligo, and Galway. The climate of Ireland is mild and temperate, but more humid than in England. It is on the whole, of a mountainous character, but well watered with lakes and rivers; and the soil, in most parts is very good and fertile: even in those places where the bogs and morasses have been drained, there is good meadow ground. It produces corn and hemp, in great plenty. The cultivation of flax is so abundant as to afford nearly the whole



supply of the great linen manufactures of the country; there are so many cattle that beef and butter are exported to foreign parts; and not only the English, but other ships, frequently come to be victualled here. The other commodities are hides, wool, tallow, wood, salt, honey, and wax. The commerce and manufactures have for many years been greatly on the increase: the staple branch of industry is the manufacture of fine linen cloth, which is brought to great perfection. This country is well situated for foreign trade on account of its many secure and commodious bays and harbours. Its principal lakes are Lough Lean, Lough Ern, Lough Neagh, and Lough Corrib; and its chief rivers are the Shannon, Liffey, Boyne, Suire, Nore, Barrow, Blackwater, and Lee. The mineral productions of Ireland, which were little known till of late, are now fast rising into importance. The mining companies recently formed are nearly all of them eminently successful: copper, lead, iron, antimony, and Molybdenum, are now obtained: and some of the mines are very productive. In the royalty of Glendalough, in the county of Wicklow, are two veins

of rich lead ore, at one of which the lead is raised at an expense of £1. 6s. per ton, and within 12 fathoms two parallel veins, equally rich, were discovered in 1837. There are likewise productive collieries and quarries of marble, slate, and freestone; and numerous mineral springs, chiefly chalybeate. Formerly this kingdom had a parliament, which was subordinate to that of Great Britain; but, in 1800, it was deemed expedient for the welfare of Ireland that it should be united to great Britain. The two parliaments passed acts for that purpose, and the two kingdoms, at the commencement of 1801, were styled the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland: and 32 peers (four of them bishops) and 100 commoners of Ireland are elected to represent that country in the Imperial Parliament, assembled in England. The lord lieutenant of Ireland, as well as the council, are appointed from time to time, by the king. The country people in Ireland, are remarkably hospitable and very warm in all their affections. The peasantry in general, are however sunk in poverty and ignorance. Their diet consists chiefly of coarse bread, potatoes and buttermilk; the favourite liquor is whiskey (usquebaugh), a distillation from corn; and the rural cottage is a wretched hovel of mud. Education has been much neglected, and still continues to be discountenanced by the Catholic clergy. Great efforts have been made for some years past to remove this, chiefly by two societies established in Britain, who have under their patronage a great number of schools, in a highly prosperous state. The established religion is the same as in England, but the great majority of the people are Catholics. The latter were long excluded from all civil and military distinction. This system of intolerance, however, no longer exists; and there is reason to hope that Ireland will speedily occupy its proper rank among European nations, and that the British government will liberally encourage its growing literature, commerce, agriculture, and manufactures.

Ireland, New, a long narrow island of the Eastern seas, N. of New Britain, extending from N. W. to S. E. about 190 m. and in general very narrow. The natives are Papuas, who go entirely naked, smearing their faces, and powdering their heads with white clay; their huts have only an opening to crawl in on their hands and knees. Their canoes, however are neatly formed of a single tree, sometimes 90 feet long, and furnished with outriggers. See *Britain, New*.

Ireland, p.v. Hampden Co. Mass.

Irishtown. See *Kilkenny*.

Irjab, a town of Afghanistan, in Cabul, seated near a western branch of the Indus, 111 m. S. S. W. of Cabul.

Irken, or *Irkien*. See *Yarken*.

Irkutsk, the largest and least populous government of the Russian empire, comprising all the E. part of Siberia, from the Northern Ocean to the frontiers of Chinese Tartary, and from the boundaries of the government of Tobolsk to the Eastern Ocean. This large territory was gradually conquered and appropriated by the Russians, in their desultory excursion from Tobolsk. It is divided into four provinces of I kutsk, Nertchinek Yakutsk, and Okhotsk.

Irkutsk, a town of Siberia, capital of the government of the same name, and the see of a bishop. It is a place of considerable commercial importance, from the caravans passing through it which trade to China, and from its being the seat

of supreme jurisdiction over eastern Siberia. There are several churches and other edifices of stone, and the wooden houses are large and convenient. The inhabitants are estimated at 12,000 It stands on the river Angara, near the lake Baikal, 90v m. E. S. E. of Tobolsk.

Iroquois. See *Lawrence, St.*

Irrawaddy, or *Irabatty*, a considerable river of Asia, which rises in Thibet, flows S. through the kingdom of Birmah and Pegu, and enters the bay of Bengal by several mouths. On its banks are produced great quantities of the finest teak timber, so much esteemed in ship-building. The principal market for this valuable timber is Rangoon, at the most eastern mouth of the river.

Irtysch, a river of Siberia, which issues from the lake Saisan, in Chinese Tartary, runs N. W. between the two countries above 300 m., then flows by Omak, Tobolsk, and Samarof, below which it joins the Ob.

Iroville, p.v. Muskingum Co. Ohio.

Irvine, a river of Scotland, in Ayrshire, which passes by Newmills and Kilmarnock to the town of Irvine, below which it enters the frith of Clyde.

Irvine, a borough of Scotland, in Ayrshire. The chief trade is the exporting of coals to Ireland. Here is a dock-yard, a large tan-work, and manufactures of carpets, muslins, silks, lawns, &c. It is seated near the mouth of the river Irvine, 10 m. N. of Ayr, and 24 S. W. of Glasgow.

Irwell, a river in Lancashire Eng., which rises above Bolton, flows thence to Manchester, and joins the Mersey, below Flinton.

Irwia, a county of Georgia bounding upon Florida. Pop. 1,180.

Is sur Tille, a town of France, in the department of Cote d'Or, seated on the Tille, 12 m. N. of Dijon.

Isabella, a town on the N. coast of Hispaniola, founded by Christopher Columbus in 1493 Long. 71. 2. W., lat. 19. 55. N.

Isbellville, p.v. Todd Co. Ken.

Ischia, an island of Naples, 15 m. in circuit, lying 3 m. off the coast of Terra di Lavoro. It is mountainous; but abounds in minerals, sulphur fruits, and excellent wines. It was taken by a British and Sicilian force in 1807. Fresh water is scarce, and the rain is collected in cisterns. but the air is healthy, and there are several hot baths, on which accounts it is much resorted to by invalids.

Ischia, an episcopal city of Naples, capital of the above island, with a strong fort. It stands upon a rock, which is joined to the island by a bridge, and is like a pyramid of houses piled one upon another. At the end of the bridge, next the city, are iron gates, which open into a subterranean passage, through which the city is entered. Long. 14. 2. E., lat. 40. 41. N.

Isenburg, Upper, a principality of Germany, on the borders of Hanau, subject partly to Hesse-Cassel, partly to Hesse-Darmstadt. It is generally fertile, and contains 217 sq. m., and 47,500 inhabitants.

Isenburg, New, a small town in the foregoing principality, 3 m. S. of Frankfort on the Maine.

Iseo, a town of Italy, in Bresciano, on the S. E. side of a lake of the same name, 10 m. N. W. of Brescia.

Iser, a river of Bavaria, which rises on the confines of Tyrol, and, passing by Munich and Landshut, joins the Danube, between Straubing and Passau.

Iser, or *Izar* (*Circle of*), one of the modern divisions of Bavaria, bounded partly by the circles of the Regen and the Upper Danube, partly by the Austrian states. It comprises most of the southern part of the old duchy of Bavaria, and is divided into 26 districts; its chief town, Munich, being the capital of the kingdom. The S. is mountainous, and consequently cold: the N. forms a large plain, with few elevations, possessing great fertility. The principal rivers are the Inn, the Iser, and the Lech.

Iserre, a department of France, including part of the late province of Dauphiny. It is so named from a river, which rises in Savoy, crosses this department by Grenoble, Moirans, and St. Marcellin, and joins the Rhone above Valence. Grenoble is the capital.

Iserlohn, a town of Prussian Westphalia, in the county of Mark, with manufactures of iron, tin, velvets, silks, and stuffs. It is seated on the Buaren, 41 m. E. by N. of Dusseldorf.

Isernia, a town of Naples, in the Molise, at the foot of the Apennines. In 1805 it suffered much by an earthquake, 12 m. W. of Molise.

Isigny, a town of France, in the department of Calvados, 15 m. W. by N. of Bayeux.

Isinglass, r. N. H. flows into the Cocheco

Isis. See *Thames*.

Isla, or *Ila*, an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, to the S. W. of Jura, from which it is separated by a narrow channel, called the Sound of Isla. It is 21 m. long, and 15 broad. On the E. side the surface is hilly, and covered with heath, but the greater part of the island is flat, and, when uncultivated, covered with a fine green sward. In the centre of the island is Loch Finlagan, about 3 m. in circuit, with an islet of the same name in the middle where the great lord of the isles resided, but the palaces and offices are now in ruins. Isla has mines of iron, lead, copper, emery, quicksilver, and black-lead; with immense stores of limestone, marl, coral, and shell-sand, for manure. Much flax is raised here, a great number of cattle fed, and a large quantity of whiskey distilled. The principal village is Bowmore, which has a convenient harbour and quay.

Islamabad, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, capital of the country of Chittagong; situate on the Currumpooly, near its entrance into the bay of Bengal. Long. 91. 55. E., lat. 22. 22. N.

Island Creek, a township of Jefferson Co. Ohio.

Islands, Bay of, a bay of New Zealand, at the N. extremity of the most northern of the two islands that go under that name. In 1772 M. Dufresne Marion, with two French sloops, put into this bay, and with 28 of his crew, was murdered by the natives.

Ile Adam, a town of France, in the department of Seine-et-Oise, seated on the Oise, 20 m. N. by W. of Paris.

Ile aux Noix, an island in Sorel river. Lower Canada, about 10 m. from Lake Champlain.

Ile Bouchard, a town of France, in the department of Indre-et-Loire, surrounded by the Vienne, 21 m. S. S. W. of Tours.

Ile Dieu, a small island of France, 14 m. from the coast of Poitou. It was taken by the English in 1795, but soon after evacuated.

Ile de France. See *France Isle of*.

Ile Jourdain, a town of France, in the department of Gers, seated on an island in the river Save, 8 m. N. of Lombes.

Isleborough, a township of Waldo Co. Me. Pop. 674.

Isle of Wight, a county of the E. District of Virginia. Pop. 10,417. Smithfield is the chief town. See also *Wight*.

Isles of Shoals, a cluster of small islands near the coast of N. Hampshire, between Newburyport and Portsmouth, belonging to New Hampshire and Maine. The New Hampshire portion constitutes the township of Gosport. They are barren heaps of sand and rocks, with hardly a green sod upon them, yet were once populous and wealthy. The inhabitants live solely by fishing, and the *Isle of Shoals Dun Fish* are well known as the best cured cod in the world. They have now about 100 inhabitants, and a lighthouse has been recently built here. A cave is still shewn upon one of them in which one of the female inhabitants secreted herself when the islands were invaded by the Indians. The celebrated Captain Smith discovered these islands, and they were formerly called Smith's Isles. The New England Sea Serpent, that mysterious monster, whose full length portrait has been shadowed forth in the narration of many a wondering spectator, but whose absolute non-entity is still maintained by the perversity of scepticism—was accustomed to



make these shores his favourite resort. Recently his visits, like the portentous humps upon his back, have been few and far between.

Isleworth, a village in Middlesex, Eng. seated on the Thames, 9 m. W. of London. Here are many elegant villas; and near it is Sion-house, the magnificent seat of the duke of Northumberland.

Islington, a large village in Middlesex, Eng. N. of London, to which it is now contiguous. The New River is received at the S. W. end of it into a large reservoir, whence its water is conveyed in pipes, to all parts of the metropolis. Near this is a spring of chalybeate water, called New Tunbridge Wells. To the E. of the town is a manufacture of white lead.

Islip, p.t. Suffolk Co. N. Y. on Long Island. Pop. 1,653.

Ismail, a strong town of European Turkey, in Bessarabia. The Russians took it by storm in 1790; and it is said that the long siege, and the capture did not cost them fewer than 20,000 men. The brave garrison merited the highest honours, but they were massacred by the Russians: and the city was abandoned to the fury of the brutal soldiery. Ismail is seated on the N. side of the Danube, 140 m. S. by W. of Bender.

Ismid, a town of Asia Minor, on the side of a hill overlooking the gulf of Nicomedia. Long. 29. 34. E., lat. 40. 39. N.

Imik, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, and a Greek archbishop's see. It is the ancient Nice, famous for the general council held here in 325. Nothing remains of its ancient splendour but an

aqueduct. The Jews inhabit the greater part of it; and silk forms the principal article of trade. It is seated in a country fertile in corn and wine, 60 m. S. E. of Constantinople.

Isny, a town of Wurtemberg, with an abbey, called St. George, whose abbot was a state of the empire. It is seated on the Isny, 18 m. N. E. of Lindau.

Isordskick, or *Krocza*, a town of Servia, 14 m. S. E. of Belgrade.

Isbahan, a city of Persia, long the capital of the Persian monarchy, is situated in the province of Irak, and was formerly celebrated as the finest city in the East. It stands in the middle of a plain, surrounded on all sides by mountains at 8 m. distance, which rise gradually in the form of an amphitheatre. There is no river except a small one called Sanderut, which supplies almost all the houses with water, and over which are several fine bridges. There are 160 mosques, 1,800 large caravanseras, and above 260 public baths. The streets are not paved, but are generally clean, on account of the dryness of the air; for it seldom rains or snows here. The inhabitants are computed at not more than 200,000, having been greatly depopulated by the intestine broils and civil wars with which this kingdom has been almost torn to pieces. This city is the emporium of the inland commerce of Persia, being the medium of communication with India, Cabul, and Turkey. It is 265 m. N. E. of Bassorah, and 300 S. of the Caspian Sea.

Israel's River, N. H. a beautiful stream formed by the cataracts which descend from the White Mountains. It falls into the Connecticut at Lancaster.

Issel. See *Yssel*.

Issengeaux, a town of France, in the department of Upper Loire, 17 m. N. E. of Puy.

Issequibo, or *Essequibo*, a settlement extending along the banks of a river of the same name, in Dutch Guiana, and contiguous to that of Demerara, from which it is separated by the river Borasierrri. It was taken from the Dutch during the late wars, and was finally ceded to Britain in 1814. It is extremely fertile, and is well cultivated. The Issequibo River is 20 m. wide at its mouth, and more than 300 in length.

Issoudun, a town of France, in the department of Indre, with a brisk trade in wood, cattle, cloth, hats, and stockings. It is seated on the Theole, 17 m. S. W. of Bourges, and 135 S. of Paris.

Istapa, a town of Mexico, in the province of Culiacan, 40 m. E. by S. of Culiacan.

Istria, a peninsula of Italy, between the bay of Trieste and the Quarnaro Isles, bounded by Friuli on the W. and Carniola on the N., being 200 m. in circumference. The air is unwholesome, especially near the coast; but the soil is fertile. Oil and wine are abundant, and there are some productive quarries of fine marble. The chief riches of the country, however, consists in its vast and valuable forests. One part of it belonged formerly to the Venetians; but the whole was ceded to the emperor by the treaty of Presburg, in 1805. In 1809 it fell into the hands of Napoleon; but was re-conquered by the Austrians in 1814, and now forms the southern division of Austrian Illyria. The inhabitants (about 140,000) are chiefly occupied in agriculture, rearing bees, fishing, and the manufacture of silk, leather, tallow, and salt.

Italy, one of the finest and most celebrated countries of Europe, lying between 7. and 10. E. long., and between 37. and 46. N. lat. On the

N. N. W., and N. E., it is bounded by France, Switzerland, the country of the Grisons, and Germany; on the E. by the Adriatic Sea; and on the S. and W. by the Mediterranean; its figure bearing some resemblance to a boot. Its length from Aosta at the foot of the Alps, in Savoy, to the utmost verge of Calabria, is about 600 m. but its breadth is very unequal, being in some places nearly 400 m. in others not above 25 or 30. It was formerly the seat of the Roman empire, and, afterwards, of that more astonishing usurpation, *the dominion of the pope*. In the middle ages the kingdom of Lombardy and that of Naples held the two extremes, and the Ecclesiastical and Tuscan states occupied the centre. In more modern times the northern part became divided into a great number of states, differing considerable in their extent and importance. By the treaty of Campo Formio, in 1797, the Venetian territories to the E. and N. of the river Adige were ceded to Austria; and the remainder of the Venetian states, with the duchies of Modena, Milan, and Mantua, the principality of Massa, and the three legations of Ferrara, Bologna, and Romagna, in the pope's dominions, were erected into a government by the French, and called the Cisalpine Republic. This republic was overturned in 1799, but restored after the battle of Marengo, in 1800. In 1802 it received a new constitution, under the name of the Italian Republic, and Bonaparte, then first consul of France, was elected president. In 1805 the Italian Republic was erected into a kingdom, and the emperor of France assumed the title of king of Italy. In December following, the Austrian part of the Venetian states was added to its territories, by the treaty of Presburg. The kingdom was divided into departments, and the city of Milan was the capital. But the subsequent changes which took place in Europe again deranged the political situation of this country. The kingdom of Italy was overturned; and the country is now divided into the following states:—The Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, the kingdom of Sardinia, the States of the Church, or pope's dominions, the Two Sicilies, the grand duchy of Tuscany, the states of Modena, the states of Parma, the duchy of Lucca, and the republic of San Marino.

Italy, as to climate, has been divided into four separate regions. The first of these embraces the basin of the Po, extending about 260 m. in length, and 150 in its greatest breadth; being bounded by the Alps and Apennines on the N. W. and S., and open to the Adriatic on the E. Here the atmosphere is uniformly serene and bright; and, being tempered by refreshing breezes from the adjacent heights, the climate is altogether one of the most salubrious and delightful in the whole world. The second region includes the Tuscan and Roman territories, being screened on the N. by the Apennines, and more exposed to the heats of summer than to the rigors of the winter. Frost and snow are here experienced; but the temperature is sufficient to mature the orange, the fig, and similar fruits. The third district contains Campania Felix, and its dependencies, where the vegetable treasures of nature are also found in the greatest perfection, the air uniformly mild and serene, and a peculiar glow of beauty pervades the landscape. The fourth division extends from the Apennines to the Adriatic, and embraces the southern districts of the peninsula. Here the aloe, the palm, and other productions of a southern

ern climate flourish; but, when the sirocco blows, the heats are overcoming to a stranger from almost any other part of Europe. The climate of Italy also experiences much diversity from elevation and local circumstances. The general aspect of the country is highly beautiful and picturesque. The Alps and Apennines diversify this peninsula with almost every possible combination of hill and valley, rivers, lakes, and romantic scenery. Northern Italy is broken into bold and rugged acclivities by the former, from the southern face of which descend the streams that form the Po and various other classical rivers. Towards the southern extremity of Italy, the Apennines diverge into two branches, one of which advances eastward to Capo de Leuca, and the other southward to the straits of Messina. Several detached mountains, among which is the celebrated Vesuvius, here overhang the gulf of Naples, and discharge their liquid fires into its waters. The Apennines are, in many parts, clothed with trees to their summits; in other places they are more precipitous, and attain the altitude of ice and snow. The principal rivers are the Po, Tiber, Adige, Brenta, Piave, and Tagliamento, and there are several fine lakes, as the Maggiore, Lugano, Como, Garda, Perugia, Bracciano, and Celano. The soil, in general, is very fertile. It produces a great variety of wines, and the best oil in Europe; excellent silk in abundance; corn of all sorts, but not in such plenty as in other countries; oranges, lemons, citrons, pomegranates, almonds, raisins, sugar, figs, peaches, apricots, pears, apples, filberts, chestnuts, &c. The olive is one of the most valuable productions of Italy. The Tuscans were the first that exported olive oil in any quantity, on which account it is still called, Florence oil. There is something peculiarly mild and graceful in the appearance of the olive tree, even apart from its associations. The leaves are somewhat like those of the willow, only they are more soft



and delicate. The flowers are as delicate as the leaves. They come in little spikes from buds between the leaf stalks and spikes. The matured-wood of the olive is hard and compact though rather brittle, and has the pith obliterated like box. Its colour is reddish, and it takes a fine gloss, on which accounts the ancients carved it into statues of their gods. The moderns make it into snuff boxes and other trinkets. This country also yields good pastures, abounds with cattle, sheep, goats, buffaloes, wild boars, mules, and horses. The forests are well stored with game; and the mountains have not only mines of iron, lead, alum, sulphur, marble of all sorts, alabaster, jasper, porphyry, &c., but also gold and silver, with a great variety of aromatic herbs, trees, shrubs, and evergreens. Wine, oil, perfumes, fruits, and silks, are the principal articles of ex-

portation; and great sums of money are expended by travellers in the purchase of pictures, curiosities, relics, antiquities, &c. No country has produced better, politicians, historians, poets, musicians, painters, and sculptors; that is, since the revival of the arts and sciences, exclusive of those of ancient times. The Italians are generally well proportioned; but of their complexion they cannot boast. With respect to dress they follow the fashions of the countries on which they bor-



der, or to which they are subject. They are very affable, courteous, ingenious, sober, and ready-witted; but extremely jealous, vindictive, lascivious, ceremonious, and superstitious. Masquerades, gaming, horse-races, and conversazioni or assemblies, are the chief diversions of the Italians, excepting religious exhibitions, in which they are pompous beyond all other nations. The established religion is the Roman Catholic, but all other sects are now tolerated: the number of archbishops in the whole country is 38; and that of the suffragans indefinite, as may be truly added of the inferior ecclesiastics. Their language, a corruption of the Latin, is remarkable for its smoothness, and is said to be spoken in its greatest purity at Florence. Further particulars of this country will be found under the names of its particular divisions, as *Naples*, &c.

Italy, Austrian. See *Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom*.

Italy, p.t. Yates Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,092.

Itamarca. See *Tamarica*.

Itchen, or *Alre*, a river in Hampshire, Eng. which enters the bay of Southampton, at the town of that name.

Ithaca, or *Ihiaki*, one of the Ionian Islands. It is as rugged and barren as it was in the times of Ulysses, who was a native of this island. It has about 8,000 inhabitants, who are the most industrious in the Ionian Islands.

Ithaca, p.t. Tompkins Co. N. Y. on Cayuga Lake. Pop. 5,270. It has several manufactures, and is surrounded by beautiful scenery. There are some beautiful cataracts in the neighbourhood.

Itzehoe, a town of Germany, in Holstein, belonging to Denmark, with a fortress. A duty is exacted here from all ships coming up the Stoor, on which river it is seated, 12 m. N. N. E. of Gluckstadt, and 31 N. W. of Hamburg.

Itzgerod. See *Narva*.

Ivanits, a town of Croatia, seated on the Lonia, 42 m. N. E. of Caristadt.

Welchester. See *Ilchester*.

Ives, St., a borough in Cornwall, Eng. seated on a

bay of the same name, celebrated for its extensive pilchard fishery. It is governed by a mayor, and has a market on Wednesday. The church is a handsome building close to the sea. Here are also meeting-houses for Independents and Methodists, and a good grammar school, founded by Charles I. In the vicinity of the town is Treganry Castle; and one mile from this mansion on the summit of a lofty hill, is a pyramid erected by the late J. Knoll, esq., who died in 1811, and directed by will that at the end of every 5 years an old woman, and 10 girls under 14 years of age, dressed in white and accompanied by music, should walk in procession from the market-house to this pyramid, where they should dance, and sing the 100th Psalm. For this he bequeathed certain freeholds, and vested them in the minister, to whom and the port collector he bequeathed £10 for a dinner. 8 m. N. E. of Penzance, and 277 W. by S. of London.

Isses, St., a town in Huntingdonshire, Eng. with a market on Monday; seated on the river Ouse, 6 m. S. E. of Huntingdon, and 50 N. by W. of London.

Ivica, an island of the Mediterranean, 56 m. S. W. of Majorca. It is about 60 m. in circumference, and mountainous; but fertile in corn and fruits. A great quantity of salt is made here, highly esteemed for its whiteness. The capital, of the same name, which stands on the S. side of the island, is well fortified, and has a convenient harbour. Long. 1. 26. E., lat. 38. 52. N.

Ivinghoe, a town in Buckinghamshire, Eng. with manufactures of bone-lace. It is 6 m. S. W. of Dunstable, and 33 N. W. of London.

Avra, an ancient town of Piedmont, with a fort, citadel, and castle. It is a bishop's see, and contains a cathedral, four other churches, and several religious houses. It is seated on the Doria, between two hills, 20 m. N. of Turin. Long. 7. 48 E., lat. 45. 22. N.

Ivry, a town of France, in the department of Eure, with a late Benedictine abbey; seated on the Eure, 12 m. S. E. of Evreux, and 50 N. W. of Paris.

Ivry, a town of France, in the department of Cote d'Or, 9 m. S. E. of Arnay le Duc.

Ixworth, a town in Suffolk, Eng. with a market on Friday, 7 m. N. E. of Bury St. Edmund, and 77 N. E. of London.

Izery, St., a town of France, department of Aveyron, 6 m. N. W. of Vabres.

Izeron, a town of France, department of Rhone, 10 m. S. W. of Lyons.

Izininsk, a town of Siberia, in the province of Okhotsk, defended by lofty palisades, and wooden bastions, provided with cannon and military stores. The commerce consists of furs, and the skins of reindeer. It is seated on the Izengen, 15 m. from its mouth, and 520 N. E. of Okhotsk.

Izquitenanno, a town of Mexico, in the province of Chiapa. The country about it produces cotton and a great number of pine-apples. It is 100 m. S. E. of Chiapa.

J

JAALONO, a town of France, in the department of Marne, 9 m. W. of Chalons.

Jabas, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, 20 m. N. W. of Angora.

Jablunkau, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Teschen, on the river Elsa, with a fort near it, called Jablunkau Schanz, which defends a defile toward Hungary. It is seated between high mountains, 11 m. S. S. E. of Teschen.

Jaca, a town of Spain, formerly the capital of Arragon, seated on a river of the same name, among the Pyrenees. It is a bishop's see, and is defended by a citadel. 45 m. N. by E. of Saragossa.

Jaci d' Aquila, a town of Sicily, in Val di Demona, 10 m. N. N. E. of Catania.

Jackson, a county of Georgia. Pop. 9,000. Jefferson is the capital; a county of Ohio. Pop. 5,974, the chief town has the same name; a county of Indiana. Pop. 4,894. Brownstown is the capital; a county of Illinois. Pop. 1,827. Brownsville is the capital; a county of West Tennessee. Pop. 9,902. Gainesborough is the capital, a county of Alabama. Pop. 12,172; a county of Mississippi. Pop. 1,789. Also the name of 24 towns and villages, namely in Washington Co. N. Y. Pop. 2,054. Lebanon Co. Pa., Jackson, Franklin, Wayne, Pickaway, Pike, Knox, Champaign, Monroe, Stark, Perry, Montgomery, Preble, and Muskingum Cos. Ohio, Jackson Co. Ind., Cape Girardeau Co. Miss. Madison Co. Ten., Clark Co. Ala., Hinds, Co. Miss., and Feliciana Parish, La.

Jacksonborough, villages in Colleton Dis. S. C., Saven Co. Geo., Campbell, Co. Ten.

Jacksonburg, p.v. Butler Co. Ohio.

Jacksonville, p.v. Tompkins Co. N. Y., Lehigh Co. Pa., Hood Co. Va., Telfair Co. Geo., Duval Co. E. Florida, Fairfield, Adair, and Belmont Cos. Ohio, and Morgan Co. Illinois.

Jacobshurg, p.t. Belmont Co. Ohio. 21 m. from Wheeling.

Jacobsdorf, a town of the Prussian states, in Pomerania, 3 m. S. E. of Jacobshagen and 8 E. of Zachan.

Jacobshagen, a town of the Prussian states, in Pomerania, 14 m. S. of Daber.

Jacobstad, a town of Russia, in Finland, with a convenient harbour, and a thriving trade. 50 m. N. N. E. of Wasa.

Jacobstown, p.v. Burlington Co. N. Y. 15 m. S. Trenton.

Jacurso, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 8 m. W. of Squillace.

Jaen, a province of the eastern part of Andalusia, surrounded by the provinces of La Mancha, Murcia, Granada, and Cardova. Its territorial extent is 4,760 sq. m.; and its pop. about 207,000. This province, though badly cultivated, produces wine, oil, silk, and corn, especially along the Guadalquivir, which is the largest river in the province. Jaen was formerly a kingdom; and the king of Spain, still takes the title of king of Jaen, although it is now included in the government of Andalusia.

Jaen, a fortified city of Spain, in Andalusia, capital of the above province. It is a bishop's see, and the residence of the magistracy of the province. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Guadalbulo, 36 m. N. of Granada.

Jafa, a fertile country of Arabia, N. W. of Aden and of Hadramaut; it was formerly under the dominion of the imam; but in the end of the 17th century the inhabitants made themselves independent, and are now governed by three petty chiefs, who have also conquered a part of the province of Hadramaut.

Jaffa, anciently called Joppa, a town of Asia, in Palestine, situated near the coast of the Mediterranean, with a small citadel. It was formerly a celebrated city, and is frequently mentioned in the Scriptures. It has long been inhabited by Turks and Arabs, with a mixture of Geeks, Maronites, and Armenians. The houses are small and surrounded with the ruins of the ancient walls and towers. The Franks, Greeks, and Armenians have small convents for the reception of pilgrims of different nations. The principal commerce is in grain, particularly rice from Egypt. Jaffa was laid waste in the crusades, and afterwards destroyed by an earthquake. In profane history it is said to be the place whence Perseus delivered Andromeda. It was taken by the French, under Bonaparte, in February 1799, but they held possession 40 days only. It is 12 m. N. W. of Gaza, and 33 W. of Jerusalem.

Jaffna, a town of Ceylon, capital of Jaffnapatam, whence are exported great quantities of tobacco, and some elephants, which are accounted the most docile of any in the world. The Dutch took it from the Portuguese in 1658; and it was taken by the English in 1795. It is seated on a river navigable for large boats, 100 m. N. of Candy. Long. 80. 10. E., lat. 9. 45. N.

Jaffnapatam, a district in the N. part of Ceylon fertile in fruit and vegetables, and said to be the most populous and healthy in the island. Several small islands are politically connected with this district; and between it and the Candian provinces are numerous woods, inhabited by a savage race, called Vaddahs, supposed to be the aborigines of the country.

Jaffrabad, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat, near the mouth of a river, noted for large oysters, 37 m. E. N. E. of Diu.

Jagernaut. See *Juggernaut*.

Jaffrey, p.t. Cheshire Co. N. H. 62 m. N. W. Boston. Pop. 1,353. In this town is *Monadnock Mountain*, which see. Near the mountain is the *Monadnock* mineral spring, which is slightly impregnated with carbonate of iron and sulphate of soda. Yellow ochre is thrown out by the spring, and many tons of it have been exported. Here are also cotton and woolen manufactures, oil mills, &c.

Jagerndorf, a town and castle of Silesia, seated on the Oppa, 13 m. N. W. of Troppau. Long. 17. 44. E., lat. 50. 0. N.

Jago, St., the most fertile province of Chile, extending 45 m. in length from E. to W., and 36 in breadth from N. to S. It is bounded on the E. by the Andes, W. by Melipilla, N by the province of Aconcagua, and S. by the river Maypo. Corn, wine, and fruits are produced here in great quantities. The mountains abound in the precious metals, and here are also mines of copper, tin, and lead. The province is watered by the Mapacho, and Colina, and several other fine streams.

Jago, St., the capital of the above province, and a bishop's see. Besides the cathedral, there are three parish churches, and 8 monasteries. The inhabitants, about 46,000, are chiefly native Americans and Spaniards. Here are several

canals, and a dike, by means of which they water the gardens, and cool the streets. It is seated in a beautiful plain, at the foot of the Andes, on the river Mapocho, over which is a handsome bridge which connects several suburbs with the city. The commerce is considerable, and the markets are well supplied with all kinds of provisions. 53 m. E. S. E. of Valparaiso. Long. 69. 48. W., lat. 33. 15. S.

Jago, St., a handsome town of Mexico, capital of Veragua. It has an elegant hospital, and stands in a fertile country, which produces maize, plantains, &c., with abundance of cattle. 110 m. S. W. of Porto Bello.

Jago, St. a fortified sea-port on the S. coast of Cuba, and a bishop's see, with a good harbour; situate on a bay, about 6 m. from the sea. Long. 76. 10. W., lat. 20. 5. S.

Jago, de los Cavalleros, St., a town of Hispaniola, in a fertile soil, on the river St. Jago, 70 m. from its mouth, and 90 N. N. W. of St. Domingo.

Jago de Compostella, St. See *Compostella*.

Jago de los Valles, St., a town of Mexico, in the province of Guasteca, seated on the river Panuco, 170 m. N. by E. of Mexico.

Jago de la Vega, St. See *Spanish-town*.

Jagodina, a town of European Turkey, in Serbia, seated on the Morava, 60 m. S. S. E. of Belgrade.

Jaisza, a town of European Turkey, in Bosnia, with a strong citadel, seated on the Plena, 50 m. N. E. of Seral.

Jajgur, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, capital of a district of the same name, in the province of Agimere. The district contains upwards of 80 villages, chiefly inhabited by a predatory tribe of Hindoos called Meena.

Jakutskoi. See *Yakutsk*.

Jalqlabad, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Cabul, situate on the Kameh, 60 m. E. S. E. of Cabul.

Jallindar, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a district of the same name, in the country of Lahore. 80 m. E. by S. of Lahore. Long. 74. 10. E., lat. 30. 50. N.

Jaleffs, or *Oualoffs*, a people of Africa, who occupy great part of the country between the lower part of the Gambia and that of the Senegal. Their territory is estimated at 4,800 square miles. They are celebrated as hunters and warriors; and the cotton cloth which they manufacture is superior, both in quality and colour, to that of the Mandingos.

Jalonitza, a town of European Turkey, in Wallachia, on a river of the same name, 95 m. S. W. of Ismail.

Jalour, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Agimere, situate on a mountain difficult of access, 85 m. W. N. W. of Cheitore.

Jamagorod, a town of Russia, in the government of Petersburg, with a strong fort, seated on the Jama, 12 m. N. E. of Narva.

Jamaica, the most considerable and valuable of the British West India islands, discovered by Columbus, in 1494. It lies 30 leagues W. of St. Domingo, nearly the same distance S. of Cuba, and is of an oval figure, 150 miles long and 40 broad, containing 4,000,000 acres. An elevated ridge, called the Blue Mountains, runs lengthwise from E. to W., whence numerous rivers take their rise on both sides; and though none of them are navigable for barges, yet the sugars are carried upon many of them in canoes from the remote plantations to the seaside: some of them

run under ground for a considerable space, particularly the Cobre and Pedra. The year is distinguished into two seasons, the wet and dry; but the rains are not so frequent as formerly, which is supposed to be owing to the cutting down of the woods. About nine in the morning it is so intolerably hot that it would be difficult to live, if the easterly breeze did not rise to cool the air. Sometimes the nights are pretty cool, and there are great dews, which are deemed unwholesome, especially to new comers. The months of July, August, and September, are called the hurricane months, because then they are the most frequent; and there is lightning almost every night. The best houses are generally built low, on account of the hurricanes and earthquakes; and the negroes' huts, made of reeds, will hold only two or three persons. The valleys are embellished with plantations, so well laid out, and with such a variety of fruit-trees, as to make the country look like a paradise. Horned cattle, hogs, and sheep are plentiful; but the servants generally feed upon Irish salt-beef, and the negroes have herrings and salt-fish. The general produce of this island is sugar, rum, molasses, ginger, cotton, indigo, pimento, cocoa, coffee, several kinds of wood, and medicinal drugs. It has some tobacco, but not good, and used only by the negroes; also maize, Guinea corn, and peas of various kinds, with variety of roots. Fruits are in great plenty, such as oranges, lemons, shaddocks, citrons, pomegranates, pine-apples, prickly-pears, melons, pompions, guavas, and many others. The plantain which Jamaica produces in abundance, is one of the most agreeable and nutritious vegetables in the world. It grows



in a herbaceous form about 4 feet in height, and produces clusters of fruit filled with a luscious sweet pulp. The banana is very similar to the plantain but not so sweet. Jamaica can boast of a botanical garden, containing the rarest collection of curious trees and plants, perhaps in the world. The whole island is divided into three counties, Middlesex, Surry, and Cornwall, and these into 20 parishes, or districts, 6 towns, and 27 villages.

The legislature is composed of the governor, a council of 12 nominated by the crown, and a house of assembly consisting of 43 members elected by the freeholders. The first settlement on this island was made, in 1509, by the Spaniards, who were cruel to the natives; but it was taken by the English in 1656, and a colony soon after formed by disbanded soldiers from the parliamentary army, who were governed by military laws till the restoration. The tranquillity of this colony has been occasionally disturbed by the inroads of the Maroons, or original natives, who, however, were completely quelled in 1796; and since that period the colony has rapidly increased

in importance. There is an ecclesiastical establishment in this island, consisting of 19 benefited clergymen, but the state of religion has long been deplorable. Within the last few years, however, considerable efforts have been made by missionaries and others; and though the principal men of the island have manifested much opposition, yet these efforts have already been crowned with very considerable success. The government of Jamaica is one of the richest places, next to that of Ireland, in the disposal of the crown: the standing salary is 2,500l., and the assembly commonly vote as much more to the governor, which, with other perquisites, make it little less than 10,000l. a year. Spanish Town is the seat of government, but Kingston is the capital.

Jamaica, p.t. Windham Co. Vt. 35 m. S. W. Windsor. Pop. 1,523. Also a p.t. Queens Co. N. Y. on Long Island. Pop. 2,376.

Jamalabad, a town of Hindoostan, in Camara, with a fort on the summit of an immense rock, which is accessible only by one narrow way. The town stands on the banks of a river, 30 m. E. N. E. of Mangalore.

Jamama, a town of Arabia, capital of a district of the same name, lying W. of the province of Bahrein. It is seated on the river Astan, 140 m. S. W. of Lachsa.

Jambi, the capital of a district of the same name on the N. E. coast of the island of Sumatra, with a trade in gold dust, pepper, and canes. The town is large, and situate inland, on a river navigable for boats, 160 m. N. by E. of Bencoolen.

Jambo, a town of Arabia Deserta, with a good harbour, on the Red Sea, 72 m. S. S. W. of Medina.

James, a river of Virginia, which rises on the W. side of the Blue Ridge of the Alleghany Mountains, and, flowing E. through the state, enters Chesapeake Bay, near Hampton. It is 270 m. in length and is navigable for vessels of 125 tons nearly to Richmond.

James Bay. See *Hudson's Bay*.

James Island, an island of Africa, 30 m. up the river Gambia, and 3 m. from its nearest shore. Here the English have a fort and factory. Long. 16. 0. W., lat. 13. 15. N.

James Island, an island of South Carolina, on the S. side of Charleston harbour, opposite Charleston.

Jamestown, p.t. Chataque Co. N. Y. Also an ancient town in James City Co. Va. on James River, and the first English settlement in the State. Nothing remains of it but a few ruins. Also a town in Newport Co. R. I. Pop. 414. Villages in Prince Edward Co. Va., Guilford Co. N. C., Green Co. Ohio. and St. Louis Co. Missouri.

Jamestown, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Leitrim, seated on the Shannon, 5 m. S. by E. of Carrick, and 73 N. W. of Dublin.

Jamets, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, 12 m. S. of Stenay.

Jamessville, p.v. Onondago Co. N. Y. Also a village in Sumter District S. C.

Jamland, a province of Sweden bordering on Norway, nearly of a circular form, and 70 m. in length, and 60 in breadth. The western part is mountainous. The eastern is a fine champaign country, watered by several lakes and rivers, which abound with fish. The country produces excellent oats and abounds in good turnips. The pastures are extensive and of excellent quality, but are much neglected. It contains alum quarries, sandstone, slate, the lapis ollarius, fine rock

crystal, and lead ore. The inhabitants carry on considerable trade with the Norwegians.

Janeiro. See *Rio Janeiro*.

Janna, a province of European Turkey, bounded on the N. by Macedonia, E. by the Archipelago, S. by Livadia, and W. by Albania. It is the Thessaly of the ancients and Larissa is the capital.

Janna, a town of European Turkey, in the province of the same name, 62 m. W. of Larissa.

Janville, a town of France, department of Eure-et-Loire, 20 m. S. E. of Chartres.

Japan, an extensive empire in the most eastern part of Asia, extending from long. 131. to 142. E. and from lat. 30. to 41. N. It consists of three large islands (the superficial extent of which is estimated at 90,000 sq. m.), and several smaller islands. The whole empire is divided into seven principal districts, which are subdivided into 70 provinces; and the pop. is in proportion to extent, deemed equal to that of China. It is the richest country in the world for gold; there are also rich silver mines, and fine copper is the main source of the wealth of many provinces. It produces a great deal of rice, which is the principal article of subsistence; millet, wheat, and barley, are also cultivated to a small extent. Turnips, carrots, melons, cucumbers, &c., all grow spontaneously. Cedars are common, and so large that they are proper for the masts of ships and columns for temples. The mulberry tree, the laurel, the tree shrub, and camphire tree are also common; but the most remarkable is the varnish tree (*rhus vernix*), the juice of which is used to varnish, or (as we call it) japan their furniture. The rocks and most barren places are cultivated and produce a variety of fruits, plants, and roots. The woods and forests, and long ridges of mountains, with which the country is intersected, produce good pasturage, and are stocked with deer, oxen, buffaloes, and a few horses; but there are no sheep nor goats. Here are large quantities of fine porcelain, silk, and skins, as also red pearls, which are not in less esteem than the white. The Japanese are of a yellowish complexion all over;



their heads are in general large, their necks short and their hair which is naturally black and thick, is rendered shining by the use of oils; their eyes are small, of dark brown colour, and sunk deep in the head, and the eyelids form in the great angle of the eye a deep furrow, which discriminates them from other nations; their eyebrows are also placed somewhat higher; and their noses though not flat, are thick and short. They are naturally ingenious, and have a high character for honesty and veracity. Their common drinks are all hot;

they uncover their feet out of respect, are fond of black teeth, and get on horseback on the left side. Their houses are of wood, coloured white, and never exceed two stories in height. The interior is divided into apartments at pleasure, by moveable partitions sliding in grooves. They have neither tables, beds, nor chairs, but sit and lie on carpets and mats. The dress consists of trousers, and a loose robe of silk or cotton, fastened by a girdle the number being increased according to the coldness of the weather: stockings are not used; and the shoes are commonly of rice straw. The mathematical and physical sciences are yet in their infancy, but are highly esteemed among them; and they have several schools at different places, in which are taught arithmetic, rhetoric, poetry, history, and astronomy. Some of their arts and manufactures even surpass those of Europe. They formerly carried on a considerable trade with the neighbouring countries; but now all communications are forbidden, except with the Chinese and Dutch; and with them only at the port of Nangasaki. The merchandise brought by the Dutch; are spices, sugar, linen and woollen cloth, elephants' teeth, and haberdashery wares; for which they receive gold, silver, copper, rice, tea, fine porcelain, cabinets, and other japanned and lackered wares. Japan was formerly divided into a great many small kingdoms, which still retain their ancient names, but they were at length swallowed up in one, to which all the rest are become either subject or tributary. The tributary princes, amounting to between 50 and 60, are vested with the regal dignity, and are absolute in their respective territories; but they are entirely subject to the emperor, who can depose, or even condemn them to death, if he thinks proper. The laws are extremely severe and cruel: and the people are doubly slaves, first to their own princes and then to the emperor, who has power of life and death over them all. Anciently the emperor was likewise sovereign pontiff, under the title of of Dairo, and in fact worshipped by all his subjects; but in the civil wars which occurred on the minority of one of them, in 1150, one of the competitors for the crown assumed the ecclesiastical government, retaining the same title; while the other, who ruled in civil affairs, was called Cubo. From that time the dairo has only been at the head of religious matters, while the cubo or secular emperor bears an absolute dominion over all civil and military affairs. The former still lives in great state and grandeur at Meaco; and the latter pays him a kind of homage, as if he acted only as his deputy or viceroy; but, in reality the cubo is now the real monarch of Japan, and the dairo only as his high priest. The Japanese are as fabulous as the Chinese in the antiquity of their empire; but the certain period begins with the hereditary succession of the ecclesiastical emperors, from the year 660 before the christian epoch. The religion of the country is paganism; but there are two different sects. There was once a great number of christians in different parts of the empire; but, in 1638 they underwent great persecutions and all who professed Christianity were either put to death or forced to revert back to paganism. The capital of the empire is Jeddo. *Japara*, a sea-port on the N. coast of the island of Java, with a good harbour. It was the capital of a considerable kingdom, till the Dutch made themselves masters of it; and now they have a colony here, and a considerable trade. 253 m. E. by S. of Batavia. Long. 110. 45. E., lat. 6. 30. S.

Jaquemel, a town of St. Domingo, on a bay of its name, on the S. coast, 32 m. S. S. W. of Port au Prince.

Jaques, a navigable river of Louisiana, which falls into the Mississippi.

Jaques Cartier, a river of Canada, so called from the navigator who first explored the St. Lawrence, into which it falls in long. 71. 41. W., lat. 46. 38. N.

Jargoau, a town of France, in the department of Loiret. It was taken by the English in 1438, and retaken by Joan of Arc the next year. It is seated near the Loire, 10 m. E. S. E. of Orleans.

Jarlsberg, a town of Norway, capital of a district abounding in mines, in the diocese of Aggerhuys, 5 m. N. of Tonsberg.

Jarnac, a town of France, in the department of Charente. Near this place the duke of Anjou, afterwards Henry III., obtained a victory over the Huguenots, in 1569. It is seated on the Charente, 20 m. W. of Angouleme.

Jaromitz, a town of Bohemia, seated on the Elbe, 9 m. N. of Koniggratz.

Jaron, a town of Persia, in Farsistan, celebrated for abundance of palm-trees, and their excellent fruits. 89 m. S. by E. of Shiraz. Long. 53. 10. E., lat. 28. 15. N.

Jaroslaw, a town of Poland, in Red Russia, with a strong citadel. A battle was gained here, by the Swedes, in 1656, after which they took the town. It is included in the kingdom of Galicia, and seated on the Saine, 55 m. W. of Lemberg. Long. 22. 43. E., lat. 50. 4. N.

Jaroslawi, or *Jaroslaw*, a government of Russia, formerly a province of the government of Moscow. Its territorial extent is estimated at about 14,000 sq. m. and its inhabitants at 800,000. It is divided into 10 circles, exclusive of the level called the Steppes of Jaroslaw. The principal rivers are the Wolga, the Schekna, and Mologa. The chief trade is in cattle and wood. The capital, of the same name, is a large commercial place, and a bishop's see, with numerous manufactures. It is seated on the Wolga, 145 m. N. N. E. of Moscow.

Jasomiz, a town of Hither Pomerania, seated on the Oder, 10 m. N. of Stettin.

Jaques, a town of Persia, in the province of Mecran, which gives name to a cape in the gulf of Ormus. Long. 57. 4. E., lat. 55. 40. N.

Jassy, a town of European Turkey, capital of Moldavia, and an archbishop's see, with a trade in flax, corn, hides, wool, wax, honey, tallow, and canvass, large quantities of which are made in the town and sent to Constantinople. In 1763 it was destroyed by fire; it was subsequently rebuilt and well fortified; but in 1788 the fortifications were demolished, excepting a small fort. The inhabitants are estimated at 12,000. It has been several times taken in the wars between the Turks and the Russians or Austrians. It is seated on the Pruth, 170 m. N. N. E. of Bucharest, and 370 N. of Constantinople.

Jauer, a town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name, with a citadel, and a large square, surrounded by piazzas. It has manufactures of woolen and cotton, and a trade in flax and yarn. It is seated in a fine country on the rivulet Jauer, 35 m. W. by S. of Breslau. Long. 16. 23. E., lat. 51. 2. N.

Jaulmiz, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, 6 m. N. of Poitiers.

Jauru, a river of Brazil, in Matto-Grosso, which rises in the plains of Paraxis, in long. 58.

30. W., lat. 14. 42. S., and, after a long S. and S. E. course falls into the Paraguay in lat. 16. 24. S. At its mouth is erected a beautiful pyramid of marble, bearing inscriptions commemorative of the treaty between Spain and Portugal, which defined the boundaries of their respective territories. On its banks are extensive salt-pits, from which the province of Matto-Grosso derives large quantities of salt.

Java, an island of the E. Indies, lying to the S. of Borneo, and separated at its W. end from Sumatra, by the strait of Sunda. It is sometimes called Great Java, to distinguish it from Bali, by some named Little Java; and is 640 m. in length, and of various breadth, extending from 105. to 116. E. long., and 6. to 9. S. lat. The land is low, and in some places marshy, near the shore, which renders the air unhealthy; but it rises in a gradual slope towards the interior of the country, admitting in its ascent every variety of situation and verdure. Rice is the staple production of the island, and is exported in considerable quantity. Sugar, pepper, cotton, and coffee, are produced in abundance. Indigo, of a very superior quality, is also cultivated; and wheat, barley, oats, and Bengal grain, thrive well, and might be produced in great abundance, if due attention were bestowed on their culture. The N. coast has a great many commodious creeks, bays, harbours, and towns, with many little islands near the shore. The inhabitants are chiefly Javanese; next to these are the Malays; and in the sea-ports a considerable number of Chinese are settled. The Javanese inhabit all the interior parts of the island, and are in general the cultivators of the soil. They are described as a barbarous, proud and fierce people, of a brown complexion, short, coal-black hair, large cheeks, small eyes, and large eyebrows. The men are very robust and strong limbed; the women are small, but of pleasing countenance, and in some districts they are really beautiful. The men wear a piece of calico, which is the principal manufacture of the island, wrapt two or three times round their middle; and the women wear them from their armpits down to their knees; but all other parts are bare. The men have two or three wives, and several concubines, according to their circumstances. The Javanese appear, from remains of temples and inscriptions, to be of Hindoo descent, and their language is quite distinct from that of the Malays: but the professed religion of both is Mahomedism. The Malays principally inhabit along the coast. They are not so well featured as the Javanese; but the men are often very muscular and well made. They are generally indolent, but at the same time restless, vindictive, and treacherous. The Chinese are distinguished by their habits of industry, and generally by their wealth. Many of them carry on a considerable trade with their native country, and the several islands of the eastern archipelago. They intermarry with the Javanese and Malays, and purchase female slaves for wives and concubines. This island has very high mountains, particularly the Pepper Mountain on the S. side; it has, likewise, impassable forests and wildernesses; but to the N., between Batavia and Bantam, is a very populous country, full of rice fields, and plenty of salt and pepper, besides most sorts of fruits proper to the climate. Here are also plenty of hogs, bees, and sheep, with other tame animals; and likewise fowl, wild and tame, in great abundance. In the woods are

large tigers, rhinoceroses, and other wild beasts; and in the rivers are crocodiles. The Babiroussa is a sort of hog, yet instead of bristles he is covered with a soft short hair like wool. Herds of them are found together and are easily discover-



ed in consequence of their strong odour. Their enormous tusks are of a beautiful ivory, smoother and finer than that of the elephant. The serene season is from May till November; and then the rains begin, which lay the low grounds under water, kill the insects, and continue till March, when they commence sowing, and in July the sugar and rice begin to ripen; but September and October are the best months for all sorts of fruits. Java has a river which rises in the mountains, and, dividing itself into many branches, waters the circumjacent country: these afterwards reunite, and pass through Batavia, dividing it into two parts. For more than a century Java was under the dominion of the Dutch. In 1811 it was captured by the British, under Sir Samuel Auchmuty, and many important improvements were adopted in its internal administration. Government also did much to promote agricultural improvements, and the country prospered and enjoyed tranquillity. Since it has been restored to the Dutch. They appear, however, to have reverted to their former wretched system, as they have been engaged in quelling insurrections, which there is little doubt were provoked by their arbitrary and vexatious exactions. Batavia is the capital.

Jaxt, one of the four circles or departments of Wurtemberg, deriving its name from the river Jaxt, having Baden on the W. and Bavaria on the E. It comprises a superficial area of above 14,000 square m., with a pop. of 260,000: the name was formerly given to a province not half the extent.

Jaxt, a river of Germany, in Wurtemberg which rises in the county of Oettingen, and, after flowing through the principality of Elwangen, falls into the Neckar opposite to Wimpfen, in Hesse-Darmstadt.

Jaxtberg, a small town of Wurtemberg, on the river Jaxt, 10 m. S. E. of Mergentheim.

Jay, p.t. Oxford Co. Me. 20 m. N. E. Paris. Pop. 1,276. Also a township in Orleans Co. Vt. Pop. 196. Also a town in Essex Co. N. Y. on Saratoga river. Pop. 1,279.

Josa, St., a town of France, in the department of Moselle, seated on the Sarre, 12 m. W. of Deux Ponts.

Jean d'Angely, St., a town of France, department of Lower Charente, famous for its brandy. It was taken from the Huguenots, in 1691, by Louis XIII., who demolished the fortifications. It is seated on the Bontonne, 17 m. N. E. of Saintes, and 37 S. E. of Rochelle.

Jean de Loens, St., a town of France, department of Cote d'Or, celebrated for the bravery of its inhabitants, in opposing the imperial count Gallas, at the head of a numerous army, in 1835. It is seated on the Saone, 16 m. S. S. E. of Dijon.

Jeah de Lux, St., a town of France, department of Lower Pyrenees, the last next Spain with a harbour. It owes its opulence to the cod and whale fishery, and is seated on a small river, near the Bay of Biscay, 14 m. S. W. of Bayonne. Long. 1. 40. W., lat. 43. 25. N.

Jean de Maurienne, St., a town of Savoy, capital of the province of Maurienne, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Arc, 25 m. E. N. E. of Grenoble. Long. 6. 20. E., lat. 45. 17. N.

Jean de Pied de Port, St., a town of France, department of Lower Pyrenees, defended by a citadel, upon an eminence, at the entrance of those passages, or defiles, in the Pyrenees, which, in this country, are called Ports. It is seated on the river Nive, 20 m. S. S. E. of Bayonne, and 30 N. E. of Pampeluna.

Jed, a river of Scotland, in Roxburghshire which rises on the borders of England, and joins the Teviot, a little below Jedburg. On its banks are several large caverns, which were the hiding places of ancient border-warriors.

Jedburgh a borough of Scotland, capital of Roxburghshire. Here is the ruin of a fine abbey, part of which has been made the parish church. A variety of woollen manufactures are carried on here, and the vicinity is noted for its orchards. It is situated on the Jed, near its conflux with the Teviot, 42 m. S. E. of Edinburgh.

Jedo, or *Jeddo*, the capital of the empire of Japan, situate on the S. E. side of Niphon, the largest of the Japanese Islands. The city has neither walls nor ramparts, is 9 m. in length, and 6 in breadth, and contains 1,000,000 inhabitants. The houses are built of earth, and boarded on the out side, to prevent the rains from destroying the walls. In every street is an iron gate, which is shut up in the night and a kind of custom-house, or magazine, for merchandize. The imperial palace is surrounded by walls and ditches, with drawbridges, forming of itself a considerable town, in the middle of the city. Where the emperor resides are three towers, nine stories high, each covered with plates of gold; and the hall of audience is supported by pillars of massy gold. Near the palace are several others, where the relations of the emperor live. The empress has a palace of her own, and there are twenty small ones for the concubines. Besides which, all the princes of the empire, who are obliged to make it their residence during half the year, have each a palace in the city, with a handsome garden. The houses of the common class are nothing but ground floor, the rooms parted by folding screens, so that they can be made larger or smaller at pleasure. Jedo is seated in a plain at the head of a fine bay, and a river, which passes through it supplies several canals. Long. 139. 30. E., lat. 36. 10. N.

Jefferson, a county of New York lying on Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence. Pop. 48,515. Watertown is the capital. A county of the W. District of Pennsylvania. Pop. 2,226. Brookville is the capital. A county of the W. District of Virginia. Pop. 12,927. Charleston is the capital. A county of Georgia. Pop. 7,309. Louisville is the capital. A county of Alabama. Pop. 6,855. Elyton is the capital. A county of Mississippi. Pop. 9,755. Fayette is the capital. A county of the E. District of Tennessee. Pop. 11,799. Dandridge is the capital. A parish of Louisiana. Pop. 6,846. Coquille is the capital. A county of Kentucky. Pop. 24,002. Louisville is the capital. A county of Ohio. Pop. 22,439. Steubenville is the capital. A county of Indiana.

Pop. 11,466. Madison is the capital. A county of Illinois. Pop. 2,555. Mount Vernon is the capital. A county of Missouri. Pop. 2,586. Herculaneum is the capital. A county of Florida. Pop. 3,312. Monticello is the capital. A county of Arkansas. Pop. 772.

Jefferson, p.t. Lincoln Co. Me. Pop. 2,074. p.t. Coos Co. N. H. Pop. 490. p.t. Schoharie Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,743. Also towns and villages in Morris Co. N. J., Greene Co. Pa., Powhatan Co. Va., Ashe Co. N. C., Camden and Jackson Cos. Geo., Rutherford Co. Ten., Pike and Cole Cos. Missouri, and 13 towns in Ohio.

Jeffersonston, p.v. Culpeper Co. Va.

Jeffersontown, p.t. Jefferson Co. Ken.

Jeffersonville, p.t. Clarke Co. Indiana, nearly opposite Louisville, Ken

Jegui-keni, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natio-
lia, 24 m. N. N. W. of Dognislu.

Jenipannola, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, 70 m. E. S. E. of Distra.

Jehad, or *Joud*, mountains in the N. W. part of Hindoostan, extending eastward from Attock to Behnbur. They are part of the territory of the mountaineers called Gickers, Gehkers, or Karkares.

Jekyl, a small island of N. America, on the coast of Georgia, S. of the island of St. Simon.

Jellalore, a town of Bengal seated on the Subaureeka, 60 m. S. by W. of Midnapour.

Jellinghy, a town of Bengal, on the right bank of the Ganges, where a branch, called the Jellinghy River, separates from the main stream. 25 m. E. by S. of Moorsahedabad.

Jemappes, See *Gemappes*.

Jemarrow, a kingdom of Africa, on the S. side of the Gambia, about 120 m. from the sea. The inhabitants are chiefly Mahomedans.

Jena, a strong town of Germany, in the grand duchy of Saxe-Weimar, with a castle and a celebrated university. Near this place in 1806, there was a general action between the French and Prussians, in which the latter were defeated with immense loss. It is seated on the Saale, 10 m. S. S. E. of Weimar. Long. 11. 34. E., lat. 50. 55. N.

Jenisa. See *Yenisei*.

Jeniskoi. See *Yeniseisk*.

Jenitz, a town of Germany, in the principality, of Anhalt-Dessau, situate on the Muldau, 2 m. N. E. of Dessau.

Jenitza, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, situate on a lake which communicates with the gulf of Salonichi, by a canal 12 m. long. It is 24 m. N. N. W. of Salonichi.

Jenkinson, p.t. Montgomery Co. Pa.

Jenner, a township of Somerset Co. Pa.

Jennersville, p.v. Chester Co. Pa.

Jennings, a county of Indiana. Pop. 3,950. Vernon is the capital.

Jeremie, a town and cape on the N. side of the southern peninsula of the island of St. Domingo. The town is situate on an eminence, in a fertile soil, particularly excellent for the culture of coffee, 5 m. W. of St. Domingo. Long. 73. 14. W. lat. 18. 42. N.

Jericho, a town of Syria, in Palestine, once a famous city. It is now called Herubi by the Arabs, and contains only a few wretched huts, where some beggarly Arabs reside. It is 5 m. W. of the river Jordan and 20 E. by N. of Jerusalem.

Jericho, a town of Prussian Saxony, in the government of Magdeburg, situate on the Elbe, 32 m. N. N. E. of Magdeburg.

Jericho, p.t. Chittenden Co. Vt. on Onion Riv-

er, 12 m. S. Burlington. Pop. 1,654. Also a p.v. Queens Co. N. Y.

Jermah, a town of the kingdom of Fezzan, distinguished by the numerous herds of sheep and goats that feed around it, and by many majestic ruins, that exhibit to the inhabitants of its clay-built cottages vestiges of greatness to which they are perfectly indifferent. 60 m. S. E. of Mourzouk.

Jeromestown, p.v. Wayne Co. Ohio. 92 m. N. E. Columbus.

Jersey, p.t. Steuben Co. N. Y. Pop. 2,391. Also a township in Licking Co. Ohio.

Jersey City, a village at Paulus's Hook, Bergen Co. N. J. on the Hudson, opposite New York.

Jerseystown, p.v. Columbia Co. Pa.

Jersey, *New*. See *New Jersey*.

Jersey, an island in the English Channel, 18 m from the coast of Normandy in France, and 94 S of Portland in Dorsetshire. It is subject to the English, but is still governed by the ancient Norman laws. It is 30 m in circumference and difficult of access, on account of rocks, sands, and the forts erected for its defence. It produces excellent butter and honey, and the S. part of the island is nearly covered with apple trees for cider. The commerce of Jersey extends to almost every European nation and also to America. It exports to England great quantities of cider; also fruits, potatoes and cattle; and in return imports corn, flour, seeds, coals, cloth, linen, glass, &c. A number of ships are engaged in the Newfoundland fishery. In 1812, 59 vessels, altogether of 6000 tons burden, and navigated by 550 seamen, belonged to the island.

Jerusalem, an ancient and famous town of Asia, formerly capital of Judea. It was taken by Nebuchadnezzar in the 11th year of Zedekiah, when the Jews were led captive to Babylon. It was afterwards taken by the Romans, and destroyed, together with the temple, 70 years after the birth of Christ, after sustaining one of the most remarkable sieges in history. The emperor Adrian built a new city near its ruins. It was taken by the Persians in 614, and by the Saracens in 636. In 1099 it was retaken by the Crusaders, who founded a new kingdom, which lasted 88 years, under 9 kings. Saladin, king of Egypt and Syria, obtained possession of it in 1187. The Turks who drove away the Saracens in 1217, have retained it ever since, and call it El Kods, that is, the Holy City. It is now inhabited by Turks, Arabs, Jews and Christians. It stands on a high rock with steep ascents on every side except to the N. It is almost surrounded with valleys encompassed with mountains, so that it seems to stand in the middle of an amphitheatre. The principal object of veneration is the church of the holy sepulchre, a very handsome building, 3,000 feet long and nearly 200 broad. It is supposed to comprehend within these limits the scene of all the great events of the crucifixion, entombment, and resurrection of Christ. The chapel is cut out of the rock, and lamps are kept constantly burning in it. The whole is covered with white marble, both within and without; and on the outside there are 10 fine columns of the same. It is covered with a platform, the middle of which forms a small dome six feet in height, covered with lead, and supported by 12 columns of porphyry, placed by pairs on the platform, and forming 6 arches, which have 3 lamps under each. Before the gate of the sepulchre is a silver lamp, so large that 2 men cannot fathom it. On Good Friday, all the parts of our Saviour's passion are solemnized in this church.

Pilgrims flock hither from various parts, and the inhabitants accommodate them with lodging and provisions, which is their chief business, and a bashaw, with a guard of janissaries, always resides here to protect them from the insults of the Arabs. The manufactures of Jerusalem are almost confined to one branch, that of beads, crosses, shells, and other objects supposed to derive their sanctity from their local origin. These articles receive a species of benediction in the church of the sepulchre; and they are bought even by those who are most sensible of their insignificance, as they form acceptable presents to all the inhabitants of Greek and Catholic countries. Jerusalem is politically included in the pachalic of Damascus; but the surrounding territory forms a kind of independent district. 112 m. S. W. of Damascus, 45 from the Mediterranean. Long. 35. 20. E., lat. 31. 47. N.

Jerusalem, p.v. Ontario Co. N. Y. Also a village in Queens Co. N. Y. on Long Island. Also a village of Southampton Co. Va.

Jesi, a town of Italy, in the states of the church, seated on the river Esino, 10 m. W. S. W. of Ancona.

Jessamine, a county of Kentucky, on Kentucky river. Pop. 9,961. Nicholasville is the capital.

Jesselmore, a town of Hindoostan, in a district of the same name, in the province of Agimere, governed by an independent chief. 70 m. W. by N. of Bickaneer.

Jesso, a large island, lying between those of Nippon and Saghalien. It is 150 m. in length, and from 80 to 220 in breadth: the narrow part is in the S., towards Nippon. It is full of woods; and the natives, who live by fishing and hunting, are strong, robust, savage, and slovenly, when compared to the Japanese. Here are some Japanese colonies, and the island is generally deemed subject to Japan; but it may be rather considered as a foreign conquest than as a part of the civilized empire. Matsmai is the capital. The S. point is in long. 142. 30. W., lat. 40. 50. N.

Jessore, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, capital of a district of the same name. It is seated on the river Boirub, and on the high road from Calcutta to Dacca. It was at this spot that the pestilential cholera broke out in 1817, which from that time till 1832 ravaged a great part of Europe and nearly the whole of Asia.

Jever, a small district of Germany, situated between East Friesland and the duchy of Oldenburg. Though surrounded by Westphalia, it was never included in any circle of the empire. It was ceded to Oldenburg in 1814.

Jever, a town of Germany, in the grand duchy of Oldenburg, 34 m. N. by W. of Oldenburg.

Jidda, a sea-port of Arabia Felix, on the Red Sea, in a barren, sandy district, destitute of fresh water. A very considerable trade is carried on here, this city being a mart between Egypt and India. The ships from Suez seldom proceed further than this port, and those from India are not suffered to advance to Suez. The English are permitted to trade here; but, in consequence of the numerous exactions to which they are subjected, the trade has greatly declined. By the treaty with the Porte the duty is 5 per cent., but under various pretences it is raised to 12. 34 m. W. S. W. of Mecca, of which it is the port. Long 39. 15. E., lat. 21. 29. N.

Jimbala, a town of Negroland, capital of an island so called, which is formed by two branches of the Niger that separate at leaving the lake Dib-

bie, and unite again about 15 m. from Tombuctoo. The town is a resting place for traders between Tombuctoo and the western parts of the country. It stands on the W. branch of the Niger, 80 m. S. W. of Tombuctoo. Long. 0. 16. E., lat. 16. 4. N.

Jionpour, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a circle of the same name, in Allahabad. It is seated on the Goomty; and not far from the conflux of that river with the Ganges is the fort of Jionpour, on a high bank commanding the bridge over the Goomty. This place was at one time the seat of an empire; and sultan Shirki built the great masjid, or mausoleum, which is still remaining. The stone bridge over the Goomty consists of sixteen pointed arches; and on the top of it are many little shops on both sides. It was built in 1567, and has hitherto withstood the force of the stream, which, in the time of the rains, frequently flows over the bridge; and in 1774 a brigade of the British army passed over it in boats. Jionpour is 48 m. N. W. of Benares. Long. 82. 55. E., lat. 25. 45. N.

Joachim, a village in Jefferson Co. Missouri.

Joachimthal, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, noted for its mines and a manufacture of lace. 15 m. N. by E. of Elabogen.

Joachimthal, a town of Brandenburg, in the Ucker mark, 36 m. N. N. E. of Berlin.

Joanna. See *Hizuan*.

Joannina, or *Janina*, or *Junina*, a city of European Turkey, and the capital of Albania, stands upon the banks of a lake, the ancient Acherusia, the waters of which are discharged into a subterranean abyss. The town is 2 m. in length and half a m. in breadth and contains a pop. of 40,000 engaged in the exportation of oil, wool, corn, tobacco, and the importation of manufactured goods. This place was the capital of the celebrated Ali Pacha, and was visited by Lord Byron in his early travels in the East.

Jobstown, p.v. Burlington Co. N. Y.

Jockgrim, a town of Bavaria, province of the Rhine, situate on an eminence, near the Rhine, 9 m. S. E. of Landau.

Johan-georgen-stadt, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Erzgebirge, celebrated for its mines, and for a considerable manufacture of lace. 18 m. S. S. E. of Zwickau.

Johannsburg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Nassau, celebrated for the vineyards in its environs, which were bestowed by the emperor on prince Metternich in 1816. It has a citadel, and is seated on the river Pysch, near the lake Spirding, 95 miles S. E. of Konigsberg, and 18 W. of Mentz. Long. 22. 39. E., lat. 53. 16. N.

John, a township of Franklin Co. Missouri.

Johnsburg, p.t. Warren Co. N. Y. Pop. 985.

John, St., one of the Philippine islands, E. of Mindanao. Long. 126. 32. E., lat. 9. 30. N.

John, St., a small island in the W. Indies, N. of St. Croix, belonging to the Danes. It has a town and spacious harbour.

John, St., or *Prince Edward*, an island in the S. part of the gulf of St. Lawrence, having New Brunswick on the W., Nova Scotia on the S. and Cape Breton on the E. It is 60 miles long and 30 broad, and fertile, with several streams. In 1745 it surrendered, with Cape Breton, to the English. The capital is Charlotte Town.

John, St., a river which rises in the N. W. part of the district of Maine, flows N. E. into New Brunswick, where it soon takes a S. S. E. course, and enters the bay of Fundy, at the city of St.

John. It is navigable 60 m. for sloops of 50 tons, and about 200 for boats; and affords a common and near route from the province of New Brunswick to Quebec.

John, St., a city of New Brunswick, situate at the mouth of the river St John, in the bay of Fundy. It stands in a high situation and is regularly built. The harbour is open throughout the year and the city carries on an extensive commerce. Long. 65. 15. W., lat. 45. 12. N.

John, St., the chief town of Newfoundland, situate on the E. side of the island. It has a good harbour, entirely land-locked, and defended by several forts, in one of which the governor of the island resides. This town suffered very severely by repeated fires during the years 1816, 1817, and 1818. Long. 52. 26. W., lat. 47. 32. N.

John, St., the capital of Antigua. It is one of the most regular towns in the W. Indies, and has the most commodious harbour in the Leeward islands. Long. 62. 4. W., lat. 17. 4. N.

John, St., a town and fort of Lower Canada, on the W. bank of Chambly or Richelieu River, at the N. end of Lake Champlain. In 1796 it was made the sole port of entry and clearance for all goods imported from the U. States into Canada. It is 20 m. E. by S. of Montreal, and 110 N. by E. of Crown Point. Long. 73. 20. W., lat. 45. 25. N.

John d'Acres, St. See *Acres*.

Johnshaven, a village of Scotland, in Kincardineshire, with a harbour for small vessels, 4 m. S. S. W. of Bervie. It was formerly a great fishing town, but is now more noted for an extensive manufacture of canvas.

Johnson, p.t. Franklin Co. Vt. on Lamoil river. Pop. 1,070.

Johnson, a county of Illinois. Pop. 1,596. Vienna is the capital.

Johnsonburg, p.v. Warren Co. N. J. 74 m. N. Trenton.

Johnston, a county of North Carolina. Pop. 10,938. Smithfield is the capital.

Johnston, p.t. Providence Co. R. I. 5 m. N. Providence. Pop. 2,114. Also a township of Trumbull Co. Ohio. Pop. 400.

Johnstown, p.t. Montgomery Co. N. Y. 25 m. N. W. Schenectady. Pop. 7,700. Also a p.v. Cambria Co. Pa. and a p.t. Licking Co. Ohio.

Johnstown, a town of Upper Canada, extending nearly a m. on the river St. Lawrence. It is 50 m. N. E. of Kingston, and 100 S. W. of Montreal. Long. 75. 10. W., lat. 44. 42. N.

Johnstown, St., a borough of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, on the river Foyle, 5 m. S. S. W. of Londonderry.

Johor, or Jer, a town of the peninsula of Malaya, destroyed by the Portuguese in 1603, but subsequently rebuilt; it is seated near the S. coast, 150 m. S. E. of Malacca. Long. 103. 30. E., lat. 1. 35. N.

Joigny, a town of France, in the department of Yonne, surrounded by thick walls, and seated near the Yonne, 17 m. S. S. E. of Sens.

Joinville, an ancient town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, situate on the Marne, 25 m. S. W. of Bar-le-Duc, and 125 S. E. of Paris. Long. 5. 20. E., lat. 48. 20. N.

Jolucar, a town of Spain, in Granada, 7 m. N. E. of Motril.

Jonasville, a village of Alleghany Co. Maryland.

Jones, a county of North Carolina. Pop. 5,638. Trenton is the capital. Also a county of Georgia. Pop. 13,342. Clinton is the capital.

Jonesborough, a town of Tennessee, capital of

the county of Washington, seated near the foot of the Iron mountains, 86 m. E. by N. of Knoxville. Long. 82. 40. W., lat. 36. 8. N.

Jonesborough, a village in Jefferson Co. Alab.

Jonestown, p.v. Camden Co. N. C. and Union Co. Illinois.

Jonkioping, a town of Sweden, in Smaland, and the seat of justice for Gothland. It has a strong citadel, and a manufacture of arms. The houses are chiefly of wood; and on the roof are spread layers of birch bark, covered with turf or moss, many of them producing herbage, and some ornamented with flowers. It is seated near the S. end of the lake Wetter, 80 m. W. N. W. of Calmar.

Joodpour, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a district of the same name, in the province of Agimere. It carries on a considerable trade by means of caravans with Guzerat and the Deccan. The rajah is now one of the British allies. It is seated near a branch of the Pudda, 100 m. W. S. W. of Agimere. Long. 73. 18. E., lat. 26. 8. N.

Joppa, a village of Hartford Co. Maryland, 16 m. N. E. Baltimore.

Jordan, a river of Syria, which rises in Mount Libanus, and flows S. through the lake of Tiberias, to the Dead Sea.

Jordan, a village of Onondaga Co. N. Y. on the Erie Canal, 10 m. N. Skeneateles.

Jorjan, or Korgan, a town of Persia, in Astabad, bordering on the Caspian Sea. It is 60 m. E. by N. of Astabad, and 320 W. of Mesched. Long. 56. 5. E., lat. 15. 56. N.

Jorkau, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Seats, celebrated for its breweries. On a mountain by the town is the magnificent castle of Rothenhaus. 5 m. N. of Commotus.

Jasselin, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, 25 m. N. N. E. of Vannes.

Jouarre, a town of France in the department of Seine-et-Marne, 10 m. S. E. of Meaux, and 35 E. of Paris.

Joud. See *Jehut*.

Joue, a town of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, 3 m. S. of Tours.

Joue du Plaid, a town in the department of Orne, 5 m. S. W. of Argentan.

Jougus, a town in the department of Doubs, 8 m. S. of Montarlier, and 22 E. S. E. of Salins.

Jougues, a town in the department of Mouths of the Rhone, 12 m. N. E. of Aix.

Jours, an island in the Grecian Archipelago, 10 m. in circuit, and 2 S. W. of Andros.

Jouy, a town of France, in the department of Seine-et-Oise, 3 m. S. of Versailles.

Jouy le Chatel, a town in the department of Seine-et-Marne, 10 m. N. W. of Provins.

Jouy sur Morin, a town in the department of Seine-et-Marne, 15 m. S. E. of Meaux.

Joux Mount. See *Jura Mount*.

Joyeuse, a town of France, department of Ardèche, seated on the Beaune, 27 m. S. W. of Privas.

Juan, St., or Desamadero, a river of Mexico, which is the outlet of the lake Nicaragua. It flows from the S. E. corner of the lake, in an easterly direction, between the province of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, into the Carribean Sea.

Juan, St., a town of Mexico, in the province of Nicaragua, situate at the head of the river St. Juan, 110 m. E. of Nicaragua. Long. 84. 45. W. lat. 11. 15. N.

Juan de Fuca, Strait of, a large bay or gulf of the Pacific Ocean, on the W. coast of N. America. The entrance is in long. 124. 55. W., lat. 48. 25. N.

Juan de la Frontera, St., a town of Chile. Its territory contains mines of gold, and a kind of almonds that are very delicate. It is seated near the lake Guanacho, on the E. side of the Andes, 150 m. N. of Mendoza. Long. 68. 40. W., lat. 31. 30. S.

Juan de Porto Rico, St., the capital of the island of Porto Rico, with a good harbour, defended by several forts. It is a bishop's see; and is well built, and better inhabited than most of the Spanish towns. It was taken by sir Francis Drake, and afterwards by the earl of Cumberland; but, losing most of his men by sickness, he was obliged to abandon it. In 1615 the Dutch took and plundered this city, but could not retain it. It stands on a peninsula, on the N. coast of the island. Long. 66. 45. W., lat. 18. 29. N.

Juan de Ulua, St., a small island in the gulf of Mexico. See *Vera Cruz*.

Juan Fernandez, an island in the Pacific Ocean, 38 leagues eastward of the island of Masafuero, and 350 W. of the continent. It is supposed to have been inhabited by a Spaniard, whose name it retains; but it is more remarkable for having been the residence of Alexander Selkirk, a Scotchman, whose life and adventures furnished De Foe with the ground-work of that admirable novel, *Robinson Crusoe*. The island is about 40 m. in circumference, and at a distance appears like a naked rock; but there are intersecting valleys covered with wood, and a great number of goats on the side of every hill. In 1766 a settlement was made by the Spaniards on the N. and highest part of this island, at Cumberland Bay, which is defended by batteries. The town is situate in a fine valley, between two high hills, and every house has a garden, with arbors shaded with vines. Long. 78. 52. W., lat. 33. 40. S.

Jubo, a kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Ajan, with a capital of the same name, subject to the Portuguese. Long. 43. 20. E., lat. 0. 50. N.

Jucatan. See *Yucatan*.

Judenburg, a town of Upper Styria, capital of a circle of the same name, with a handsome castle. The public buildings, with the square, are magnificent. This town was taken by the French in 1797. It suffered dreadfully from fire in 1807 and 1818. It is seated on the Muer, 40 m. W. of Gratz. Long. 14. 24. E., lat. 47. 10. N.

Judith, Point, the Cape at the entrance of Narraganset Bay on the West. Here is a light house.

Judoinne, a town of the Netherlands, in S. Brabant, near which are the ruins of an ancient castle. It is seated on the Geele, 13 m. S. S. E. of Louvain.

Jundispore, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Bahar, 20 m. from Patna.

Juggernaut, a place of Hindoo worship, on the coast of Orissa, district of Cuttack, with a pop. estimated at 30,000. It is one of the most celebrated places in India. All the land within 20 m. is considered holy; but the most sacred spot is enclosed with a stone wall 21 feet high, and forms nearly a square, being 656 feet long and 626 wide. Within this area are about 50 temples, dedicated to various idols; but the most conspicuous buildings consist of one lofty stone tower, 184 feet high and 28 1-2 feet square inside, and two adjoining stone buildings with pyramidal roofs. The tower is occupied by the idol Juggernaut, his brother Bulbudra, and his sister Subudra, and the other buildings are used for purposes connected with the worship. Adjoining is also a low building on

pillars (with a fabulous animal in the centre, which is intended as an awning to shelter the entrance from the rays of the sun; and after this is another, where the food prepared by the pilgrims is daily brought previous to distribution. The temple of Juggernaut was erected by rajah Anung Bheem, in A. D. 1196; it was taken by the British, together with the town, in 1803. The roofs are ornamented in a singular style, with representations of monsters: the walls of the temples, which are not visible beyond the enclosure, are covered with statues of stone. Each side of the boundary wall has a large gateway in the centre; but the grand entrance is in the eastern face. The idol Juggernaut is made of wood, and is probably the coarsest image in the country, having a frightful black visage, with a distended mouth. The figure does not extend below the loins, and it has no hands, but two stumps in lieu of arms, on which the priests occasionally fasten hands of gold: a Christian is almost led to think that it was an attempt to see how low idolatry could debase the human mind. When two new moons occur in Assaur (part of June and July), which is said to happen about once in 17 years, a new idol is always made. After the wood is made into a proper form by common carpenters, it is entrusted to certain priests, who are protected from all intrusion. The process is a great mystery. One man is selected to take out of the old idol a small box, said to contain the spirit, which is conveyed inside the new; and the man who does this is always removed from the world before the end of the year. On certain festivals the images of Juggernaut, Bulbudra, and Subudra, are superbly dressed and placed in an immense moveable tower, which the pilgrims drag to a certain distance, and then return to the temple. During these processions many of the infatuated devotees fall under the wheels of the machine, and are crushed to death. There are two principal festivals (the Swinging and Car festivals) and eleven minor ones annually. The concourse of pilgrims to this shrine is immense; and the revenue derived from them by the British government is said to exceed £12,000 per annum. A road has been recently completed from Calcutta to Juggernaut, great part of the expense being paid by a rich Hindoo (rajah Sookmoy Roy) on condition that the road should be named after him. Juggernaut is seated a few m. N. E. of the Chilka Lake, 300 m. from Calcutta. Long. 85. 54. E., lat. 19. 49. N.

Julfar, a town of Arabia, in the province of Oman, situate on a bay of the gulf of Persia, 100 m. N. W. of Oman. Long. 56. 14. E., lat. 25. 55. N.

Julien, St., a town of France, in the department of Jura, 18 m. S. by W. of Lons le Saulnier.

Julien du Saulx, St., a town of France, in the department of Yonne, seated between two mountains, covered with vines, near the river Yonne, 6 m. N. W. of Joigny.

Juliens, a very fertile duchy of Westphalia, now forming part of the Prussian province of the Lower Rhine, adjacent to the territories of Aix-la-Chapelle, Liege, and Cologne. It contains 1,600 square m. and 200,000 inhabitants. Flax is cultivated, and made into fine linen, which is sent to Holland, and afterwards sold as the fabric of that country; there are also manufactures of cloth, ribands, brass, iron, and wire. This duchy was ceded, in 1648, to the palatine of Neuburg

in whose family it continued down to the peace of Luneville, when it was given to France, but in 1815 it was transferred to Prussia.

Julietown, p.v. Burlington Co. N. Y.

Juliers, a small town of the Prussian states, in the government of Aix-la-Chapelle, and formerly capital of the preceding duchy; seated on the Roer, 22 m. W. of Cologne. Long. 6. 26. E., lat. 50. 55. N.

Juliusburg, a town of Prussian Silesia, with a castle, 4 m. N. of Oels.

Jumella, a town of Spain, in the province of Murcia, 23 m. S. W. of Murcia.

Jumièges, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, with a late celebrated Benedictine abbey; seated on the Seine, 12 m. S. W. of Rouen.

Jummoo, or *Jumbo*, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a flourishing district of the same name, which is governed by an independent Hindoo chief: it is a place of considerable trade, being seated on the banks of a small river on the high road from Cashmere, to Dehli. 80 m. N. E. of Lahore.

Jumna, a river of Hindoostan, which rises in the mountains of Serinaghur, flows S. E. by Dehli and Agra, and joins the Ganges at Allahabad.

Jumnaoor, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in Guzarat, 170 m. S. W. of Amedabad. Long. 70. 33. E., lat. 21. 48. N.

Juniata, a branch of the Susquehanna from the west. It rises by several head streams in Bedford county, and joins the Susquehanna 10 m. above Harrisburg. Its banks are rocky and precipitous, and the scenery along its course is very picturesque.

Juniata, a township of Perry Co. Pa. on the above river, 20 m. from Harrisburg.

Junius, p.t. Seneca Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,581.

Junion, St., a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, with manufactures of woollens, leather, hats, &c. It is seated on the river Vienne, 20 m. W. of Limoges.

Junkseilan, or *Junkseylon*, an island in the Indian Ocean, near the S. W. coast of Siam, about 60 m. long and from 10 to 20 broad. The soil is luxuriant, and it has a considerable trade in ivory and tin. The principal town, of the same name, is situate on the N. part of the island, and has a harbour capable of receiving vessels of a moderate size. Long. 98. 0. E., lat. 8. 10. N.

Jura, one of the western isles of Scotland, N. E. of the island of Islay, on the coast of Argyleshire. It is 26 m. long, and 7 broad, and is composed of huge naked rocks, piled one on another in the utmost disorder. The mountainous ridges occupy the centre of the island, extending along its whole length, and terminating in four mountains, called the Paps of Jura, which are of a conical form and of stupendous height. The west side of the island is uninhabited. The whole of the E. side forms a pleasing scene, and the coast is indented with bays and harbours. The only products are oats, barley, potatoes, and flax. A few wild roes are still seen here.

Jura, a department of France, including part of

the late province of Franche Comte. It contains mines of iron of a superior quality, mines of copper and lead, and many quarries of black marble, jasper, and alabaster. It takes its name from Mount Jura. Lons le Saulnier is the capital.

Jura, *Mount*, a chain of mountains which begins in the canton of Zurich, in Switzerland, extends along the Rhine into the canton of Solcure and the principality of Neuchâtel, branches out toward the Pays de Vaud, separates that country from France, and continues beyond the frontiers of the Genevois as far as the Rhone. In the Pays de Vaud this chain forms many elevated alleys; particularly one on the top of that part called Mount Joux, which is watered by two picturesque lakes, the largest called Joux, and the other Brenet. These mountains have different names in different parts of their course in Switzerland.

Jussey, a town of France, in the department of Upper Saône, situate on the Amana, 17 m. N. W. of Vesoul.

Jussy, a town of France, in the department of Yonne, 5 m. S. of Auxerre.

Justin, St., a town of France, in the department of Landes, 27 m. W. of Condom.

Jüterbock, a town of the Prussian province of Brandenburg, where in 1813 a battle was fought between the French and the allies. It is seated on the Rohrbach, 18 m. N. E. of Wittenberg.

Juthia. See *Siam*.

Jutland, a province of Denmark, bounded on all sides by the sea, except towards the S., where its boundary is the duchy of Sleswick. The name Jutland, was formerly applied to the whole peninsula forming the mainland of the Danish dominions, but it is now confined to the northern part of the peninsula, extending from 55. to 58. N. lat. It is about 180 m. in length, and from 70 to 90 in breadth; and is divided into four dioceses or districts, each of which has a bishop and governor. The prevailing religion is the Lutheran. The country is generally low, and, except the rocks on the E. coast, presents little picturesque scenery. In the E. are fine woods of oak, beech, fir, &c. The middle part consists of heaths and moors, with some arable land: it affords good pasture for oxen, sheep, and goats. The other parts are fertile, and yield large crops of grain (principally rye,) which together with horses and beavers, are annually exported to Sweden, Norway, and Holland. The air is cold, especially towards the North Sea, but the inhabitants are vigorous and robust. It is the only province of Denmark which contains useful minerals; and even here they are confined to iron, limestone, and marble.

Jyenagar, or *Jypour*, a fortified town of Hindoostan, capital of a district of the same name, in the province of Agimere. It is a place of great wealth, being the staple for goods that are brought from the neighbouring provinces; and is reckoned one of the handsomest and most regular towns of Hindoostan. 120 m. W. by S. of Agra. Long. 75. 40. E., lat. 26. 56. N.

K

KADHEMA, a sea-port of Arabia, in the province of Bahrein. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the pearl fishery. It is seated on a

bay of the gulf of Persia, 170 m. N. by W of Lachsa. Long. 47. 36. E., lat. 28. 40. N.

Kaffaria. See *Caffaria*.

Kahla, a town of Germany, in Altenburg, seated on the Saale, 8 m. S. of Jena.

Kahlenberg, a mountain of Austria, extending along the Danube to the W. of Vienna, and forming the commencement of the Kahlengebirge range, which is a branch of the Noric Alps.

Kahone, a town of Western Africa, capital of the kingdom of Bur-Salum. It is seated on a small river which falls into the Atlantic.

Kaia, a small village of Prussian Saxony, near Lutzen, celebrated as the scene of much fighting on 2nd of May, 1813, between the French and the allied Russian and Prussian army.

Kain. See *Kin*.

Kairoan. See *Cairoan*.

Kaisariéh, or *Kaisarijah*, a town of Asia Minor, the ancient capital of Cappadocia, then called Cæsarea. It is surrounded with walls, 5 m. in circumference, and defended by a castle. The inhabitants, estimated at 25,000, carry on an extensive trade, and it is the resort of merchants from all parts of Asia Minor and Syria. It is situated at the foot of a mountain, always capped with snow, 130 m. E. N. E. of Cogni.

Kaket, a town of the country of Georgia, in a province of its name, which comprehends a part of the ancient Iberia. It is situated near Mount Caucasus, 45 m. N. N. E. of Teflis, and 120 N. W. of Derbend.

Kalau, a town of Prussia, in Lusatia, with a great trade in wool. 11 m. S. E. of Luckau.

Kalhat, a town of Arabia, on a river of the same name, at its entrance into the gulf of Ormus, 80 m. S. E. of Mascat.

Kalisch, one of the eight palatinates of Russian Poland, bounded on the W. by Prussian Poland, and on the three other sides by the palatinates of Sandomir, Cracow, and Masovia.

Kalisch, a city of Poland, capital of the above palatinate, with manufactures of cloth, linen, and leather. It is surrounded by morasses and walls, has a collegiate and ten other churches, four religious houses, and a Catholic high school. 66 m. N. W. of Breslau.

Kalka Pira, a river of Chinese Tartary, which gives name to a tribe of Monguls, inhabiting the country N. of the Mongul Tartars, properly so called, which stretches as far as the kingdom of the Eluths, and is nearly 300 leagues in extent from E. to W.

Kallingburg, a sea-port of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, seated on an inlet of the Great Belt, with the best harbour, next to Copenhagen, on the island. 55 m. W. by N. Copenhagen. Long. 11. 11. E., lat. 55. 47. N.

Kalmucs, a nation of Tartars, inhabiting that part of the Russian government of Caucasus which lies between the Volga and the Ural, toward the Caspian Sea. They all live in tents, and remove from place to place in quest of pasturage for their numerous cattle, consisting of horses, camels, cows, and sheep. They neither sow nor reap, nor make hay for their cattle, so that they live without bread, or any sort of vegetable; and, in winter, their cattle fare like the wild beasts. Their food is flesh (especially that of horses), fish, wild fowls, and venison; and they have great plenty of milk, butter, and cheese; but mare's milk is the most esteemed, and from it they make a strong spirit, to which they are partial. They are divided into a number of hordes or clans, each under its own particular khan, and all acknowledge the authority of one principal khan, who is called Orchicurtikhan, or the king

of kings, and derives his pedigree from the great Tamerlane. All of them, however, have submitted to the government of Russia, or live under its protection. They are pagans, and believe in transmigration of souls. In person, manners, and customs, they resemble the ancient Sycthians, from whom they are descended. See *Tartary*.

Kalmunz, a town of Bavaria, seated at the conflux of the Nab with the Vils, 12 m. N. N. W. of Ratisbon.

Kaluga, a government of the Russian empire, formerly a province in the government of Moscow. Its principal town, of the same name, is seated on the Ooca, 107 m. S. S. W. of Moscow.

Kamakura, an island of Japan, 3 m. in circumference, lying on the S. coast of Niphon. It is surrounded with very high and steep rocks, and is used as a place of exile for state prisoners.

Kamalia, a town of Negroland, in the country of Mandingo. The inhabitants are partly pagans and partly Mahomedans, and have manufactures of cotton, leather, and iron.

Kambala, a ridge of mountains in Thibet, between the lake Palte, and the river Burrampooter.

Kamenitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, 27 m. E. by N. of Bechin.

Kaminieck, a strong town of Russian Poland, capital of Podolia, and a bishop's see, with a castle. When the Russians seized part of the Polish territories, in 1793, this fortress held out a long time but at last surrendered to their arms. The castle is seated on a craggy rock. 85 m. W. of Bracław.

Kamnitz, a town of Bohemia, with manufactures of stockings, glass, and linen; also several bleachfields. 21 m. N. N. E. of Leitmeritz.

Kamtschatka, a peninsula on the eastern coast of Asia, extending from 52. to 63. of N. lat. long. of its extremity to the S. being 156. 45. E. The isthmus joining it to the continent on the N. lies between the gulf of Olutorsh and Peshink; and its extremity to the S. is Cape Lopatka. Its greatest breadth is 336 computed m., being from the mouth of the river Tigril to that of the river Kamtschatka; and towards each extremity it gradually becomes narrower. It is bounded by the N. Pacific Ocean to the S. and E.; and by the sea of Okhotsk to the W. A chain of high mountains from N. to S. extends the whole length of the peninsula, and almost equally divides it; whence several rivers rise, and take their course into the Pacific Ocean, and the sea of Okhotsk. Stunted trees are thinly scattered over the whole face of the country, whose bottoms are mossy, with a mixture of low heath; the whole resembling Newfoundland in a most striking degree. The severity of the climate is in proportion to the sterility of the soil. Four months, commencing at midsummer, may be considered as forming their spring, summer, and autumn: the rest of the year is all dreary winter. They have great quantities of wholesome vegetables in a wild state such as chervil, garlic, onions, angelica, and wild celery, with some excellent turnips, and turnip radishes, upon a few spots of ground in the valleys; and this is the utmost extent of their garden cultivation. A variety of wild berries, which are gathered at proper seasons and preserved by mashing them into a thick jam, constitute a considerable part of the winter provisions, serving as a general sauce to their dried fish, the main article of food. The forests abound in wild animals,

particularly the bear; and wild fowl are also plentiful. The people of Kamtschatka may be said to consist of three sorts, the Kamtschadales the Russians, and Cossacks, and a mixture produced by their intermarriages. The habitations of the natives consist of three different kinds, which they call *jourts*, *balagans*, and *log-houses*. They inhabit the first in the winter, and the second in the summer; in the third, introduced by the Russians, only the wealthy people reside. The external appearance of a *jourt* resembles a round, squat hillock; a hole serving for a chimney, window, and door, is left in the centre, and the inhabitants go in and out by the assistance of a long pole, having notches deep enough to afford a little security for the toe. The upper garment of the Kamtschadales resemble a waggoner's frock; if for summer wear it is made of nankeen; if intended for winter it is made of skin, having one side tanned, and the hair preserved on the other, which is worn innermost; a close jacket of nankeen, or other cotton stuff, is the next under this; and, beneath that, a shirt made of thin Persian silk, of any colour. They wear long breeches, and boots, made of skins, with the hair innermost. They have also a fur cap, with two flaps, that are usually tied up close to the head, but allowed to fall round the shoulders in rough weather. A species of dog, resembling the mountain or shepherd dog of Europe, is used for the purposes of labor and draught. None of the inhabitants keep fewer than five of these dogs, which in winter are fed upon offals or decayed fish: in summer, when their services are not required, they are left to range over the country and provide for themselves; but on the approach of winter they return home in the most punctual manner. They are harnessed to a sledge, two abreast, with one well trained in front as a leader, and are used both for travelling and for conveying all sorts of commodities from place to place. The Russians made themselves masters of the whole of this peninsula in 1706; but the government they have established is exceedingly mild, the inhabitants being permitted to choose their own magistrates. Skins and furs form the only articles of trade, in return for which they import brandy (the introduction of which has been attended with the most destructive effects), nankeens, and other Chinese stuffs, together with various commodities of Russian and European manufacture.

Kamtschatkoi, Niznei, a town of Siberia, capital of Kamtschatka, with a citadel, arsenal, and barracks. It is seated on the N. side of the river Kamtschatka, 20 m. from its mouth. Long. 161° 50' E., lat. 56° 30' N.

Kamtschatkoi, Verchni, a town of Siberia, in Kamtschatka, on the river Kamtschatka, 120 m. S. W. of Niznei Kamtschatkoi.

Kanahwa, or *Kenahwa*, Great, a river of Virginia. It rises in North Carolina and flows North and Northwesterly to the Ohio at Point Pleasant. It is 400 m. long. The Little Kanahwa flows into the Ohio at Parkersburg 12 m. below Marietta.

Kandahar. See *Candahar*.

Kenem, a town of the empire of Bornou, in a province of the same name, where are bred multitudes of cattle and horses. It is seated on the Gazel, 150 m. N. N. W. of Bornou.

Kangaroo Island, an island on the S. coast of New Holland, discovered by captain Flinders, and so named from the number of kangaroos found on it, which were extremely tame. Kangaroo Head is in long. 137° 58' E., lat. 35° 43' S.

Kanisca, a strong town of Lower Hungary capital of the county of Salawar; seated on the Drave, 100 m. S. by E. of Vienna. Long. 17° 40' E., lat. 46° 55' N.

Kansas, r. a branch of the Missouri from the south west between the Platte and the Arkansas. It is formed of several branches, which interlock with the head streams of the above rivers, and flowing easterly 400 m. unite into a single stream half a m. in width. This flows 100 m. further and joins the Missouri at a point which constitutes the western limit of the State of Missouri.

Kan-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiang-si. Its district contains 12 cities of the third class; and the soil produces a great number of trees, whence distils a fine varnish, reckoned the best in China. It is seated on the Kan-kiang, 840 m. S. of Peking. Long. 115° 2' E., lat. 25° 52' N.

Kao-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Quangtung. In its vicinity is found a kind of marble, that represents naturally, rivers, mountains, landscapes, and trees: it is cut into leaves, and made into tables, &c. Kao-tcheou stands on a navigable river, 36 m. from the sea, and 1,130 S. S. W. of Peking.

Kaposour, a fort of Lower Hungary, on the river Kapos, which washes its walls. It is 55 m. W. of Tolna. Long. 18° 13' E., lat. 46° 31' N.

Karahissar. See *Aphium*.

Karsubanur, a town of the Crimea, noted for its noble antique bath, and an ancient manufacture of leather from the skins of Tauric goats. It is situate on the Karasu, in a delightful valley, 34 m. W. of Caffa.

Karek, or *Garak*, an island in the N. E. part of the gulf of Persia, 5 m. long and 2 broad; where ships bound for Bassora generally call for pilots. Long. 50° 26' E., lat. 29° 15' N.

Karleby, Gamla, a sea-port of Sweden, in E. Bothnia, with a trade in hemp, salt, and ship-building; seated on the gulf of Bothnia, near the influx of the river Karleby, 90 m. N. by E. of Christinestadt. Long. 22° 20' E., lat. 63° 56' N.

Karleby, Ny, a town of Sweden, in E. Bothnia, on the river Lappojock, 6 m. from the sea, and 20 S. of Gamla Karleby.

Kasan, the ancient Bulgaria, a government of European Russia, lying on both sides the Volga, between 46° 20' and 49° 40' of E. long., and 54° and 57° of N. lat., and bounded by the governments of Viatka, Orenburg, Niznei-Novgorod, and Simbirsk. Its extent is 22,000 square m.; its pop. about 850,000, partly Russians and partly Tartars, though of very mixed origin. It is watered by the Volga, the Kama, the Sura, the Viatka, and the Kasanka, besides smaller streams and a great number of lakes. It was formerly an independent kingdom, belonging to the Kalmucs, to whom the dukes of Moscow, with other petty principalities of Russia, were tributary. But, in 1552, it was conquered by Ivan Basilowitz II., and annexed to Russia.

Kasan, a city of Russia, capital of the foregoing government, and an archbishop's see. It has an antique Tartar fortress, built of stone, several churches, and 11 convents; and there are several suburbs, one of them inhabited by Tartars. At one end of the city is a manufacture of cloth for the army. It has also manufactures of woolen, cotton, lace and earthenware, with large soap works and tanneries; and carries on an extensive trade. At a short distance from Kasan is a new admiralty establishment, with a navigation

school, magazines, and a dock-yard, where galliots are constructed, and sent down the Volga to the Caspian Sea. It is seated on the rivulet Kasanka, where it enters the Volga, 420 m. E. of Moscow. Long. 49. 20. E., lat. 55. 48. N.

Kataba, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, with a citadel; situate in a fertile country, near a river, which runs into the sea at Aden. 75 m. N. of Aden. Long. 44. 39. E., lat. 13. 54. N.

Katif, a town of Arabia, in the province of Bahrein. It is built of rock salt, and stands on the gulf of Persia, 95 m. N. of Lachsa. Long. 48. 38. E., lat. 27. 40. N.

Kaufbeuren, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, with manufactures of cotton, linen, fustian, and leather. It is seated on the Wertach, 38 m. S. by W. of Augsburg.

Kauga, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, in the empire of Bornou. It is seated on a large lake, 280 m. S. by E. of Bornou. Long. 23. 30. E., lat. 15. 20. N.

Kaukeban, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, situate on an almost inaccessible mountain. 20 m. W. Sana.

Kaunitz, a town and castle of Moravia on the river Igla 6 m. S. S. W. of Brinn.

Kaurzim, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name, which produces much timber. It stands on a river which runs into the Elbe, 26 m. E. S. E. of Prague.

Kaye Island, an island in the Pacific Ocean, near the W. coast of N. America, 30 m. long and 4 broad, discovered by Cook in 1778. Its N. E. point is a naked rock, considerably elevated: the other parts abound in small valleys, filled with pine-trees, but of no extraordinary growth. Long. 144. 48. W., lat. 59. 56. N.

Kayserlautern, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. In 1793 it was taken by the French, who the year following were surprised in their entrenchments near it, by the Austrians, and defeated. It is seated on the Lauter, 28 m. S. W. of Worms. Long. 7. 50. E., lat. 49. 27. N.

Kayserstuhl, a town of Switzerland, in the county of Baden, with a castle, seated on the Rhine, 8 m. S. E. of Zurzach.

Kayserwerth, a town of Germany, in the territory of Cologne, seated on the Rhine, 7 m. N. N. W. of Dusseldorf.

Laximiere, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kublin, with a castle, situate on a hill, on the Vistula, 25 m. W. S. W. of Lublin.

Kazroon, a town of Persia, in Farsistan, of considerable extent, but many parts of it are in ruins. 70 m. W. S. W. of Shiraz.

Kasho. See *Cashao*.

Kedleston, a village in Derbyshire, Eng. with a medicinal spring, much resorted to in summer, and the elegant seat of the earl of Scarsdale 5 m. N. N. W. of Derby.

Keff, or *Keffe*, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, with a citadel; situate on the side of a hill, with a plentiful source of water, 70 m. W. S. W. of Tunis.

Kefil, a village of Asiatic Turkey, in Irac Arabi, 14 m. S. of Hillah; celebrated for the tomb of the prophet Ezekiel, which is annually visited by a number of Jews.

Kehl, a strong fortress of Germany, seated on the Rhine, over which is a bridge to Strasburg; it is an important pass between France and Germany. It was ceded by France at the peace of Reswick, 1697, and conferred on the margrave

of Baden. During the war with Germany the French repeatedly besieged and took it: in 1798 it fell into their hands, and they retained possession till 1804, when it was restored to the grand duke of Baden.

Keighley, a town in W. Yorkshire, Eng. with a market on Wednesday, and manufactures of woolen cloths, cottons, and lindseys. The town is nearly all built of stone; and the church, which was rebuilt in 1805, is a spacious and handsome structure. Here is a free grammar school, founded in 1716; also a mechanics' institute, with a good library, established in 1836. The town is well supplied with water from two fine springs to the E. and W., under an act obtained in 1816. It is seated in a deep valley, at the junction of two small rivulets, which discharge themselves about a mile below into the river Aire. 13 m. N. of Halifax, and 202 N. by W. of London.

Keith, a town of Scotland, in Banffshire, with manufactures of flax. 12 m. S. S. W. of Cullen, and 46 N. W. of Aberdeen.

Kelbra, a town of Prussian Saxony, near the river Helm, 10 m. S. of Stolburg.

Kelheim, a town and castle of Bavaria, with a Franciscan convent, a considerable brewery, and extensive magazines of salt. It is situate at the conflux of the Altmuhl and Danube, 10 m. S. S. W. of Ratisbon.

Kells, a borough of Ireland in E. Meath, on the river Blackwater, 12 m. N. by W. of Trim.

Kellyvale, a township of Orleans Co. Vt. Pop. 314.

Kelso, a town of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, with a bridge over the Tweed, below the influx of the Teviot. The abbey, magnificent ruins of which still remain, was founded by David I. Here are manufactures of carpeting, flannels, leather, linen, and shoes. It is 10 m. N. N. E. of Jedburg, and 20 S. W. of Berwick.

Kewa, or *Kiami*. See *Kimi*.

Kemmoo, a town of Negroland, capital of a country lying to the W. of Bambarra. It is 340 m. W. of Sego. Long. 7. 46. W., lat. 14. 15.

Kempville, p.v. Princeton Co. Va. 16 m. S. E. Norfolk.

Kempten, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, with a late princely abbey of the Benedictine order. It has a great trade in linen, and is seated on the Iller, 45 m. S. by W. of Augsburg, and 50 S. by E. of Ulm.

Kempville, p.v. Niagara Co. N. Y.

Ken, a river in Westmoreland, Eng. which flows by Kendal, and enters the sandy wash of Lancashire, called Morecambe Bay. It has a cataract near its mouth, which obstructs the navigation.

Ken, a river of Scotland, which rises in the N. W. part of Kirkcudbrightshire, flows to New Galloway, thence expands into a lake, 4 m. long and one broad, and then joins the river Dee.

Kendal, a town in Westmoreland, Eng. It is seated on the Ken, over which are two stone bridges, and one of wood leading to the castle, which is now in ruins. It has a spacious church and two chapels belonging to the establishment, and no fewer than 10 meeting-houses for dissenters. Besides the free school, which is well endowed and has some exhibitions to Queen's College in Oxford, there is a large national school, and also a school of industry, &c. Here are manufactures of kerseys, merinos, linsey woolsey, serges, baizes, knit woolen caps and jackets, carpetings of various textures, waistcoatings, &c.; and

in the neighbourhood are gunpowder works, corn and paper mills, dye works, &c. It has seven trading companies, who have each a hall : and the trade, notwithstanding the disadvantage of its river for water carriage, is very considerable. It is 44 m. S. of Carlisle, and 261 N. of London. Long. 2. 52. W., lat. 54. 15. N.

Kensilworth, a town in Warwickshire, Eng. Its church is an ancient edifice ; as there are two dissenting meeting-houses, a free school, and a school of industry. Here was a famous castle, the remains of which form one of the most picturesque objects in the kingdom. It is 5 m. N. of Warwick, and 96 N. W. of London.

Kennmare, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, at the head of a river or bay of the same name, 26 m. S. S. E. of Tralee.

Kennet, a river of England, which rises among the chalky hills in Wiltshire, becomes navigable at Newbury in Berkshire, and joins the Thames at Sunning.

Kensington, a village in Middlesex, Eng. 1 m. W. of London. Here is a royal palace, which until the reign of George III., was a favourite residence of the king of England. King William, Queen Mary, Queen Anne, and George II. died here. The gardens now form a fashionable and extensive promenade having been gradually augmented to 3 1-2 m. in circumference.

Kensington, t. Rockingham Co. N. H. 45 m. fr. Boston. Pop. 717.

Kent, a county of England, 55 m. long and 28 broad ; bounded on the N. by the Thames and the German Ocean, E. by the same Ocean, S. E. and S. by the English Channel and Sussex, and W. by Surrey. It contains 935,600 acres ; is divided into 63 hundreds, and 414 parishes ; has two cities, Canterbury and Rochester, and 24 market towns ; and sends 18 members to parliament. In the soil and face of the country there is a great diversity. The banks of the Thames are low and marshy, but backed by a range of chalky eminences, sometimes rising to a moderate height. This kind of hard chalky soil, inclining to barrenness, extends to the N. E. extremity of the county, and thence round to Dover, exhibiting its nature in the lofty white cliffs which here bound the island, and produce that striking appearance at sea which gave it the name of Albion. The S. part of Kent, called the Weald, is a flat and woody tract of a clayey soil, and fertile. The midland and western districts are a mixture of hill and vale, arable and pasture, equal in pleasantness to any part of England. The minerals of this county, consists chiefly of chalk, flint, ragstone, and pyrites ; and the only mineral water of any note is that of Tunbridge Wells. The manufactures are few, and mostly of the coarser kinds, but every branch of agriculture is extensively prosecuted with ability and success. Besides the usual objects of agriculture, the county produces large quantities of hops, fruit of various kinds (especially cherries and apples, of which there are large orchards for the London markets), and madder for dyeing. The country inland from Dover, consisting chiefly of open downs, is excellent for the feeding of sheep ; and many bullocks are fattened to an extraordinary size in Romney Marsh. The principal rivers, besides the Thames are the Medway, Darent, Stour, Cray, and Rother.

Kendall, a village in Perry township, Stark Co. Ohio, with a woolen manufactory.

Kennebec, a river of the State of Maine, flowing into the Atlantic, formed by two branches, one of

which rises in Moosehead Lake, and the other in the highlands on the north of the State. It is 300 m. in length and is navigable for ships 12 and for boats 60 m.

Kennebec, a county of Maine on the above river. Pop. 52,491. Augusta is the capital.

Kennebunk, p.t. York Co. Me., at the mouth of a river of the same name, 25 m. S. W. Portland. It has some trade in lumber. Pop. 2,233. *Kennebunk Port* has an additional pop. of 2,763.

Kent, a county of Rhode Island in the centre of the State. Pop. 12,784. East Greenwich is the capital. Also a central county of Delaware. Pop. 19,911. Dover is the capital. Also a county in the northern part of Maryland, on the eastern shore of the Chesapeake. Pop. 10,502. Chestertown is the capital. Also a county of Lower Canada lying on the St. Lawrence, opposite Montreal. Also a county of Upper Canada extending to the N. and W. without any defined limits.

Kent, p.t. Litchfield Co. Conn. on the Housatonic, 44 m. W. Hartford. Pop. 2,001. Also a p.t. Putnam Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,928.

Kent Island, in the northern part of Chesapeake Bay. It contains about 30,000 acres and is comprised within the county of Queen Anne.

Kentucky, one of the United States, bounded N. by Illinois, Indiana and Ohio ; E. by Virginia, S. by Tennessee, and W. by Missouri. It extends from 36 30. to 39. 10. N. lat. and from 81. 50. to 89. 26. W. long. Is 300 m. in length from E. to W. and 150 in mean breadth, and contains 42,000 sq. m. It is washed by the Ohio on the whole of its northern limit and traversed by the Licking, Kentucky and Green rivers. The Cumberland and Tennessee intersect the western extremity. The former rises in the eastern part of the state and passes into Tennessee after which it returns, and flows through Kentucky into the Ohio. The eastern boundary is formed by the Cumberland Mountains, and the eastern portion of the state is generally mountainous. The soil rests upon a bed of limestone from 3 to 10 feet below the surface. This substance is also mixed up in the soil and imparts to it a warm and exciting quality which with the help of moisture gives a remarkable freshness and vigour to the vegetation. The centre of the state contains a tract of 150 m. in length and 50 in breadth, which for beauty of landscape and richness of soil surpasses any region of the same extent in the western country. Along the Ohio between Salt and Green rivers is a large tract called the 'barrens' on account of its deficiency in wood, yet here the land is generally good, and covered with grass. In many parts of the state however, there are not wanting sterile and mountainous tracts unfit for cultivation. The general appearance of the county is remarkably picturesque, being diversified by hills and dales in the most charming manner. The woods have a delightful appearance and resemble groves promiscuously arranged by art for the effect of a pleasure ground. The trees are walnut, cherry, honey-locust, buckeye, pawpaw maple, cotton wood, mulberry, elm, ash, hawthorn, sycamore, &c. In the early part of spring the woods are covered with the purple flower of the red bud and the white blossoms of the dogwood. Grape vines of prodigious size climb the trees, and in early times the country was covered with a thick canebrake.

This state does not furnish many mineral productions, yet it is said to contain much iron and some lead and coal. Salt springs are common, but little salt is manufactured from them. There

are some medicinal springs near Lexington, and Harrodsburg. The surface of the country in many parts exhibits remarkable cavities or depressions called sink-holes; these are something in the shape of inverted cones, and appear to be caused by perforations in the limestone rock beneath, which have occasioned the soil above to sink. The sound of running water has sometimes been heard at the bottom of these cones. But the most remarkable natural curiosity is the *Mammoth Cave*, near Green River, which has been traversed for 16 m. under the earth without reaching the end. The sides and roof are formed of a smooth limestone rock perfectly white. Some of its apartments are 8 acres in extent and 100 feet high. Others contain columns of brilliant spar and stalactites 60 or 70 feet in height. The earth in the cave is strongly impregnated with saltpetre, and here was found some years since an Indian mummy in perfect preservation.

The wheat raised in this state is of the finest kind. Maize is produced in great abundance. Hemp and tobacco, are, next to flour, the staple productions of the country. Some cotton is also cultivated. The manufactures are woolen and cotton cloth, cordage, bagging, maple sugar, saltpetre, paper, whiskey, leather, &c. The trade of the state is very flourishing. Agricultural and manufactured products are exported by steamboats and other river craft to New Orleans, and herds of cattle are driven across the mountains to the Atlantic States.

The legislature of Kentucky is styled the *General Assembly*, and consists of a Senate and House of Representatives. The Senators are chosen for 4 years and the representatives for one. The Governor is chosen for 4 years; one fourth of the Senators are renewed annually. Elections are popular, and suffrage is universal. Frankfort is the seat of government, and Louisville is the largest town. The other large towns are Lexington and Maysville. There are colleges at Lexington, Danville, Augusta, Princeton, Bardstown, and Georgetown. The Baptists are the most numerous religious sect: they have 289 ministers; the Methodists 77; the Presbyterians 70; the Catholics 30 and the Episcopalians 5. The state is divided into 83 counties, and contains a population of 698,844, of whom above 165,350 are slaves.

This state was originally a part of Virginia, and was admitted into the Union as a state in 1792. The first settlement within its limits was made by the celebrated Daniel Boone in 1775.



He was a native of Maryland, and as early as 1769 made a visit to this country. In 1770 he was living alone in the woods, the only white man in Kentucky. The next year he with his brother explored the country as far as Cumber-

land river, and in 1773 Boone had collected a company of 45 persons who attempted to form a settlement but they were attacked by the Indians and lost their cattle. In 1775 he built a fort on the spot where Boonsborough now stands, and this was the first effectual settlement in the state. Boone was afterwards taken prisoner by the savages but escaped and arrived at Boonsborough after a journey of 160 m. through the woods which he performed in 4 days, eating but a single meal in that time. He was afterwards actively engaged in warfare with the Indians who continually annoyed the early settlers with hostilities. Being subsequently vexed with law suits respecting his title to the land in his possession, he retired to the banks of the Missouri; and led a solitary life among the forests. "We saw him" says Mr. Flint "on those banks with thin grey hair, a high forehead, a keen eye, a cheerful expression, a singularly bold conformation of countenance and breast, and a sharp and commanding voice, and with a creed for the future, embracing not many articles beyond his red rival hunters. He appeared to us the same Daniel Boone, if we may use the expression, jerked and dried to high preservation, that we had figured, as the wanderer in the woods, and the slayer of bears and Indians. He could no longer well decry the wild turkey on the trees, but his eye still kindled at the hunter's tale, and he remarked that the population on that part of the Missouri was becoming too dense, and the farms too near each other, for comfortable range, and that he never wished to reside in a place where he could not fall trees enough into his yard to keep up his winter fire. Dim as was his eye, with age, it would not have been difficult, we apprehend, to have obtained him as a volunteer on a hunting expedition over the Rocky Mountains. No man ever exemplified more strongly the ruling passion strong in death." He died in 1820 aged 86.

Kentucky River, rises among the mountains in the eastern part of Kentucky, and flows north westerly into the Ohio. It is a very rapid stream and for a great part of its course flows between high and perpendicular cliffs of limestone. It has a navigation of 150 m. and at its mouth is 450 feet in width.

Keppel Bay, a bay on the E. coast of New Holland, which communicates with Port Curtis.

Kercalang, an island in the Indian Ocean, about 80 miles in circumference. The face of the country is diversified with steep hills and extensive valleys, and is every where covered with trees and verdure. The inhabitants are Malays. Long. 126. 30. E., lat. 4. 28. N.

Kerguelen's Land, an island in the Southern Ocean, which, on account of its sterility, captain Cook, who visited it in 1779, would have denominated the Island of Desolation, but that he was unwilling to rob M. Kerguelen of the honour of its bearing his name. On the N. E. coast is a good and safe bay, named Christmas Harbour Long. 69. 30. E., lat. 49. 30. S.

Kerkuk, a town of Kurdistan, the capital of a government, and residence of a pacha. It is surrounded by walls, and defended by a castle, 136 m. S. S. E. of Betlis.

Kerman, the ancient Caramania, a province of Persia, lying on the gulf of Persia. The northern part is barren, but towards the S. the land is fertile.

Kerman, or *Sirgan*, a city of Persia capital of

the foregoing province, celebrated for its beautiful pottery, carpets, and stuffs. It is 120 m. N. by W. of Gomborn. Long. 55. 15. E., lat. 29. 20. N.

Kernsville, p.v. Northampton Co. Pa.

Kerpen, a town of Prussian Westphalia, in the duchy of Juliers. It has a collegiate church, and is seated on the Erft, 10 m. E. S. E. of Juliers.

Kerrsville, a village in Lawrence Co. Ohio.

Kerry, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, bounded on the E. by the counties of Limerick and Cork, W. by the Atlantic Ocean, N. by the Shannon, which separates it from Thomond, and S. by Desmond and the Ocean. Its greatest length is about 67 m. and its maximum breadth 62, comprising about 1,040,487 statute acres, or 1,639 square m. The southern part is plain, and fertile in corn; but the greater part is mountainous, and chiefly adapted for grazing. Considerable quantities of beef, butter, hides, and tallow, are exported from its excellent harbours. Tralee is the capital.

Kerry, a parish of Wales, in Montgomeryshire, situate in a beautiful vale of the same name, 3 m. from Newton.

Kershaw, a District of South Carolina. Pop. 13,545. Camden is the capital.

Kertch, a sea-port and fortress on the E. coast of the Crimea. The fortress is of great importance, as one of those commanding the passage which forms the communication between the Black Sea and the sea of Asoph. It is 60 m. N. N. E. of Caffa. Long. 36. 24. E., lat. 45. 15. N.

Keschim, a sea-port of Arabia Felix, in Hadramaut; 80 m. E. of Shibam. Long. 50. 50. E., lat. 15. 25. N.

Kesh, or *Sebs*, a town of Usbec Tartary, in Bukharia, once the ordinary summer residence of Timur, who surrounded it with walls, and built a new palace in 1379. It is 30 m. S. by W. of Samarcand.

Kessel, a town of the Netherlands, in the province of Antwerp, with a handsome castle, seated on the Maese, 7 m. N. of Ruremonde.

Kesseldorf, a village of Saxony, 7 m. W. of Dresden, celebrated for a victory gained by the king of Prussia over the Saxons, in 1745.

Keswick, a town in Cumberland, Eng.; seated in a vale of its name, near the rapid river Greta. This vale is much visited by the admirers of nature: here is the lake of Keswick, or Derwent-water; and to the N. of this soars the lofty mountain Skiddaw, one of the most distinguished in England. Keswick has manufactures of cotton, linen, and coarse woollen goods, and an establishment for making some of the finer textures has been recently opened. About a mile and a half to the S. of the town is a remarkable arrangement of rude granite stones, which form a circle, called the Druids' temple. It is 25 m. N. W. of Kendal, and 203 N. N. W. of London.

Kettering, a town in Northamptonshire, Eng. with manufactures of tammies, serges, lutestrings, &c. It is 12 m. N. E. of Northampton, and 74 N. W. of London.

Keuschberg, or *Kiade*, a town of Prussian Saxony, 6 m. S. E. of Mersburg.

Kew, a village in Surrey, Eng. 6 m. W. by S. of London. The royal palace of Kew, taken down in 1828, was a favorite retreat of George III., who enlarged the gardens, and united them with those of Richmond. The botanic garden, chiefly for exotics, is one of the finest in the world.

Kazholm. See *Wiburg*.

Kazholm, a town of Russia, in Finland, formerly the capital of the Swedish province of Carelia and now of a Russian government. It is seated on two islands in the River Woxon, which here flows into lake Ladoga. 90 miles N. of Petersburg. Long. 30. 25. E., lat. 61. 3. N.

Keynsham, a town in Somersetshire, Eng. with a trade in malt: seated on the Chew, at its conflux with the Avon, 5 m. S. E. of Bristol, and 114 W. of London.

Keysville, a village of Charlotte Co. Va. 70 m. S. W. Richmond.

Key-West, a small island in the Gulf of Mexico, near the southern extremity of the peninsula of East Florida. A settlement was made here by the United States government with the design of making it a naval station, but it has been abandoned, from the unhealthiness of the spot.

Kharkoff, or *Charkow*, a town of European Russia, capital of a government of the same name: seated on the small rivers Kharkoff and Lapan, 400 m. S. by W. of Moscow.

Khorassan. See *Cho*.

Khum. See *Com*.

Kia-king, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Tche-kiang. Canals are cut through most of the streets; and passengers are sheltered from the sun and rain by beautiful piazzas. The silk manufactures are very extensive, and the trade considerable. It is 590 m. S. E. of Peking. Long. 120. 14. E., lat. 30. 50. N.

Kiakta, a town of Asiatic Russia, in the government of Irkutsk. It has a considerable fur trade and is the centre of the Russian and Chinese commerce. It stands on a small river, near its conflux with the Selenga, 75 m. S. S. W. of Selenginsk. Long. 106. 30. E., lat. 50. 20. N.

Kiangari, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, chief place of a sangiacat, with a castle on a rock 230 m. E. of Bursa. Long. 34. 47. E., lat. 39. 56. N.

Kiang-nan, a province of China, bounded on the W. by Ho-nan, S. by Tche-kiang and Kian-si, E. by the gulf of Nan-king, and N. by Chantong. It is of vast extent, and contains 14 cities of the first rank, and 93 of the second and third, which are all places of considerable trade, the whole country being intersected by lakes, rivers, and canals. Its silks, cottons, japanned goods, and paper, are in high esteem. Nan-king is the capital.

Kiang-si, a province of China, bounded on the N. by Kiang-nan, W. by Houquang, S. by Quang-tong, and E. by Fokien and Tche-kiang. The N. part contains the great Po-yang lake, and some extensive morasses; the middle and S. parts are mountainous, but intermixed with fertile and well cultivated valleys. It contains 13 cities of the first rank, and 78 of the second and third. It is celebrated for its porcelain, which is the finest and most valuable of the empire. Nan-tchang is the capital.

Kian-ku, or *Yang-tee-kiang*, the largest river of Asia. It flows E. during the first part of its course along the borders of China, after which it enters the empire, and passing through the grand central provinces falls into the gulf of Irong-ming, in the eastern sea.

Kiburg, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, with a castle, seated on the Theoff, 14 m. E. N. E. of Zurich.

Kickaposs, a tribe of Indians in Illinois and the neighborhood. They have about 600 warriors.

Kidderminster, a corporate town in Worcester-shire, Eng. It has long been celebrated for its

carpet manufacture, which has been brought to great perfection. A fine specimen of carpet weaving, delineating the Descent from the Cross, is placed over the altar in St. George's chapel, recently erected. The Staffordshire and Worcester-shire canal passes this place. It is seated on the river Stour, 14 m. S. E. of Bridgenorth, and 126 N. W. of London.

Kidge, or *Kej*, a fortified town of Persia, capital of the province of Mecran, seated on the Nehenk, 530 m. S. W. of Candahar. Long. 63. 20. E., lat. 26. 15. N.

Kidwelly, a town of Wales, in Caermarthenshire. It stands on a creek of the Bristol Channel, and has a canal to some collieries, whence coal is brought down and exported. Here are also an iron foundry and a tin mill. On the opposite bank of the creek, where the old town formerly stood, are the remains of a castle. It is 8 m. S. of Caermarthen, and 226 W. by N. of London.

Kiel, a strong town of Denmark, capital of the duchy of Holstein, with a castle, and a university. It stands on a peninsula, in a bay of the Baltic, and has a commodious harbour for ships of the largest size. It is one of the most commercial places in Holstein; and its trade is augmented by means of the Eyder canal to Rendsburg. Kiel is 37 m. N. W. of Lubeck, and 46 N. by E. of Hamburg. Long. 10. 16. E., lat. 54. 21. N.

Kien-ning, a city of China, of the first rank in the province of Fo-kien. At the time of the conquest of China by the Tartars it sustained two sieges, and was at last taken, and all the inhabitants put to the sword. It was afterwards re-established by the Tartars, and is now a place of considerable trade. It stands on the river Min-ho, 260 m. S. E. of Nan-king. Long. 117. 2. E., lat. 27. 5. N.

Kien-tchang, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiang-si, seated in a fertile country, 340 m. S. S. W. of Nan-king. Long. 118. 20. E., lat. 27. 35. N.

Kieou-kiang, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiang-si, situate on the Kian-ku, immediately above the influx of the Poyang-hou. It is the rendezvous of all the barks which pass to and from other places in this province, and the provinces of Kiang-nan and Hou-quang. It is 250 m. S. W. of Nan-king. Long. 116. 0. E., lat. 29. 54. N.

Kilbarchan, a village of Scotland, on the W. side of Loch Winnoch, 5 m. S. W. of Renfrew. It is inhabited chiefly by weavers, and has extensive bleach fields.

Kilbride, a town of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, noted for its cotton manufactures, and for being the birthplace of Dr. William Hunter and his brother John, celebrated anatomists. It is 6 m. S. by E. of Glasgow.

Kilcalmonell, a town of Scotland, in Argyleshire. 17 m. N. of Campbeltown.

Kilda, St. one of the Hebrides, 28 m. to the W. of North Uist. It is 3 m. long and 2 broad, fenced about with one continued perpendicular face of rock, of prodigious height, except at the landing place on the S. E., where there is a narrow and steep passage to a village on the top of a rock. The surface of the island is hilly; but it feeds many sheep, and produces plenty of barley and potatoes. Many of the inhabitants live chiefly by fishing, and catching wild fowl. In the latter employment, they are incredibly adventurous. Being let down by a rope from the summit of the precipitous rocks, they clamber along their

fronts in search of the eggs and nests of various birds. St. Kilda is the most remote of the Hebrides, and is about 140 m. from the nearest point of the mainland of Scotland. Long. 8. 23. W., lat. 57. 43. N.

Kildare, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, about 37 m. long, and from 12 to 20 broad; bounded on the E. by Dublin and Wicklow, W. by King's county, and Queen's county, N. by East Meath, and S. by Carlow. The principal rivers are the Liffey, Barrow, and Boyne. It is a very fertile and arable country. It sends 2 members to the imperial parliament.

Kildare, a borough of Ireland, capital of the foregoing county, and a bishop's see. It is chiefly supported by frequent horse-races on what is called the Curragh, a fine turf plain, containing upwards of 5,000 acres, which feeds a great number of sheep. 27 m. S. W. of Dublin. Long. 6. 57. W., lat. 53. 9. N.

Kilfenora, a small town of Ireland, in the county of Clare, and a bishop's see united with Killaloe. 12 m. N. W. of Ennis.

Kilgarron, a town of Wales in Pembrokeshire, now inhabited principally by fishermen. Here are the remains of an ancient and celebrated castle, on a high rock. It is seated on the Tivy, 30 m. N. of Pembroke, and 231 W. N. W. of London.

Kilham, a parish in East Yorkshire, Eng. 31 m. E. N. E. of York.

Kilia, a fortified town of European Russia, in Bessarabia, with a good trade in wool, goat's hair, tallow, wine, corn, &c. It is situated on the most northern branch of the Danube, 86 m. S. W. of Bialogorod.

Kilkenny, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, about 40 m. long and 20 broad; bounded on the E. by Carlow and Wexford, W. by Tipperary, N. by Queen's county, and S. by Waterford. It sends 2 members to parliament. The surface is in general level and the soil fertile. It is particularly noted for its coal which makes no smoke in burning. The principal rivers are the Barrow, Suire, and Nore.

Kilkenny, a city of Ireland, capital of the above county, situate on the river Nore, over which are two bridges. Irishtown, on the E. side of the river, is joined to it, and both together form a large and pleasant place. It had formerly a bishop; and the cathedral, which stands in Irishtown, belongs to the bishop of Ossory. The chief manufactures are coarse woollens and fine blankets. 26 m. N. of Waterford. Long. 7. 32. W. lat. 52. 36. N.

Kilkenny, t. Coos Co. N. H. among the White Mountains. Pop. 27. Also a village in St. Lawrence Co. N. Y. and a township in Leinster Co. Lower Canada.

Killala, a sea-port of Ireland, in the county of Mayo and a bishop's see united with Achonry. It stands on a fine bay of the Atlantic, to which it gives name. 24 m. N. of Castlebar. Long. 9. 4. W., lat. 54. 8. N.

Killaloe, a town of Ireland, in the county of Clare, and a bishop's see united with Kilfenora. It is seated on the Shannon, over which is a bridge of 19 arches, 10 m. N. N. E. of Limerick.

Killarney, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, much frequented on account of the adjoining lake. 14 m. S. E. of Tralee.

Killarney, a beautiful lake of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, otherwise called Lough Lean, from its being surrounded by high mountains. It is divided into three parts, called the Lower, Mid-

dle, and Upper Lake. The northern, or lower lake, is 6 m. long and 3 broad. On the side of one of the mountains is O'Sullivan's Cascade which falls about 70 feet into the lake with a tremendous roar; and opposite this cascade is the island of Innisfallen. The promontory of Muc-russ divides the upper from the Lower lake, and, on passing round its extremity into the upper lake, there is a celebrated rock, called the Eagle's Nest, which produces wonderful echoes. The upper lake is 4 m. long and 2 broad, and from the mountains descend a number of beautiful cascades. The islands in this lake are numerous, and afford an amazing variety of picturesque views. The centre lake is small in comparison with the other two, and cannot boast of equal variety; but the shores are indented with bays, surrounded by dark groves of trees. The E. boundary is formed by the base of Mangerton, down the steep side of which descends a cascade, visible for 150 yards: this fall of water is supplied by a circular lake, near the summit of the mountain, called the Devil's Punch-bowl, which is considered one of the greatest curiosities of Killarney.

Kilcullen, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, on the river Liffey, over which is a bridge. 9 m. E. S. E. of Kildare, and 25 S. W. of Dublin.

Killingly, p.t. Windham Co. Conn. 45 m. E. Hartford. Pop. 3,261.

Killington Peak. See *Green Mountains*.

Killingworth, p.t. Middlesex Co. Conn. on Long Island Sound, 26 m. E. New Haven. Pop. 2,483.

Killmallock, a town of Ireland, in the county of Limerick, formerly one of the best built inland towns in the kingdom, but much decayed. 16 m. S. of Limerick.

Killony, a town of Ireland, in the county of Sligo, 6 m. S. of Sligo.

Killough, or *Port St. Ann*, a seaport of Ireland, in the county of Down, to the N. of St. John's Point, in the Irish Sea. A rock stands in the middle of the entrance of its harbour, covered at half flood. Here is a manufacture of salt. 6 m. S. S. E. of Downpatrick. Long. 5. 40. W., lat. 54. 14. N.

Killybegs, a town of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, with a spacious harbour on the N. side of Donegal Bay. 12 m. N. W. of Ballyshannon.

Killyleagh, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down, with a linen and thread manufacture. The celebrated Sir Hans Sloane was born in this town; It is seated on an arm of Strangford Lough, 35 m; N. E. of Newry.

Kilmacduagh, a village of Ireland, in the county of Galway, an old episcopal see, united to Clonfert. The ruins of the cathedral, a monastery, &c., denote its former consequence. 12 m. N. of Ennis.

Kilmachomas, a town of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, 12 m. W. S. W. of Waterford.

Kilmainham, a town of Ireland, in a valley, about half a m. W. of Dublin. It has a session-house, a gaol, a founding hospital, and an hospital for invalid soldiers. Here the knights for the county of Dublin are elected; and it was the seat of government before the castle at Dublin was appropriated to that purpose.

Kilmarnock, a populous and flourishing town of Scotland, in Ayrshire. It is the principal manufacturing town in the county, and carries on an extensive trade: its chief manufactures are carpets, serges, blankets, tartans, and other woollen goods, saddlery, leather, &c. Near it are the remains of Dean Castle, the seat of the earls of Kilmarnock, in the desolate condition to which it was

reduced by fire in 1735. It is seated near the Irvine, 11 m. N. N. E. of Ayr, and 20 S. S. W. of Glasgow. Long. 4. 28. W., lat. 55. 40. N.

Kilmarnock, p.v. Lancaster Co. Va.

Kilmaurs, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire, formerly celebrated for its cutlery. 2 m. N. W. of Kilmarnock.

Kilmore, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cavan, and, with Armagh, a bishop's see. 3 m. S. W. of Cavan.

Kilrenny, a parish of Scotland, in Fifeshire, on the frith of Forth.

Kilsyth, a village of Scotland, in Stirlingshire, inhabited chiefly by weavers employed by the Glasgow manufacturers. It is situate on the Great North Road from Edinburgh and Stirling to Glasgow, 15 m. S. W. of Stirling, and 13 N. E. of Glasgow.

Kilwinning, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire. Here is the elegant seat of the Montgomery family, Eglington Castle; also some remains of a magnificent monastery, which was erected here in 1140. The vicinity abounds in limestone and coal. It is seated on the Garnock, over which is a stone bridge, 5 m. N. N. W. of Irvine.

Kimberton, p.v. Chester Co. Pa.

Kimberworth, a village in West Yorkshire Eng. 2 m. W. of Rotherham.

Kimbolton, a town in Huntingdonshire, Eng. Here is a castle, the seat of the duke of Manchester, where queen Catherine resided for some time after her divorce from Henry VIII. 63 m. N. by W. of London.

Kimi, or *Kiemi*, a town of Russian Lapland, on a river of the same name, near its entrance into the gulf of Bothnia, 10 m. E. of Tornea.

Kin, *Kain*, a town of Persia, in the province of Seistan, situate at the foot of a mountain, 60 m S. S. W. of Herat.

Kinburg, a fortress of Russia, in the government of Taurida, on the S. side of the estuary of the Dnieper. It has been frequently attacked by the Turks, by land and sea, but without success. 18 m. S. S. E. of Oczakow, on the opposite side of the Dnieper.

Kincardine, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire, with a commodious harbour, and a good road in the frith of Forth. Ship-building is carried on to a great extent, and the coasting and foreign trade is considerable. 5 m. S. E. of Alloa, and 22 S. by W. of Perth.

Kinkardine, a town of Scotland, in Rossshire, with a small harbour, on the frith of Dornoch, 4 m. W. by N. of Tain.

Kincardine, O'neel, a town of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, seated on the river Dee, 23 m. W. by S. of Aberdeen.

Kincardineshire, or *Mearns*, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. W. and N. by Aberdeenshire, E. by the German Ocean, and S. and W. by Angusshire. Its length along the coast is 30 m. and its greatest breadth about 24. The N. W. part is mountainous, and chiefly adapted for pasture; but to the S. of the Grampians the surface is in general fertile. The small village of Kincardine 9 m. S. W. of Stonehaven, was formerly the capital but Stonehaven is now the county-town.

Kinderhook, p.t. Columbia Co. N. Y. on the Hudson 20 m. S. Albany. Pop. 2,706.

Kinlon. See *Kington*.

King and Queen, a county in the E. district of Virginia. Pop. 11,644.

King George, a county in the E. district of Virginia. Pop. 3,397.

King Creek, a village in Barnwell District S. C. *Kingfield*, p.t. Somerset Co. Me. Pop. 554.

King George the Third Sound, a harbour on the S. W. coast of New Holland discovered by captain Vancouver in 1791. It is safe, and easy of access any where between its outer points of entrance, Bald-head and Mount Gardner, 11 m. distant from each other. Long. 118. 17 E., lat., 35. 5. S.

King George Sound, the name given by captain Cook, in 1778, to the bay which he discovered on the W. coast of North America, in long. 126. 48. W., and lat. 49. 33. N. but the natives call it *Nootka*; the name now generally adopted by the English. It is not situate on the continent, as Cook had reason to suppose, but on an island, to which captain Vancouver, in 1792, gave the name of Quadra and Vancouver Island. In 1786 a few British merchants in the East Indies formed a settlement in this place to supply the Chinese market with furs; but the Spaniards in 1789, captured two English vessels, and took possession of the settlement. The British ministry made their demand of reparation, and the affair was amicably terminated by a convention.

Kin-gan, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiang-si, seated on the Kan-kiang, 800 m. S. of Peking. Long. 115. 10 E., lat. 27. 16. N.

Kindhorn, a borough of Scotland, in Fifeshire, on the fifth of Forth, nearly opposite Leith. It joins with Burntisland, Kirkcaldy, and Dysart in returning two members to parliament. It has two harbours, one below the town, and the other half a mile W. at Pettycur, for the passage boats between this place and Leith. The manufacture of thread stockings, and the spinning of cotton and flax, were formerly carried on here to some extent, but owing to the depression of trade the former is given up and the latter is not prosecuted with any great activity. 9 m. N. by W. of Leith.

Kingsborough p.v. Montgomery Co. N. Y. 50. m. N. W. Albany.

Kings County, a county of New York, comprising the west end of Long Island. Pop. 20,537. Flatbush is the capital.

Kinsburg, p.t. Washington Co. N. Y. on the Hudson 90 m. E. Albany. Pop. 2,606.

Kings County, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 43 m. long and about 39 in its greatest breadth; bounded on the N. by West Meath, E. by Kildare, S. by Queen's County and Tipperary, and W. by the Shannon, which separates it from Galway and Roscommon. It is divided into 52 parishes, contains about 130,000 inhabitants, and sends two members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Shannon, and the Greater and Little Brosna; and the grand canal crosses the N. part of the county. It is not so well cultivated as some of the other counties, but the soil is tolerably fertile. The capital is Philips-town.

King's Langley, a village in Hertfordshire, where Henry III. occasionally resided. It is seated on the river Gade, 5 m. S. W. of St. Alban's.

Kingsbridge, a town in Devonshire, Eng. seated on a branch of the Salcomb River, over which is a bridge to Dodbrook, 34 m. S. by W. of Exeter, and 208 W. S. W. of London.

Kingsclere, a town in Hampshire, Eng. with a great trade in malt. It was the residence of some of our Saxon kings. 54 m. W. by S. of London.

Kingscliff, a parish in Northamptonshire, Eng. 12 m. W. of Peterborough.

Kingsessing, a township of Philadelphia Co. Pa.

King's Mountain, a mountain in Lincoln County in the western part of North Carolina. A battle was fought here Oct. 7. 1780 between a body of American militia and a party of British and Tories in which the latter were defeated and nearly the whole killed or taken prisoners.

Kingsleig, a strong fortress of Norway. See *Fredericstadt*.

Kingston, a corporate town in Surrey, Eng. At a national council held here, in the year 838, king Egbert, and his son Athelwolf, were present; and several of the Saxon monarchs were crowned here. This town sent two members to parliament in the reigns of Edward II. and III. but was disfranchised by the desire of the inhabitants. Queen Elizabeth founded here a free-school; and the spring assizes are held at this place. It is seated on the river Thames, over which it had an ancient wooden bridge, now replaced by one of stone. 10 m. S. W. of London.

Kingston a sea-port of Jamaica, in the West Indies, situate on the N. side of Port Royal Bay. It was built in 1798, after the great earthquake which destroyed the town of Port Royal, and in 1803 was incorporated as a city. It is a place of good trade being much resorted to by ships coming to load and unload their cargoes; and of late years it has been greatly enlarged by the addition of many handsome houses. Pop. including 18,000 slaves, 33,000. It is 10 m. E. of Spanish Town. Long. 76. 40 W., lat. 18. 3. N.

Kingston, the capital of St. Vincent, in the West Indies, situate at the head of a bay of the same on the S. W. shore of the island.

Kingston, p.t. Rockingham Co. N. H. adjoining Exeter. Pop. 999. Also a township of Addison Co. Vt. 25 m. S. W. Montpelier. Pop. 803. A p.t. Plymouth Co. Mass. on Plymouth Bay. 4 m. N. W. Plymouth. Pop. 3,322. A p.t. Ulster Co. N. Y. formerly Espus. It stands on the Hudson, 55 m. below Albany. Pop. 4,170. Also towns and villages in Middlesex Co. N. J. Luzerne Co. Pa. Talbot and Somerset Cos. Md. Delaware and Rome Cos. Ohio. Roane Co. Ten. and Morgan Co. Geo.

Kingston, the largest and most populous town of Upper Canada, with a good harbour. Here the king's stores are kept and guarded. Vessels from Lower Canada go no further than this place; and hence to York, Niagara, &c. Stores and merchandise are conveyed in boats. It is seated on Lake Ontario, and its outlet into the St. Lawrence, 190 m. W. of Montreal. Long. 75. 41. W., lat. 44. 8. N.

Kingston on Hull. See *Hull*.

King-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Hou-quang. It is considered one of the keys of the empire, is well fortified, and has a large Tartar garrison. It stands on the Kian-ku, 620 m. S. S. W. of Peking. Long. 111. 37. E., lat. 30. 26. N.

King-te-iching, a town of China, in the province of Kiang-si, famous for its beautiful porcelain. It is computed to contain above 1,000, 000 of inhabitants, and extends 4 m. along the banks of a river which here forms a kind of harbour. 655 m. S. of Peking. Long. 115. 54. E. lat. 29. 25. N.

Kington, or *Kinton*, a town of Warwickshire, Eng. King John kept his court in a castle here erected here. 85 m. N. W. of London.

Kington, or **Kynston**, an ancient town in Herefordshire, Eng. with a considerable clothing trade. It is seated on the Arrow, under Bradnor Mountain, 19 m. S. W. of Hereford, and 150 W. by N. of London.

King-tree, p.v. Williamsburg District S. C. 64 m. N. Charleston.

Kinsville, p.v. Ashtabula Co. Ohio on Lake Erie.

King William, a county of the Eastern District of Virginia. Pop. 9,812.

Kingwood, a township of Hunterdon Co. N. J. in the Delaware, also a p.v. Preston Co. Va.

Kim-hoa, a city of China, of the first rank, in Tche-kiang, on the banks of a fine river, into which several little streams discharge themselves. It has a great trade in dried plums and hams; and is famous for good rice-wine and very white candles: the latter are made of a substance obtained from little shrubs with a white flower, not unlike jessamine. It is 190 m. S. by E. of Nan-king. Long. 119. 10. E., lat. 29. 16 N.

Kinnaird Head, a lofty promontory on the E. coast of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, about a mile to the N. of the town of Fraserburg. Here is a castle 4 stories high, on the top of which is a lighthouse. Long. 1. 46. W. lat. 57. 39. N.

Kinnoul, a parish of Scotland, in Perthshire, on the E. bank of the Tay, with the remains of an ancient castle. It stands at the foot of a hill of Kinnoul, which is particularly famous for its fine agates, and also abounds with many rare plants.

Kinross, a borough of Scotland, capital of Kinross-shire, seated in a plain, screened on the N. by the Ochil Hills, and on the river Leven, before it enters Loch Leven. It has a manufacture of cotton and coarse linens. 23 m. N. N. W. of Edinburgh. Long. 3. 9. W., lat. 56. 7. N.

Kinross-shire, a county of Scotland, surrounded by the shires of Perth and Fife, and almost circular, about 30 m. in circumference. It is divided into four parishes and contains about 7,000 inhabitants. The central part is occupied by Loch Leven, and the country around has a rich appearance. It sends one member to parliament alternately with the county of Clackmannan.

Kinsale, a seaport and borough of Ireland, in the county of Cork. It is a maritime arsenal, contains 10,000 inhabitants, and has an excellent harbour, defended by a strong fort. In times of war it is very much frequented by E. and W. India fleets, on which account the leases of the inhabitants oblige them to pay double rent during these seasons. It is seated at the mouth of the Bandon, 13 m. S. of Cork. Long. 8. 23. W., lat. 51. 42. N.

Kinsale, p.v. Westmoreland Co. Va. on the Potomac near Chesapeake Bay.

Kinsman, p.t. Trumbull Co. Ohio 180 m. N. E. Columbus. Pop. 720.

Kinston, p.t. Lenoir Co. N. C. on the Neuse, 40 m. above Newbern.

Kintching, the capital of the island of Loo-choo, in the China Sea, and of all the islands under that appellation. The king's palace, reckoned to be four leagues in circumference, is built on a neighbouring mountain. Long. 127. 30. E., lat. 26. 2. N.

Kin-tong, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Yun-nan. The surrounding country is mountainous, but the valleys yield abundance of rice. It is seated on the Pa-pien, 750 m. W. by N. of Canton. Long. 100. 49. E., lat. 24. 30. N.

Kintore, a borough of Scotland, in Aberdeen shire, on the river Don, 13 m. W. by N. of Aberdeen.

Kintyre. See *Cantyre*.

Kin-yang, a city of China, of the first rank, in Chen-si. It has always been deemed as a barrier against the incursions of the Tartars, and is strongly fortified. The country around is very fruitful. 560 m. S. W. of Peking. Long. 107. 30. E., lat. 36. 6. N.

Kin-yuen, a city of China, of the first rank, in Quang-si. It is seated on a fine river, but surrounded with craggy mountains, inhabited by a rude and savage race of people. 310 m. W. by N. of Canton. Long. 108. 15. E., lat. 25. 23. N.

Kinzua, p.t. Warren Co. Pa. 350 m. N. W. Harrisburg.

Kio, or **Kiow**, a government of the Russian empire, being part of the Ukraine, or Little Russia. It was once a duchy, belonging to the great dukes of Russia, and Kio was their capital. This country was conquered by the Tartars, and came again into the possession of the great dukes but was overrun and possessed by the Cossacs under the protection of Poland. In 1664 the natives, discontented with John Casimir, king of Poland, submitted to Russia, and have ever since remained subject to that empire. This government is divided into 12 circles, and contains about 1,000,000 of inhabitants.

Kio, a town of European Russia, capital of the foregoing government, and a Greek archbishop's see, with a castle. It is divided into the Old Town, the Lower Town, and the fortress of Petscherski, all connected by intrenchments. Here are catacombs of considerable extent, dug, as it would seem, through a mass of hardened clay. It is seated on the Dnieper, 180 m. N. E. of Kaminieck and 335 E. S. E. of Warsaw.

Kio-feou, a city of China, in the province of Chan-tong and district of Yen-tcheou. It was the birthplace of Confucius, several monuments to whose memory are still to be seen here.

Kio, or **Koge**, a seaport of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand. The English defeated the Danes here, and took the town in 1807. It is 10 m. S. W. of Copenhagen. Long. 12. 15. E., lat. 55. 30. N.

Kioping, or **Koping**, a town of Sweden, in the government of Westeraas, 18 m. N. by W. of Westeraas.

Kippen, a parish and village of Scotland, in Stirlingshire, on the S. bank of the Forth, 9 m. W. of Stirling.

Kirby Lonsdale, a town in Westmoreland Eng., with manufactures of carpets and blankets. It is seated on the Loyne, over which is a curious ancient stone bridge of three arches. 13 m. S. E. of Kendal, and 252 N. W. of London.

Kirby Moorside, a town in N. Yorkshire, Eng. There are several interesting ruins in the neighbourhood; and in the village of Kirkdale, 2 m. hence, many fossil animal remains were discovered in 1820. It is seated on the river Dow, 20 m. N. of York, and 221 N. by W. of London.

Kirby Stephen, a town in Westmoreland, Eng. The woolen manufacture is the chief trade here, but there is also one silk factory in the town, and many of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of stockings. It is seated on the river Eden, 3 m. S. S. E. of Appleby, and 266 N. N. W. of London.

Kirchberg, a town and castle of Wurtemberg, in a district of the same name; seated on the Iler, 9 m. S. of Ulm.

Kirchbern, a town of Wurtemberg, with a castle on a hill, by the river Jart, 12 m. S. S. W. of Rotenburg.

Kirchbern, a town in the Prussian province of the Lower Rhine, 41 m. W. of Mentz.

Kirchein, a town of Bavaria, on the Mindel, 29 m. E. S. E. of Ulm.

Kirchhayn, a town of the Prussian states, in Lusatia; seated on the Bober, 18 m. S. of Luckau.

Kirchheim, a town of Wurtemberg, with a castle, seated on the river Lauter, 18 m. S. E. of Stuttgart.

Kirdorf, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, 42 m. S. S. W. of Cassel.

Kirin, a government of Eastern Tartary, enclosed between the sea of Japan, the northern frontier of Corea, and the river of Saghalien. The climate is extremely cold; and, from the number of forests by which it is covered, the country is thinly inhabited. The valuable plant ginseng grows here; and the emperor of China sends hither the criminals banished by the laws.

Kirin, a city of eastern Tartary, capital of the foregoing province, and the residence of a Mandshur general, who is invested with the authority of a viceroy. It is situated on the river Songari, which is here called Kirin, 540 m. E. N. E. of Pekin. Long. 126. 20. E., lat. 43. 20. N.

Kirkcaldy, a borough of Scotland, in Fifeshire, with a good harbour. Here are a dock yard for small vessels and manufactures of checks, ticking, cotton, and leather. This was the birth-place of the celebrated Dr. Adam Smith, author of the 'Wealth of Nations.' It is seated on the N. side of the frith of Forth, 11 m. N. of Leith.

Kirkcubright, a borough and seaport of Scotland, capital of its name, with a castle. The harbour will admit ships of any burden to come up to the town, and yet it has no considerable trade or manufacture. It is seated at the mouth of the Dee, 28 m. S. W. of Dumfries.

Kirkcubrightshire, or *East Galloway*, a county of Scotland, 45 m. long and 30 broad; bounded on the N. W. by Ayrshire, N. E. and E. by Dumfries-shire, S. by Solway Frith and the Irish Sea, and W. by Wigtonshire. It is divided into 23 parishes, contains 33,600 inhabitants, and sends one member to parliament. The northern parts are mountainous and uncultivated; but there is some fertile land on the sides of the rivers, and it feeds a great number of cattle and sheep. The chief rivers are the Dee, Fleet, Cree, and Orr.

Kirkham, a town in Lancashire, Eng. The ancient church was taken down in 1822, except the tower, and rebuilt by a subscribed rate. The manufactures, which are increasing in importance, are sail cloth, cordage, coarse linens, cottons, &c; It is seated near the mouth of the Ribble, 23 m. S. of Lancaster, and 226 N. N. W. of London.

Kirkintilloch, a town of Scotland, in Dumbartonshire, with manufactures of linen and cotton; seated near the junction of the Luggie with the Kelvin, 7 m. E. N. E. of Glasgow.

Kirkless, a village in W. Yorkshire Eng. situate on the Calder, 3 m. from Huddersfield. In the park near it is the monument of the famous Robin Hood.

Kirkoswald, a town in Cumberland, Eng. On an elevated spot, a little E. of the town, are the ruins of a castle; and on another eminence, 3 m. to the S., is the famous druidical monument called Long Meg and her daughters. Kirkoswald is seated at the conflux of the Croglin with the Eden, 9 m. N. by E. of Penrith, and 292 N. W. of London.

Kirkpatrick, a village of Scotland, in Dumbartonshire 5 m. E. S. E. of Dumbarton. The vestiges of of the Roman wall, built by Antoninus, extend from the Clyde at this place to Abercorn on the frith of Forth. It is called, by the country people, Graham's Dike.

Kirkton, or *Kirton*, a town in Lincolnshire Eng; situate on the top of a hill, 20 m. N. of Lincoln, and 147 N. by W of London.

Kirkville, p.v. Onondaga Co. N. Y.

Kirkville, p.v. Mecklenburg Co. N. C. 150 m. S. W. Raleigh.

Kirkwood, a township of Belmont Co. Ohio.

Kirkwall, a borough of Scotland, capital of Pomonas, the principal island of the Orkneys. It is built on a neck of land, on the E. side of the island; and the most striking object is the stately cathedral of St. Magnus opposite which is the bishop's palace, now called a castle. The harbour is excellent, with a good outer road, defended by a fortification. Here are manufactures of linen and cotton; and great quantities of kelp are exported. It is 30 m. N. E. of Thurso, in Caithness-shire.

Kirm, a town of the Prussian province of Lower Rhine, situate on the Nahe, 42 m. S. by W. of Coblenz.

Kirrymuir, a town of Scotland, in Forfarshire, with considerable manufactures of brown and coarse linens. It is 5 m. N. W. of Forfar, and 16 N. of Dundee.

Kirshehr, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Nátolia, formerly a considerable city, called Diocæsarea. Salt is made in the neighbourhood. It is 84 m. N. E. of Cogni. Long. 34. 15. E., lat. 39. 10. N.

Kirsova, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, seated on the Danube, 76 m. S. W. of Ismael. Long. 28. 4. E., lat. 44. 47. N.

Kiskiminitas, a branch of Alleghany river in Pennsylvania. On this stream are many salt springs. There is a village of this name in Westmoreland Co. Pa.

Kirtland, p.t. Geauga Co. Ohio. 165 m. N. E. Columbus Pop. 1,010.

Kismick, or *Kisma*, a fertile island at the entrance of the gulf of Persia, 60 m. long and 12 broad, separated by a narrow channel from the continent of Persia. Its E. end is 12 m. S. of Gombroon.

Kissingen, a town of the Bavarian states, in Franconia, in the environs of which are some medicinal and salt springs. 32 m. N. of Wurzburg.

Kistna, or *Krishna*, a river of Hindoostan, which rises in the Sukhien Mountains, not far to the S. of Poona, flows E. about 500 m. forming the boundary between the Deccan and the Peninsula, and enters the bay of Bengal by several mouths, to the S. of Masulipatam. Owing to the accumulation of sand at its mouths, it is not navigable for ships; but its inundations are of the greatest importance to the fertility of the country through which it passes.

Kistnagheri, a town and fortress of Hindoostan in the province of Barramanul. Since it came into the possession of the British, in 1792, it has been dismantled to save the expense of a garrison. It is situate on a rock nearly 700 feet in height, 54 m. S. E. of Bangalore, and 66 W. S. W. of Arcot.

Kittanning, a township of Armstrong Co. Pa. 40 m. N. E. Pittsburg.

Kittatinny Mountains, the name given to a branch of the Apalachian chain, in New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Kittery, p.v. York Co. Me. at the mouth of Pis-

cataqu a river opposite Portsmouth. Pop. 2,202.

Kitzbichl, a town of the Austrian states, in Tyrol, in the vicinity of which are mines of copper and silver. It is seated on the river Acha, 11 m. S. E. of Kufstein.

Kitzingen, a town of Bavarian Franconia, on the river Main, 10 m. E. S. E. of Wurtzburg.

Kien-tchau, a city of China, of the first rank, capital of the island of Hainan, on the N. coast, at the mouth of the Limou. It stands on a promontory, and ships often anchor under its walls. Long. 109. 38. E., lat. 20. N.

Kistaja, or **Cutaja**, a town of Asiatic Turkey, capital of Nalolia. Near it are some warm baths, much esteemed in several disorders. It is situate at the foot of a mountain, near the river Pursak, 136 m. S. S. E. of Constantinople.

Kladrau, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, near the river Missa, 20 m. W. of Pilsen.

Klattau, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name, with a considerable woolen manufacture. Part of it was destroyed by fire in 1810. It is 69 m. S. W. of Prague.

Klingenstein, p.v. Schuykill Co. Pa.

Klingau, a town of Switzerland, in the district of Baden, on the river Aar, 7 m. N. of Baden.

Knapdale, a district of Argyshire, Scotland, about 20 m. long, and 16 broad. It is situate between the isthmus of Crinan and Tarbert, and is divided into the parishes of N. and S. Knapdale.

Knappeburgh, p.v. Chenango Co. N. Y.

Knaresborough, a borough in W. Yorkshire, Eng. It is the ancient seat of the linen manufacture, which is now carried on to a great extent. Here is a famous spring, of a strong petrifying quality, called the Dropping Well, which falls in drops from the top of a rock. The town is situate at the top of a rocky mountain, at the foot of which runs the river Nidd. 19 m. W. by N. of York, and 197 N. by W. of London.

Knighton, a town of Wales, in Radnorshire, seated on the Teme, 10 m. N. E. of Radnor, and 153 N. W. of London.

Knightbridge, a village in Middlesex, Eng. now forming part of the suburbs of London. Here are extensive barracks for soldiers, and a considerable manufacture of painted floor cloths.

Kniphausen, a sea-port of Germany, in the grand duchy of Oldenburg, seated on the Jade, 39 m. E. of Embden.

Knisteneaux, a tribe of Indians in North America who occupy a part of the British territory to the North of the lakes of Canada. The *Knisteneaux*, denominated *Cristineaux* by the ancient Canadians, and *Killistonus* by some modern writers—*Crees* by the English, wander over, or inhabit all the country to the south of the lake of the Mountains, as far as the lakes of Canada, and from Hudson's Bay to lake Winnipeg. The *Knisteneaux* are of a moderate stature, are well proportioned, and possess a remarkable degree of activity. Black and piercing eyes animate their agreeable and open countenance. They paint their face of different colours. They wear a simple and convenient dress, cut and ornamented with taste; but sometimes they hunt, even during the severest cold, almost entirely naked. It appears that of all the savages of North America, the *Knisteneaux* have the handsomest women. Their figure is well proportioned, and the regularity of their features would obtain them admiration, even in Europe. Their complexion is not so dark as that of other savage women, because their habits are much more cleanly. These Indians are naturally mild, honest

generous, and hospitable, when the pernicious use of spirituous liquors has not changed their natural disposition. They do not look upon chastity, however, as a virtue, nor do they imagine that con-



jugal fidelity is at all necessary to the happiness of the married state. Accordingly they offer their wives to strangers, and exchange them with each other, as Cato is said to have done. The fogs which cover their marshes, are believed to be the spirits of their deceased companions.

Knittelfeld, or **Knitterfeldt**, a town of Austria, on the river Muhr, 98 m. S. W. of Vienna.

Knocktopher, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kilkenny, 12 m. S. by E. of Kilkenny, and 63 S. W. of Dublin.

Knottingley, an extensive and populous village in W. Yorkshire, Eng. on the river Aire, 3 m. E. N. E. of Pontefract, noted for its great production of limestone.

Knornton, a township of Sussex Co. N. J.

Knox, a county of Ohio. Pop. 17,124. Mount Vernon is the capital. Also a county of Kentucky. Pop. 4,321. Barboursville is the capital. Also a county of E. Tennessee. Pop. 14,498. Knoxville is the capital. Also a county of Indiana. Pop. 6,557. Vincennes is the capital.

Knox, p.t. Albany Co. N. Y. 20 m. W. Albany. Pop. 2,186. Also townships in Columbia and Jefferson Cos. Ohio.

Knoxville, a town of Tennessee, capital of Knox county. Here is a college, established by government. It stands on the river Holston, 22 m. above its junction with the Tennessee, and 200 S. by E. of Frankfort. Long. 84. 8. W., lat. 35. 53. N. Also villages in Crawford Co. Geo., and Jefferson Co. Ohio.

Knutsford, a town in Cheshire, Eng. Here are some cotton-mills, and manufactures of shag velvets, &c. It is seated on a branch of the Birken, 25 m. E. by N. of Chester and 175 N. W. of London.

Koang-sin, a city of China, of the first rank, in Kiang-si. Here are manufactures of good paper, and the best candles in the empire. It is 250 m. S. by W. of Nanking. Long. 118. 20. E., lat. 23. 30. N.

Koai-tchau, a province of China, near the S. W. extremity of the empire. It is almost a desert, and full of precipitous mountains, inhabited by barbarous races, whom the Chinese have never been able fully to subdue. In the mountains there are mines of gold, silver, copper, and mercury. The horses are the best in China; and excellent

game abounds. Stuffs are made of a certain herb which resembles hemp, and are very much suited for summer clothes. The capital is Koei-yang.

Koei-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in *Se-tchuen*. It is very rich, and carries on a great trade. It stands on the great river Kian-ku, 637 m. S. S. W. of Peking. Long. 109. 50. E., lat. 31. 10. N.

Koei-yang, a city of China, capital of the province of Koei-tcheou. It is built partly of earth and partly of bricks, and is surrounded by steep mountains. Long. 108. 30. E., lat. 27. 40. N.

Kone. See *Kione*.

Kohistan, a district of Persia, in the province of Meccan, possessed by a powerful chief, who resides at Bunpoor.

Kohkalan, a mountainous district of Hindoostan, in the province of Lahore, on the western side of the Jhyllum River, possessed by petty chiefs, who are subject either to the Seiks or Afghans.

Kokonor, or *Hokonor*, a country of Tartary, on the borders of China, inhabited by a tribe of Kalmucks called Sifans. It contains a large lake of the same name.

Kola, a town of Russian Lapland, in the government of Archangel. It has a good harbour on the river Kola, near a bay of the same name in the Frozen Ocean. Long. 32. 30. E., lat. 68. 20. N.

Kolin, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaurzim, with a castle. A little to the W. of this place, in 1757, the Austrians gained a victory over the Prussians. 26 m. E. S. E. of Prague.

Kolivan, a town of Asiatic Russia, capital of a district of the same name, in the government of Tomak. In the neighbourhood are some very productive copper mines, with some silver and gold. It is seated on the river Berd, at its conflux with the Oby, 480 m. E. S. E. of Tobolsk. Long. 81. 20. E., lat. 55. 28. N.

Kolkokro, a lake in the peninsula of Kamtschatka, connected with a river of the same name. It is said to be 112 m. in circumference, and abounds with sea calves.

Kolomna, a town of Russia, in the government of Moscow, and a bishop's see, with a trade in corn, tallow, salt beef, &c. It is seated on the Occa, near the influx of the Moskwa, 65 m. S. E. of Moscow.

Kom. See *Com*.

Kong, a kingdom of Central Africa, on the borders of Guinea, from which it is separated by a ridge of mountains. The country is populous, and abounds in horses and elephants.

Kong, a town of Africa, capital of the above kingdom, 230 m. S. S. W. of Sego. Long. 3. 20. W., lat. 11. 20. N.

Kongsberg, a town of Norway, in the government of Aggerbuys, formerly celebrated for the richest silver mines in Europe. It is situate on both sides of the river Lowe, 36 m. S. W. of Christiana. Long. 10. 0. E., lat. 59. 40. N.

Kongsneinger, a town of Norway, on the frontiers of Sweden, near the river Glomme, at the foot of a steep rock, on which is a strong citadel. 42 m. N. E. of Christiana. Long. 12. 8. E., lat. 60. 12. N.

Kong-tchang, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Chen-si. It stands on the river Hoi, surrounded by high mountains, where a tomb is seen, which the Chinese pretend to be that of Fo-hi. Long. 104. 20. E., lat. 34. 56. N.

Konieh, or *Koinah*. See *Cogri*.

Koniggratz, a fortified town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name, and a bishop's

see. It has a spacious, handsome market-place an elegant cathedral, and many other handsome buildings. In 1763 a body of Prussian troops entered the town, and laid the greatest part of it in ashes. It is seated on the Elbe, 44 m. E. of Prague. Long. 15. 40. E., lat. 50. 10. N.

Konigsberg, a government of the Prussian states, comprehending the N. and W. parts of the province of E. Prussia, and corresponding nearly to E. Prussia Proper. It comprises a superficial area of 8,960. sq. m. with 491,000 inhabitants.

Konigsberg, the capital of E. Prussia, with a university, a magnificent palace, and a public library. The town-house, the exchange, the royal mint, and the cathedral are fine structures. The tower of the castle is very high, whence there is a beautiful prospect. The wall which encloses the city and suburbs is 9 m. in circumference, but more than half this space consists of gardens and corn fields, the pop. of the whole not exceeding 55,000, who are principally of the Lutheran religion. Many of the houses are large and elegant; and the trade is very considerable. No ships drawing more than 8 feet water can pass the bar of the river, so that large vessels anchor at Pillau, a small town on the Baltic. *Konigsberg*, though fortified, is not capable of making any serious resistance. It was taken by the Russians in 1758; and in June, 1807, it fell into the hands of the French; but, since the overthrow of Bonaparte, it has been under the dominion of Prussia. It is seated on the Pregel, near its entrance into the Frisch Haff. 170 m. N. of Warsaw. Long. 20. 45. E., lat. 54. 42. N.

Konigsberg, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, 46 m. N. N. E. of Mentz.

Konigsberg, a town and castle of the Bavarian states, in Franconia. 14 m. N. W. of Bamberg.

Konigsberg, a town and castle of Silesia, in the principality of Troppau, 15 m. S. E. of Troppau.

Koninsberg, a town of Hungary, seated on the river Gran, 70 m. E. by N. of Presburg.

Konigsberg, a well built town of Prussia 59 m. N. E. of Berlin.

Konigshof, a town and castle of Bohemia seated on the Elbe, 14 m. N. of Koniggratz.

Konigshofen, a town of Bavarian Franconia, on the river Saale, 30 m. N. W. of Bamberg.

Konigsutter, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Brunswick, with a celebrated abbey. It is seated on the rivulet Lutter, 16 m. E. of Brunswick.

Konigstein, a town of Saxony, on the frontiers of Bohemia. A garrison is constantly maintained in the fort, which stands on a mountain, and is deemed impregnable. The town has manufactures of woolen and linen, and is seated on the Elbe, 16 m. S. E. of Dresden. Long. 14. 14. E., lat. 50. 54. N.

Konigstein, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Nassau, with a castle on a rock, 11 m. N. W. of Frankfort.

Konitz, a town of W. Prussia, 10 m. N. W. of Culm.

Konkodoo, a country of W. Africa, bordering on Jallonkadwo, Satadoo, and Dentila. It is full of steep mountains, which, however, are cultivated even to the summit. The streams which descend from these mountains impregnate the sand and earth with gold dust, which the natives separate by a mechanical process.

Koonjoor, a town of Hindoostan, capital or a circar, in the province of Orissa. 36 m. N. N.

W. of Cattack, and 163 W. S. W. of Calcutta. Long. 85. 38. E., lat. 21. 52. N.

Kooshaub, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore, seated on the Belut, 88 m. W. of Lahore. Long. 71. 20. E., lat. 30. 55. N.

Kopys, a fortified town of European Russia, in the government of Mohilef; seated on the Dnieper, 28 m. N. of Mohilef.

Kordofan, a country of central Africa, situated to the W. of the Bahr-el-Abiad, between the kingdom of Darfur and that of Sennaar. It is sometimes independent, and sometimes subject to the one or the other of these states. The inhabitants are said to be extremely licentious in their manners, and cherish a most inveterate enmity against those of Darfur. Ibeit is the capital.

Korfakan, a town of Arabia, in Oman, on a bay of the gulf of Ormus, 110 m. N. by W. of Rostak.

Korgan. See *Jorjan*.

Koriacs, a people of Siberia, who inhabit that part of the government of Okhotak which lies around the gulf of Penginskaia, and N. as far as the banks of the Anadir. They are divided into two sorts. Those called simply Koriacs have a fixed residence, and the resemblance between them and the Kamschadales is very striking. The others are wanderers, and are known by the appellation of Reindeer Koriacs; they roam in detached parties over these vast deserts, and are noted hunters and robbers. Their only property consists in their herds of reindeer, which they maintain by conducting them to those cantons that abound with moss; and, when these pastures are exhausted, they wander in search of others. The number of fixed Koriacs scarcely exceeds 900; and, though it is not easy to calculate that of the wandering Koriacs, it is imagined that they do not much exceed this amount. The features of the majority of the Koriacs are not Asiatic; and they might be considered as Europeans, but for their low stature, their ill shape, and the color of their skin. In general the women have sunken eyes, flat noses, and prominent cheeks, and in going about they carry their children in a kind of net or basket arched over, in which the infant is placed in a sitting posture, and sheltered from the weather. They acknowledge a Supreme Being, the creator of all things. He is supposed to inhabit the sun, whose burning orb they consider as the throne or palace of the Lord of Nature. They neither fear nor worship him: goodness, they say, is his essence; and it is impossible he should do any injury. The principle of evil they consider as a malignant spirit, who divides with the good Being the empire of nature. As the one is intent on the happiness of mankind, the other endeavours to render them unhappy. Diseases, tempests, famine, calamities of every kind, are his works, and the instruments of his vengeance. To pacify his wrath, they offer to him various animals, the first fruits of their hunting and fishing, and whatever they possess that is most valuable; but there is no temple set apart for his votaries, who conceive that they render him propitious by piously getting drunk in their jouts; for drunkenness is become with these people a religious practice, and the basis of all their solemnities.

Korinchi, a valley in the island of Sumatra, behind the range of mountains which forms the boundary of the countries of Anak, Sungei, and Indrapoor. It contains a fine lake, which abounds with fish, and its banks are covered with villages.

Koros Black, a river of Hungary, which rises in the palatinate of Bihar, and falls into the Theyss, near Csongrad, in the palatinate of Békésch.

Korotscha, a town of European Russia, in the government of Kursk, on a river of the same name with a manufacture of saltpetre. 44 m. S. E. of Kursk.

Korsor. See *Corsoer*.

Kortright, p.t. Delaware Co. N. Y. Pop 2,873.

Kosel, or *Kosta*, a fortified town of Prussia, in Silesia, on the river Oder, 17 m. N. of Ratibor.

Kosie, a considerable kingdom of Western Africa, situated on the E. side of the river Lagos, about 60 m. from its mouth. By this situation the people of Kosie command the trade of all the slaves which are brought down the river; and they prevent all communication between the traders of Lagos and those of the interior. The capital, of the same name, is said to be of great extent, and its buildings are described as resembling those of Coomassie, the capital of Ashantee.

Koslef. See *Eupatoria*.

Kostroma, a town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, and a bishop's see. It is surrounded by a strong wall, and situate on a river of the same name, at its entrance into the Volga. 380 m. E. S. E. of Petersburg. Long. 41. 14. E., lat. 57. 40. N.

Kotta, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in the province of Agimere, seated on the Chumbul. Long. 75. 49. E., lat. 25. 15. N.

Kottokoles, a city of Central Africa, capital of a country of the same name, of which the situation and extent are not accurately known.

Kotun, a city of Usbeck Tartary, in Cashgur, 110 m. S. E. of Ireken. Long. 81. 36. E., lat. 37. 50. N.

Koue-te, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Ho-nan. It is seated in a vast plain, between 2 large rivers, 312 m. S. of Pekin. Long. 115. 29. E., lat. 34. 30. N.

Kous, or *Coss*, a town of Egypt, on the E. bank of the Nile, once a place of great wealth and trade being the staple of commerce between the Nile and the Red Sea. 18 m. S. of Dendera, and 45. N. N. E. of Esne.

Kowno, a town of Russian Lithuania, with a brisk trade, particularly in honey, wax, &c. It is seated at the conflux of the Wilna, and Niemen, 66 m. W. N. W. of Wilna.

Kozlov, a large town of European Russia, in the government of Tambov. The chief trade is in cattle, which are sold to the Don Cossacs, and in tallow and salt meat, which are sent to Moscow. It is seated on the Voronet, 48 m. W. N. W. of Tambov.

Krainburg, a town of Bavaria, seated on the Inn 5 m. N. E. of Burkhausem.

Krainburg, a town of Austrian Illyria, in Carniola, with a castle seated on the Save, 20 m. N. W. of Laubach.

Kranichfeld, a town of Germany, in the principality of Saxe-Gotha, on the river Ilm, 12 m. S. E. of Erfurt.

Krappitz, a town of Prussian Silesia, with a castle, at the conflux of the Prudnitz with the Oder, 14 m. S. of Oppelen.

Krasnoiarsk, a flourishing town of Asiatic Russia, in the government of Tomsk, with a trade in furs, and a considerable transit of commodities for the trade with China and Siberia, the great road from Tomsk to Irkutsk passing through it.

It is seated on a small river, which falls into the Yenisei.

Krasnoïarsk, a town and capital of a district in the government of Astracan, Asiatic Russia. It is situated on an island formed by branches of the Volga. Long. 48. 30. E., lat. 46. 30. N.

Krusnoslaw, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin, 26 m. S. S. W. of Chelm.

Kraspen, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leutmeritz. It has considerable tin mines in its vicinity, and is 17 m. W. N. W. of Leutmeritz.

Krautheim, a town and castle of Germany, in Baden, on the river Jaxt, 15 m. S. W. of Mergen-theim.

Kreiderville, p.v. Northampton Co. Pa.

Krekith, a corporate town of Wales, in Caernarvonshire, seated on the Irish Sea, near Traeth-Amawar Bay, where a castle formerly stood, now in ruins. 13 m. S. by E. of Caernarvon, and 234 N. W. of London.

Krempa, a town of Denmark, in Holstein, seated on a river of the same name, 5 m. N. of Gluckstadt.

Krems, or **Crems**, a town of Austria, with alum works, and manufactures of velvet, silk stuffs, and excellent thread. It is seated on a river of the same name, at its conflux with the Danube, 48 m. W. N. W. of Vienna. Long. 15. 36. E., lat. 18. 24. N.

Kronberg. See **Cronenberg**.

Kropp, a large manufacturing village of Austrian Illyria, in Carniola, circle of Lausach, seated on a river of the same name.

Krotoschin, a town and castle of Prussian Poland, near the borders of Silesia, 28 m. W. of Kalisch.

Kratska, a town of European Turkey, in Servia, on the S. side of the Danube, 15 m. S. E. of Belgrade.

Krumlau. See **Crumlau**.

Kruszwica, a town of Russian Poland, in the palatinate of Brzesc, with a castle, noted for being the birthplace of Piasz, who from the station of a private citizen, was elected king of Poland in the year 842. It is seated on a lake called Goplo, which supplies the Netz with a great part of its water. 28 m. W. of Brzesc Litov.

Kteifa, a small walled town of Syria, on the borders of the desert, supposed to be the ancient Adarisi, 23 m. E. N. E. of Damascus.

Kuara, a province of Abyssinia, situated near the banks of the Bahr-el-Abiad. It is very mountainous and unwholesome, but abounds in gold, which is brought from the neighbouring countries. The governor is one of the great officers of state, and has absolute power in his own province.

Kubbees, a city of Persia, in Seistan, in the midst of a great sandy desert, on the road from Kerman to Herat. 160 m. S. E. of Yezd.

Kubesha, a strong town of Asia, in Daghistan, situate on a hill, between high mountains. Its inhabitants call themselves Franki (Franks, a name common in the E. to all Europeans), and form a republic. They are excellent artists, and make very good fire-arms, sabres and several articles in gold and silver, for exportation. They have, likewise, for their own defence, small copper cannons, of three pounds calibre, cast by themselves. They coin Turkish and Persian silver money, and even rubles, which readily pass current, because they are of the full weight and value. Kubesha is considered as a neutral town, where the neighbouring princes can deposit their

treasure with safety. In 1725 it acknowledged the sovereignty of Russia, but without paying any tribute. Long. 47. 49. E., lat. 42. 30. N.

Kubin, a town of Hungary, in the Bannat, opposite Semendria, with 2,400 inhabitants, who carry on a brisk trade with Turkey.

Kubin, a town of Hungary, in the district of the Tsakists. Long. 19. 18. E., lat. 49. 14. N.

Kufstein, a strong town of Austria, in the Tyrol, with a castle on a rock. It surrendered to the French and Bavarians in 1805. It is seated on the Inn, on the frontiers of Bavaria, 46 m. S. S. E. of Munich. Long. 12. 15. E., lat. 47. 30. N.

Kulla, a country of Central Africa, to the S. E. of Wangara, traversed by a river of the same name. It was represented to Browne as an important state, but he did not enter it.

Kulshcim, or **Kulzheim**, a town of Baden, in the principality of Leiningen, 40 m. E. S. E. of Heidelberg.

Kumania, **Great** and **Little**, two districts in the central part of Hungary, separated from each other by a considerable tract of country as well as by the river Theyses. Great Kumania comprises a superficial extent of 420 sq. m. with 13,000 inhabitants. Little Kumania is however the more extensive district, comprising an area of 1,000 sq. m., and a pop. of 41,000. The Calvinist is the prevailing religion in both districts.

Kundapure, a town of Hindoostan, in Canara, and the chief place in the northern part of the province. It is seated near the mouth of a river of the same name, which here expands into a lake, and forms a number of islands. It is the port for all goods coming from, or going to Nagara; but the bar will not admit vessels that draw more than 12 feet. It is 30 m. W. S. W. of Mangalore. Long. 74. 45. E., lat. 14. 24. N.

Kunersdorf, a village of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark, 3 m. E. N. E. of Frankford on the Oder. Here, in 1759, was fought one of the most bloody battles on record between the Prussians and Russians, in which the king of Prussia, after a great slaughter of the enemy for upwards of six hours, was in the end obliged to quit the field with the loss of all his cannon and 20,000 men.

Kusaka, a district of Hindoostan, in the province of Orissa, situate on the sea-coast, near the Point Palmyras. Being much intersected by rivers, the rajah successfully maintained his independence against the Mahrattas, but surrendered to the British in 1805.

Kunkagur, the capital of the above district, and the residence of the rajah, situate on the sea coast. Long. 87. 6. E., lat. 20. 50. N.

Kunting, a town of Bavarian Franconia, in the principality of Eichstadt, at the conflux of the Schwarzach with the Altmuhl, 12 m. N. E. of Eichstadt.

Kungee, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Dehli, and district of Sirhind. It is surrounded by a mud wall and deep ditch, but was taken by the British in 1809, without resistance.

Kuno, a fortress of Japan, in the island of Nippon 60 m. W. S. W. of Jeddo.

Kunowitz, a town of Moravia, on the Olsehowa 37 m. S. by E. of Olmutz.

Kuopin, a town of Sweden, in Finland, capital of Savolax, and that part of Carelia remaining to Sweden. It is situate on the W. side of an ex

tensive lake 300 m S. E. of Ulea. Long. 29. 10. E., lat. 63. 20. N.

Kusferberg, a mine-town of Prussian Silesia, in the principality of Jauer, on the river Bober, 17 n. N. W. of Jauer.

Kur, (the ancient *Cyrus*), a river of Persia, which rises in the Caucasian Mountains, passes by Tefflis, and flows S. E. to the Caspian Sea. At its mouth are several inlets, liable to be overflowed in the spring.

Karda, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Guzerat, near the N. W. frontier, about 3 m. S. of Theraud.

Kurdistan, a country lying partly in Armenia and partly in Persia, along the eastern bank of the river Tigris, and comprehending great part of ancient Assyria. Its limits are not precisely ascertained; but it may be viewed as bounded on the N. by Armenia, on the E. by Persia, on the S. by Arabian and Persian Irak, and on the W. by Diarbekir, or, as it is sometimes called, Algazira. It is divided into two parts, viz., Lower Kurdistan, or the western division, which is included in the pachalic of Bagdad, and corresponds nearly to the whole of the ancient Assyria Proper; and Ardelan, which extends from the small river Sharook to the Turkish district of Zohaub. The surface is diversified by mountains and valleys; and the soil is in some places fertile and well cultivated; but it abounds with deserts, and, except in the neighbourhood of the towns, is barren and desolate. Wheat and barley are the grains most commonly raised. The inhabitants are not subject either to the Turks or Persians. Some live in towns and villages, and others rove from place to place, having tents like the wild Arabs, and being robbers like them. The tribes are ruled by a number of their own princes or chiefs. They are proud of their descent; and demand a premium for their daughters on giving them in marriage. Their character and circumstances seem to have undergone little change since the most remote times. Xenophon is supposed to refer to them under the name of Carduchai, a people who opposed the retreat of the 10,000 Greeks. Their religion is partly Christianity and partly Mahomedism. Altunkupri is the capital. The chief towns are Kerkook, Solymania, Beltis, Erbile, Amadia, Sennah, &c.

Kurak, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, 34 m. W. of Sinob.

Kuriles, a long chain of islands at the eastern extremity of Asia, extending from the southern point of Kamtschatka to the isles of Jesso or Matsumai, an island of Japan. They lie between 42. and 51. of N. lat., and the whole length of the range is said to be nearly 900 m. Exclusive of the very small ones, they are 22 in number. They are annexed to the government of Irkutsk, and pay a tribute of furs and sea calves, which is collected every three years; the Russian authority however can only be considered as extending over 19, the three most southerly belonging rather to Japan. The northernmost, called Shoomaka, is three leagues from Cape Lopatka: the next, named Paramousic, is considerably larger than Shoomaka. Those two islands were first visited by the Russians, in 1713, and the rest have been gradually discovered since that period. Some of these islands are fertile, wooded and abound in fish and game; while others are destitute of water and uninhabitable, but are occasionally visited by the islanders for the sake of hunting foxes and otters. The natives are very

hairy, wear long beard, and live entirely upon seals, fish, and the produce of the chase. They are hospitable and docile; but pusillanimous and unable to support misfortune with fortitude. Their houses and customs resemble those of the Kamtschatdales. They have some trade with the Chinese, Japanese, and Russians.

Kuron, a chain of mountains in Asiatic Turkey. See *Tamus*.

Kurak, a considerable town of European Russia, capital of a government of the same name. It has 16,000 inhabitants, a Protestant consistory, and 16 churches. The export trade is very considerable, amounting to about £150,000 sterling per annum. It is seated on the river Tuskara, 240 m. S. of Moscow. Long. 37. 8. E., lat. 51. 40. N.

Kusistan, or *Chusistan*, a province of Persia, bounded on the N. by Irac-Agemi, E. by Farsistan, S. by the gulf of Persia, and W. by Irac-Arabi. The N. part is mountainous, the S. flat and marshy. Tostar is the capital.

Kutah. See *Chintaja*.

Kuttenberg, a town of Bohemia, seated near a mountain, in which are silver mines. 5 m. N. W. of Czaclau.

Kuttore, a celebrated town and fortress of the N. of India, capital of a district of the same name, in the province of Cafirstan. It is situated on the summit of a perpendicular rock, and was with great difficulty taken by Timur in the end of the 14th century. 100 m. N. E. of Cabul, and 290 N. W. of Lahore. Long. 70. 17. E., lat. 35. 27. N.

Kuty, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia, on the Czeremosz, with extensive manufactures of Russia leather. 61 m. S. S. E. of Halicz.

Kuynder, a town and fortress of the Netherlands, in Friesland, situated on a river of the same name, at its entrance into the Zuyder Zee, 23 m. S. of Lewarden. Long. 5. 32. E., lat. 52. 41. N.

Kuzneck, a town of Siberia, capital of a province of the same name, in the government of Kolivan. It has manufactures of iron, and stands on the Tom, at the influx of the Kondoma, 130 m. E. S. E. of Kolivan. Long. 85. 50. E., lat. 54. 16. N.

Kyburg, a bailiwick of Switzerland, including the whole of the N. E. part of the canton of Zurich. It is divided into 47 parishes, and is productive, particularly in fruit and wine.

Kylburg, a town of the Prussian province of the Lower Rhine, situated on the river Kyll, 30 m. N. N. E. of Luxemburg.

Kyll, a small river of Germany, which rises between the frontiers of Limburg and Juliers, and falls into the Moselle, 4 m. below Treves.

Kymmenenard, an extensive province of Finland equal in extent to the half of Scotland, but containing only 115,000 inhabitants. It extends along the river Kymmene.

Kyn, a small island in the Baltic, on the coast of Russia, about 5 m. in length, 40 m. N. by E. of Riga.

Kyndes, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Behar, and district of Ramgur. Long. 86. 5. E., lat. 24. 15. N.

Kynston. See *Kington*.

Kyranur, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in the province of Gundwaneh. It belongs to one of the Goand chiefs, who is tributary to the rajah of Nagpore. It is situate near the Lucknow Hills, 86 m. S. E. of Ruttunpore. Long. 81. 32. E., lat. 21. 27. N.

Kyrenaty, a town of Bengal, in the district of Cooch Behar, on the Durlah River. Long. 88. 50. E., lat. 26. 45. N.

Kyrat, a district of Hindoostan, bounded N. by the Himmaleh Mountains, E. by Bootan, S. by

Morung, and W. by Nepal. It was conquered by the rajah of Nepal in 1769, but is very little known to Europeans.

Kyritz, a town of the Prussian states, in Brandenburg. 46 m. N. W. of Berlin.

L

LAAB, a town of Lower Austria, on the river Teya, 39 m. N. by W. of Vienna. Long. 16. 20. E., lat. 48. 43. N.

Laas, a town of Austrian Illyria, in Carniola, with a trade in salt, leather, and horses. 12 m. S. of Laubach.

Laasphe, or *Lasphe*, a town of Germany, in the Prussian states, seated on the Lahn, 75 m. E. of Cologne.

Labadia, a town of Austrian Italy, seated on the Adige, 20 m. N. N. W. of Ferrara.

Laber, a river of Bavaria, in Franconia, which rises near Neumark, and falls into the Danube at Sinzing, above Ratisbon.

Labes, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, with manufactures of cloth; seated on the Recca, 35 m. N. E. of Stargard.

Labia, a town of European Turkey, in Servia, 70 m. S. W. of Nissa.

Labiau, a town of East Prussia, with a strong castle, seated at the mouth of the Deine, near the Curische Haff, 25 m. N. E. of Konigsberg.

Labrador, a country of North America, on the E. side of Hudson Bay. The general aspect of the country is most dreary: the surface is mountainous and rugged, and covered with large stones, and the soil is poor. Coarse plants, adapted to the nourishment of deer and goats and other wild animals, are its chief productions. The climate, in only lat. 47. N., is excessively cold during winter. The ice begins to disappear in May, and about the middle of July commences hot weather, which at times is such as to scorch the face of the hunters. Mock suns and halos are not unfrequent; and the night is enlivened by the aurora borealis, which spreads over the whole sky. No country is better furnished with large, safe, and convenient harbours, or supplied with better water. The numerous islands along the E. coast abound with eider ducks and other waterfowl, and also with hares, foxes, and deer. The animals are not numerous; the most common are reindeer, bears, wolves, tigers, foxes, beavers, otters, lynxes, martens, ermines, wild cats. The Labrador jumping mouse is common to this country and to all the interior as far as Slave lake. Eagles, hawks, owls, geese, bustards, ducks, partridges, and all kinds of wild fowl are numerous. The fishes are whales, moroses, seals, cod, and a white fish preferable to herrings; and in the rivers and fresh waters are pike, perch, carp, trout, &c. During the 3 months of summer there is a variety in the color of the several animals, but in winter everything, animate and inanimate, is white. The trees of Labrador are mere shrubs, with the exception of the black, white, and red spruce, silver fir, birch, and aspen. A few vegetables are produced, and various kinds of fruit. A beautiful spar, called Labrador stone, was discovered by the Moravian Missionaries, who have successfully exerted themselves in improving the condition of the natives. They have now 2 settlements on these inhospitable shores,

the total pop. of which is about 600. The natives are called Esquimaux. They have no fixed abode, but rove from place to place, and sometimes come as far as Newfoundland. They are of a different race from the other native Americans; for the other tribes have no beards, but these have them so thick and large that it is difficult to discover any feature of their faces; they are likewise the only savages that eat their food in a raw state. They are of a middling stature, generally robust, lazy, and of a brown color. Their head is large, and their face round and flat; they have thick lips, a flat nose, long black hair, large shoulders, and uncommonly small feet. They are always well clothed; for there is nothing to be seen but part of their faces and their hands. They have a sort of shirt made of the guts of fish, with a coat of bear or bird skins, and a cap on their head. They have likewise breeches made of skins, with the hair inwards, and covered with furs without; also two pair of boots, one over another, of the same sort of skins. In summer, they have nothing to cover them in the night; and in the winter, they lodge in tents made of hides, or in caves. The dress of the women is nearly the same as that of the men. They are very superstitious, and have some sort of sacrifices. They acknowledge two invisible essences; the one has the origin of good; the other, to whom they pay the most homage, as the origin of every species of evil. Their chief employment is hunting and fishing. They are very covetous; and pay so little regard to private property as to take every advantage of bodily strength to rob their neighbours, not only of their goods but their wives. In other respects they are the mildest tribe, or nation, that is to be found on the borders of Hudson Bay. Murder, which is so common among all the tribes of southern Indians, is seldom heard of among them. A murderer is shunned and detested by all the tribe and is forsaken even by his relations and former friends. The women perform the most laborious offices; they pitch the tents, carry or haul burdens, make or mend clothes, and prepare the victuals. When any thing is prepared for eating, the wives and daughters are never served till all the males have taken what they think proper.

Laby, a considerable town of Western Africa, in the kingdom of Fouta Jalloo. It is upwards of 2 m. in circumference and contains 5,000 inhabitants, who are employed in the manufacture of narrow cloths, and various articles in iron, silver, wood, leather, &c., and carry on a good trade with Tambuctoo, which is four months' journey beyond.

Laccadives, a group of small islands in the Indian Sea, lying W. of the coast of Malabar, discovered by Vasco de Gama, in 1449. They are 39 in number: and are inhabited by a race of Mahomedans called Moplas, whose chief traffic is in the produce of the cocoa palm, such as oil, cables, and cordage; and in dried fish. These are sent to the continent of India, whence they

get rice, &c., in return; and also to Muscat, in large boats, which bring back dates and coffee. Calpeny, one of the largest, is 170 m. W. of Cochinchina. Long. 73. 32. E., lat. 10. 0. N.

Lacedogna. See *Cedogna*.

Lacpedes Islands, a group of islands on the N. W. coast of New Holland: the largest is about 9 m. long. A long chain of rocky reefs and great sand-banks proceed from their termination. Many whales, sea serpents, and fishes of different kinds, are seen in the surrounding sea. Long. 117. 8. E., lat. 16. 43. S.

Lacfadery, mountains of Ireland, on the E. side of the country of Kerry, 12 m. E. of Tralee.

Lachen, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Schwitz, near which are some mineral springs, and petrifications: it is seated on the lake of Zurich.

Lachen, a large village of the Bavarian circle of the Rhine, district of Spire, 3 m. S. E. of Neustadt.

Lacsha, or *Laesha*, a division of Arabia, occupying nearly the whole of the southwestern coast of the Persian Gulf, and extending to a considerable distance inland. Great part of the interior consists of sandy plains; but the coast is fertile, and well peopled. The chief productions are dates, rice, and cotton. The asses and camels are esteemed to be of an excellent breed, and some thousands of the latter are annually exported to Syria. The extensive piracies committed by the inhabitants of this country were so intolerable that in 1809 the British fitted out an expedition for the purpose of chastising them. They sailed to Ras-el-Khima, the principal port on this coast, which they took by assault, burned 70 vessels, and made considerable plunder. Lacsha was formerly subject to Turkey, but the inhabitants have now shaken off the yoke, and their sheik is one of the most powerful princes of Arabia.

Lacsha, a city of Arabia, capital of the above province, and the residence of the sheik. It is well built, and seated on the Astan, which flows into a considerable bay of the gulf of Persia, opposite the isle of Bahrein. Long. 48. 40. E., lat. 26. 20. N.

Lack, a town in Mifflin Co. Pa.

Lackawanna, or *Lackawannock*, a small stream in Pennsylvania flowing into the Susquehanna. In this neighborhood are large coal mines, for a description of which see *Pennsylvania*.

Lackawanna, a small stream of Pennsylvania flowing into the Delaware 174 m. above Philadelphia. Also the name of a township in Pike Co. Pa. on the above stream.

Laconia, p.v. Harrison Co. Indiana.

Ladenburg, a town of Germany, in Baden, seated on the Neckar, 8 m. N. W. of Heidelberg.

Ladoga, a lake of Russia, between the gulf of Finland and the lake Onega. It is 140 m. long and 80 broad. The shores of the lake are flat, but the navigation is very dangerous on account of quicksands. This induced Peter I. to cause a canal to be cut from the S. W. extremity of this lake to the river Neva, by which it has a communication with the gulf of Finland. It was begun in 1718, and finished in 1732; and is 67 m. long, and 70 feet broad.

Ladoga, New, a town of Russia, in the government of Petersburg, seated on the Volkhof, between the lake and canal of Ladoga. Old Ladoga, an inconsiderable place, is higher up the Volkhof. New Ladoga is 56 m. E. of Petersburg. Long. 31. 42. E., lat. 60. 0. N.

Ladrones, or *Marian Islands*, islands of the Pacific Ocean, lying between 145. and 148. E. lon., and between 13. and 22. N. lat. They were discovered by Magellan in 1521. He touched first at the island of Guam, where the natives stole some of his goods, which caused him to name these islands the Ladrones, or islands of Thieves. Besides the other fruits natural to the soil and climate, here is the bread-fruit tree in abundance. The names of the principal islands are Saypan, Tinian, Guam, and Rota.

Ladrones, is also the name of a cluster of small islands in the gulf of Se, at the southern extremity of China. They are the resort of pirates, who have long set the naval power of China at defiance. In 1805 they had acquired possession of the whole island of Hainan and the southern part of Formosa.

La Fargeville, p.v. Jefferson Co. N. Y.

Lafayette, a parish of Louisiana. Pop. 5,606. Vermillionville is the capital.

Lafourche, a bay on, or river of Louisiana, one of the mouths of the Mississippi.

Lafourche Interior, a Parish of Louisiana, lying upon the Gulf of Mexico. Pop. 5,500. Thibadeauville is the capital.

Lannasco, a town of the Sardinian states, in Piedmont, 24 m. S. of Turin.

Lagny, a town of France, in the department of Seine-et-Marne, with a late famous Benedictine abbey; seated on the Marne, 15 m. E. of Paris.

Lagos, a seaport of Portugal, in Algarva, with a castle. Here the English fleet bound to the Mediterranean usually take in fresh water. Off the cape near this town, in 1759, admiral Boscawen defeated a French fleet. It is 130 m. S. S. E. of Lisbon.

Laguna. See *Christophe de Laguna*, &c.

Lagunes of Venice, the marshes or lakes in Italy on which Venice is seated. They communicate with the sea, and are the security of the city. There are about 60 islands in these Lagunes, which together make a bishop's see. Eurano is the most considerable, next to those on which Venice stands.

Lahn, a river of Germany, which rises in Hesse-Cassel, and flowing by Marburg, Wetzlar, and Nassau, falls into the Rhine above Coblenz.

Lahn, a town of the Prussian states, in Silesia, near which is the castle of Lahnhaus. It is seated on the Bober, 10 m. N. N. W. of Hirschberg.

Laholm, a seaport of Sweden, in Holland, with a castle; seated on the Laga, near its entrance into the Categat, 12 m. S. S. E. of Halmstadt. Long. 12. 56. E., lat. 56. 31. N.

Lahore, a province of Hindoostan, bounded on the W. by Candahar, N. by Cashmere, E. by Sirinagur and Dehli, and S. by Moultan. It is often called Panjab, or the country of Five Rivers. It is extensive and fertile; affording, in addition to all the necessities of life, wine, sugar, and cotton wool. In the tract between the Indus and the Chelum are salt mines, which afford pieces of rock salt, hard enough to be formed into vessels, &c. See *Panjab*.

Lahore, a city of Hindoostan, capital of the above province, and of the country of the Seiks. It was the residence of the Mahomedan conquerors of Hindoostan, before they had established themselves in the central parts of the country; and owes its chief improvements to Humaiooa, the father of Aoor, who made it his residence during a part of his troublesome reign. The city and its suburbs form a circumference of 7 m. It

is surrounded by walls of brick, and adorned with beautiful edifices and gardens. Here are manufactures of cotton cloths and stuffs of all kinds, and of very curious carpets. It is situate on the S. bank of the Rauvee, 210 m. S. of Cashmere.

Lehr, a town of Germany, in the grand duchy of Baden, which was only a village in 1780; but is now an active manufacturing town. The manufactures are of woollens, linens, cotton, tobacco, and leather. 18. m. S. S. E. of Strasburg.

Laino, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, near a river of the same name, 19 m. W. N. W. of Cassano.

Lairdsville, p.v. Oneida Co. N. Y.

Lake, towns in Stark, Wayne and Logan Co. Ohio.

Lake Pleasant, a township of Hamilton Co. N. Y. Pop. 266.

Lai-tchau, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Chang-tong, with a convenient harbour on the Yellow Sea. It stands on a promontory, 255 m. S. E. of Peking.

Laland, an island of Denmark, situated at the entrance into the Baltic, near the coast of Zealand. It is about 60 m. in length by 14 in breadth, and is reckoned the most fertile spot in the Danish dominions. It produces plenty of all sorts of grain, particularly wheat and peas. The climate, however, is considered unhealthy, on account of the damp. Laland forms a part of the bishopric of Funen. Naxkow is the capital.

Laland, an island near the N. coast of the island of Sumatra, in the strait of Malacca. Long. 99. 20. E., lat. 1. 45. N.

Lambach, a town of Austria, on the Traun, 24 m. S. S. W. of Laintz.

Lamballe, a town of France, in the department of Cotes du Nord, with a good trade in cattle, linen, and parchment. 11 m. E. S. E. of St. Brioux.

Lambayague, a town on the coast of Peru, with upwards of 10,000 inhabitants, the generality of whom are poor Spaniards, Mulattoes, and Indians. It is 95 m. N. N. W. of Truxillo. Long. 79. 35. W., lat. 6. 45. S.

Lambesc, a town of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone, 12 m. N. of Aix.

Lambeth, a village in Surrey, Eng. on the River Thames, opposite Westminster. Here the archbishop of Canterbury has an ancient palace. By the vast increase of buildings, Lambeth is now joined to the metropolis, in a direction to each of the three bridges. Here are numerous extensive manufactories, and various places of public amusement, particularly the celebrated Vauxhall Gardens.

Lambourn, a town in Berkshire, Eng. seated on a river of the same name, 15 m. S. W. of Abingdon, and 65 W. of London.

Lamego, a town of Portugal, in Beira, and a bishop's see, with a strong citadel, two cathedral churches, and four convents. Here the states assembled to confirm the election of Alfonso Henriquez, the first king of Portugal, and enacted the fundamental laws, now forgotten. It is seated on the Balsamao, 50 m. E. of Oporto. Long. 7. 30. W., lat. 41. 12. N.

Lammermuir, a mountainous ridge in Scotland, which divides the county of Berwick from that of Haddington for above 20 m., and terminates on the W. at Soutra Hill, which is elevated 1,000 feet above the sea level. These hills are bleak and barren, affording but scanty pasture for sheep.

Lamlash, a town of Scotland, on the S. E. coast

of the isle of Arran, on a bay of its name, which forms an excellent harbour for vessels of any size. It is sheltered from the sea by a lofty islet, 2 m. long, called Holy Isle.

Lamail, or *Lamaillé*, a river of Vermont, rising in Caledonia county and flowing into Lake Champlain opposite the southern extremity of South Hero.

Lampa, an extensive and mountainous district of Peru, in the intendancy of Cuzco. The climate is cold, and it is chiefly valuable for its pastures. The chief town, of the same name, is 90 m. S. of Cuzco. Long. 81. 44. W., lat. 16. 55 S.

Lampangui, a lofty mountain of the Chilian Andes, celebrated for its rich mines. 240 m. from Valparaiso.

Lampedosa, an island in the Mediterranean, between the coast of Tunis and the island of Malta. It is about 21 m. in circuit, and is pleasant and fertile; but it is uninhabited. It has an excellent harbour, sheltered from all winds except the N. Long. 12. 24. E., lat. 35. 40. N.

Lampertheim, a village of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt. 9 m. S. E. of worms.

Lampeter, a township of Lancaster Co. Pa.

Lampon, a town of Sumatra, capital of a district belonging to the king of Bantam. The Dutch have a resident here. It is situate on a bay of the same name, in the strait of Sunda, 180 m. S. E. of Bencoolen. Long. 104. 15. E., lat. 5. 40. N.

Lamprey, a river of Rockingham Co. N. H. falling into Great Bay at Durham.

Lampsaco, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, celebrated for its wine; seated on the sea of Marmora, 6 m. from the Dardanelles.

Lamspringe, a town of Hanover, in the principality of Hildersheim, situate at the source of the rivulet Lame, 17 m. S. of Hildersheim.

Lanark, a borough of Scotland, and the county-town of Lanarkshire. Since the introduction of the cotton manufacture, many new houses have been built. It is seated on an eminence, near the river Clyde, 22 m. S. E. of Glasgow, and 30 S. W. of Edinburgh. Long. 3. 43. W., lat. 55. 42. N.

Lanarkshire, a county of Scotland, bounded N. and N. W. by Renfrew, Dumbarton, and Stirling, N. E. by Linlithgow and Edinburgh, E. by Peebles, S. by Dumfries and S. W. by Ayrshire. It is 52 m. in its greatest length, and 33 in its greatest breadth, comprising a superficial extent of 870 sq. m., or 556,800 English acres. On the whole, it is mountainous and heathy, but pleasant and agreeably diversified, exhibiting landscapes intermingled with wood and water, hill and dale. It contains as much curious, romantic, and varied scenery, as any in Scotland; but the falls of the Clyde are particularly interesting to a stranger. The climate is rather moist, and the S. W. wind is the most prevalent. The county is divided into three districts, called the Upper Middle, and Lower wards, and contains 41 parishes. The river Clyde runs through the whole extent of the county, dividing it into two nearly equal parts. It abounds in lead, iron, and coal.

Lancashire, a maritime county of England, bounded S. by Cheshire, E. by Yorkshire, N. by Westmoreland, and W. by the Irish Sea. It is 74 m. from N. to S., and its greatest breadth is 44 m. It contains 1,155,840 acres; is divided into 6 hundreds, and 63 parishes; has 27 market towns, and sends 14 members to parliament. It is a county-palatine, under the title of the Dutchy of Lan

east: the only duchy of England (that of Cornwall excepted) which is not merely titular. This county comprises a variety of soil and face of country; but upon the whole, is one of the least favoured by nature. The hundred of Furness, which is separated from the rest by Morecambe bay, is a wild and rugged region, stored with quantities of iron ore and slate, and covered with a growth of underwood, which is cut in succession, and made into charcoal. The E. part, between the Ribble and the Mersey, comprising the ancient forests of Wyresdale and Bowland, is mountainous and generally barren; but the S. part of the tract between these two rivers is flat. Much of this is a fertile country, though occasionally deformed by black turf bogs, here called mosses, some of which are of large extent, and impassable in wet seasons. In the N. E. part of this division are some lofty hills, the most noted of which is Pendle Hill. The remaining part is varied with hill, dale, and moor. Among its products, is a species of coal, called cannel, highly valuable as fuel, and capable of being manufactured into candlesticks, cups, snuff-boxes, &c. As a commercial and manufacturing county, it is superior to any other in the kingdom. Its principal manufactures are linen, silk, woolen, and cotton goods, shalloons, bays, serges, tapes, hardware, plate-glass, &c. Of the commerce of this county, it may suffice to observe that Liverpool is the second port in the kingdom. The principal rivers are the Mersey, Irwell, Ribble, Loyne, Levern, Wyre, Hoeder, Roche, Duddon, Winster, and Ken; and it has two considerable lakes, Winandermere and Coniston-mere. It has numerous canals, and had the honour of exhibiting the first regular one in the kingdom, which was begun by the duke of Bridgewater in 1758.

Lancaster, a borough and the capital of Lancashire. It is seated on the Loyne, or Lune, which forms a port for vessels of moderate burden. The parish church of St. Mary is a fine structure, on the side of a hill, on the summit of which is a noble castle, serving both as the shire-house and the county goal. Here are also two chapels belonging to the establishment, and several dissenting meeting-houses. On the top of the castle is a square tower, called John of Gaunt's Chair, whence there is an extensive prospect. Among the modern improvements are an extensive quay, with large warehouses, and a commodious and elegant bridge over the river, in place of the old one, now in ruins. The canal from Kendal, winds round the E. part of the town, and is conveyed over the river by an aqueduct of 5 arches, each of 70 feet span. Besides numerous other charities, there is a county lunatic asylum, a handsome stone erection on Lancaster Moor, opened in 1816. It has a chapel attached, and the hospital is capable of accommodating 300 patients. 5 m. from this place is Dunald-mill-hole, a cave at the foot of a mountain, into which a large brook runs and passes 2 m. under ground before it appears again: some of its vaults are so high that they resemble the roof of a church, and in other parts so low that they can be passed only by creeping on the hands and feet. Lancaster depends for its support principally on its trade and manufactures and the county business. The merchants trade chiefly to America, the West Indies, and the Baltic. It is noted for the making of mahogany cabinet ware, and has manufactures of sail cloth, cordage, linens, &c. The cotton manufacture is also gaining ground, and ship-building is carried on to a con-

siderable extent. It is 53 m. N. W. of Manchester, and 240 N. N. W. of London.

Lancaster, a handsome town of Pennsylvania, capital of a county of the same name. It is a pleasant and flourishing place, situate in a fertile and well cultivated country, and contains a court house, a jail, two banks, and nine places of worship. A college was founded here in 1787, but the buildings are now appropriated to schools. Here are manufactures of guns and other hardware; and about a mile distant is a large cotton manufactory. The town has considerable trade, which increases with the population of the surrounding country. It is seated near Conestoga Creek, which runs into the Susquehanna, 61 m. W by N. of Philadelphia. Long. 76. 32. W., lat. 40. 2. N.

Lancaster, a county in the E. District of Pennsylvania. Pop. 76,558, the capital has the same name. Also a county of the E. District of Virginia. Pop. 4,800. Also a District of South Carolina. Pop. 10,361.

Lancaster, p.t. Coos Co. N. H. on the Connecticut, 40 m. above Dartmouth College. Pop. 1,187. Also a p.t. Worcester Co. Mass. a branch of Nashua river 36 m. N. W. Boston Pop. 2,016. Also a p.v. Fairfield. Co Ohio, a p.t. Garrard Co. Ken. a p.v. Smith Co. Ten. and a township in Glengary Co. U. C.

Landaff, a township of Grafton Co. N. H. on the Connecticut, 62 m. N. Concord. Pop. 951.

Lancrota, one of the Canary isles, 30 m. long and 10 broad. It is very high, and has a good harbour at the N. E. end. Long. 13. 26. W., lat. 29. 14. N.

Lanciano, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra, on a river of the same name. It is an archbishop's see, and has a good trade, and two great annual fairs. 84 m. N. by E. of Naples. Long. 14. 30. E., lat. 42. 16. N.

Landau, a small but strong town of the Bavarian circle of the Rhine, well known in military history. It was formerly imperial, but was ceded to Louis XIV. in 1680, and afterwards fortified by Vauban. In 1702, 3, 4, and 13, it was alternately taken by the Austrian and French, but was confirmed to France at the peace of 1713. In 1793 it was attacked but without success by the Prussians and Austrians. The French ceded it to Bavaria in 1815. It is seated on the Queich 56 m. N. N. E. of Strasburg, and 347 N. E. of Paris. Long. 8. 7. E., lat. 49. 12. N.

Landau, a town of Lower Bavaria, situate on an eminence on the Isar. Long. 12. 37. E., lat. 48. 36. N.

Landau, a small town of Germany, in Westphalia, near the Watter. Long. 9. 5. E., lat. 51. 12. N.

Landeck, a town of Prussian Silesia, in the county of Glatz. 27 m. S. W. of Neisse.

Landelles, a town of France, in the department of Calvados, seated on the Vire, 28 m. S. W. of Caen.

Landen, a town of the Netherlands, in S. Brabant, famous for an obstinate battle fought near it in 1693, in which the French under marshal Luxembourg defeated the allies commanded by William III. of England, and also for a battle in 1793 in which the French were defeated by the Austrians. It is seated on the river Recke, 19 m. S. E. of Louvain.

Landernau, a seaport of France, in the department of Finisterre, with considerable manufactures of linen, leather, and paper. It is seated

at the mouth of the Elhorn, 23 m. N. E. of Brest.

Landeron, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Neuchâtel, at the S. W. extremity of the lake Neuchâtel 7 m. N. E. of Neuchâtel.

Landes, a department of France, bounded W. by the Atlantic, and on its other sides by the departments of Gironde, Lot-et-Garonne, Gers, and Lower Pyrenees. It is divided into the three arrondissements of Mont de Marsan, Dax, and St. Sever, and has an area of 3,700 sq. m., with 250,000 inhabitants. The principal rivers are the Adour and the Douze, which traverse it from E. to W. To the S. of these rivers the soil is tolerably fertile, producing wine, fruit, and corn, but on the N. it is perfectly sterile. The forests are extensive; and the climate is generally warm. The exports are wood, turpentine, tar, wax, cattle, wool, and brandy.

Landisburg, p.v. Ferry Co. Pa.

Landrecy, a strong town of France, in the department of Nord. It was besieged in vain by prince Eugene, in 1712. In 1794 it was taken by the allies; but shortly after evacuated. It was one of the barrier fortresses occupied by the allies after the second treaty of Paris. It is seated on the Sambre, 18 m. E. by S. of Cambrai, and 19 S. by E. of Valenciennes.

Landriago, a town of Italy in the Milanese, 11 m. S. S. E. of Milan.

Landsberg, a town of Brandenburg, in the New Mark, with a considerable trade in cloths and wool. In 1758 it was taken by the Russians. It is seated on the Warta, 23 m. N. E. of Custrin.

Landsberg, a town of Upper Bavaria, with a castle near the river Lech, 30 m. S. of Augsburg.

Landscron, a town and fort of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, 24 m. S. of Cracow.

Landecrona, a fortified seaport of Sweden, in Schonen, seated on an island near the Sound, with a good harbour between the continent and a small island. It is 20 m. N. W. of Lund, and 21 N. N. E. of Copenhagen. Long. 12 51. E., lat. 55. 53. N.

Lands-end, a promontory in Cornwall, and the most westerly point of Great Britain. It is a vast aggregate of Moorstone, and on the outermost rocks at low water are to be seen veins of lead and copper. Long. 5. 42. W., lat. 50. 4. N.

Landesford, p.v. Chester District S. C.

Landshut, a town of Bavaria, with a palace, a collegiate church, and a beautiful convent: the last is now occupied by the university, which was removed thither from Ingolstadt in 1800. Brewing and distilling are carried on here to a considerable extent, and there are manufactures of cloth, leather, and watches. Upon an adjoining mountain is the ancient castle of Trausnitz. It is seated on an island in the river Isar, 32 m. N. E. of Munich. Long. 12. 6. E., lat. 48. 30. N.

Landshut, a town of Prussian Silesia, in the principality of Schweidnitz. It has a flourishing linen trade, and is seated on the Bober, 22 m. S. W. of Schweidnitz.

Landshut, a town of Moravia seated on the Morra, on the confines of Hungary and Austria, 36 m. S. E. of Brunn.

Landstraas, or *Landrost*, a town of Austrian Illyria, in Carnolia, with a castle and a Cistercian convent; situate on an island in the river Gurk, 30 m. S. by W. Cilley.

Lana, a river of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, whose waters, being confined by a great ledge of rocks, from the lakes of Killarney. It runs from Lough Lane, into Castlemain Bay.

Lanebourg, a town of the Sardinian states, in Savoy, in the province of Marienne. It stands on the Arve, at the foot of Mount Cenis, and is so shut up with hills that the sun is scarcely visible from November to January, 20 m. N. N. W. of Susa.

Lane-end, a town in Staffordshire, Eng. noted for its extensive potteries, by which it has greatly increased of late years. It contains two good market houses, two churches, several meeting-houses for dissenters, a catholic chapel, an English charity school, a mechanic's institute, &c. 5 m. E. by S. of Newcastle-under-Lyne.

Landemazan, a town of France, in the department of Upper Pyrenees, 15 m. S. E. of Tarbe.

Lanepaz, a town in the department of Gers, 11 m. S. S. W. of Condom.

Lanercost, a parish of England, in the county of Cumberland, situate in a romantic valley, 13 m. N. E. of Carlisle.

Lanesborough, a town of Ireland, in the county of Longford, situate on the Shannon, over which is a fine stone bridge, 7 m. S. of Longford, and 62 W. N. W. of Dublin.

Lanesborough, p.t. Berkshire Co. Mass. 14 m. N. Lenox. Pop. 1,192. Here are valuable marble quarries.

Lanesville, p.v. Susquehanna Co. Pa.

Langanic, the ancient Olympia, a town of Independent Greece, in the Morea, situate on the small river Carbon, the ancient Alpheus. It was once a city of great note, near which the famous Olympian games were celebrated; and here was a fine temple of Jupiter Olympus, with a celebrated image of that god, 50 cubits high, which was reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world. It is now an inconsiderable place. 32 m. S. S. E. of Chiarenza, and 60 S. W. of Co inth.

Langdon, p.t. Sullivan Co. N. H. on the Connecticut. 40 m. W. Concord. Pop. 667.

Langesac, a town of France, in the department of Upper Loire, seated near the Allier, 12 m. S. of Brioud.

Langesais, a town of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, noted for the culture of melons, seated on the Loire, 12 m. W. of Tours.

Langeland, a fertile island of Denmark, in the S. part of the Great Belt. It is 33 m. long, but scarcely 5 broad. The principal town is Rudkiøping.

Langgenau, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Koniggratz, on the Little Elbe, with some extensive manufactures of cambric and gauze.

Langenau, *Upper* and *Lower*, two populous villages of Prussia, in Silesia, 11 m. S. of Glatz.

Langenau, a long and straggling village of Germany, in Wurtemberg. It contains 3,600 inhabitants, are mostly weavers, 10 m. N. N. E. of Ulm.

Langenberg, a town of the Prussian province of Cleves and Berg. 15 m. N. E. of Dusseldorf.

Langenburg, a town of Germany, in Wurtemberg, with a magnificent castle; seated on the river Jaxt. 32 m. W. of Anspach.

Langensalza, a town of Prussian Saxony, capital of Thuringia, with a castle, and manufactures of silk, woolen, cotton, &c. It stands on the Salza, near its conflux with the Unstrut, 14 m. W. by N. of Erfurth. Long. 10. 42. E., lat. 51. 5. N.

Langenthal, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, in the neighbourhood of which are some medicinal springs. 18 m. N. E. of Bern.

Langenzenn, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, on the river Zenn, and near the Rednitz, 20 m. N. E. of Anspach.

Langholm, a town of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, with an extensive cotton manufacture; seated on the Esk, on the borders of England, 20 m. N. by W. of Carlisle.

Langogne, a town of France, department of Lozere, 21 m. N. E. of Mende.

Langon, a town of France, department of Gironde, with an extensive trade in wine and brandy. It has a good harbour and is seated on the Garonne, 10 m. N. of Bazas.

Langport, a town in Somersetshire, Eng., situated on a hill, by the river Parrett, which is navigable for barges to the Bristol Channel. 10 m. S. E. of Bridgewater, and 128 W. by S. of London.

Langres, a town of France, department of Upper Marne. Its cutlery wares are in high esteem. It is seated on a mountain, near the source of the Marne, 40 m. N. E. of Dijon. Long. 5. 19. E., lat. 47. 52. N.

Langward Fort, a strong fort of England, situated on a sandy point of land on the Suffolk side of the harbour of Harwich, but within the limits of Essex. At high water it is surrounded by the sea, and becomes an island nearly a m. from the shore. It was erected for the defence of the port of Harwich, and has a garrison, under the command of a governor.

Languedoc, a province of the S. of France, divided at the revolution into the departments of Upper Garonne, Aude, Herault, Gard, Lozere, and Ardeche. It extends on the E. to the Rhone, and W. to the border of Gascony, and comprises a superficial extent of 16,000 sq. m. The Upper or Western Languedoc had Toulouse for its capital; and the Lower or Eastern, Montpellier.

Lanier, a township of Preble Co. Ohio.

Lanjan, or **Lanchang**, a city, and the capital of the kingdom of Laos, at least of the southern part, to which it gives name. The king's palace is said to be of vast extent, and the houses of the grandees are also large, and highly ornamented. It is situated on the W. side of the river Mecon, 400 m. N. N. W. of Cambodia. Long. 101. 33. E., lat. 18. 30. N.

Lannouer, a town of France, department of Finisterre, 6 m. N. E. of Morlaix.

Lannitis, a town of France, department of Finisterre 19 m. N. of Brest.

Lanrion, a town of France, department of Cotes du Nord, with a trade in wine, hemp, and butter. In the neighbourhood are mines of iron and silver. It is seated on the Guer, 39 m. W. N. W. of St. Brieux. Long. 3. 27. W., lat. 48. 44. N.

Lannoy, a town of France, department of Nord, 8 m. E. N. E. of Lisle.

Lansargues, a town of France, department of Herault, 9 m. W. of Montpellier.

Lansdown, a mountain in Somersetshire, Eng. 4 m. from Bath, 813 feet high.

Lansing, a township of Tompkin's Co. N. Y. Pop. 4,020.

Lansinburgh, p.t. Rensselaer Co. N. Y. It contains four churches, a court-house, a jail, and an academy; and is seated on the E. side of the Hudson, opposite the S. branch of the Mohawk, 9 m. N. N. E. of Albany. Pop. 2,663.

Lasno, a town of the Sardinian states, in Piedmont, on the river Stura, over which is an elegant bridge, 12 m. N. W. of Turin.

Lao, a town of the island of Cuba, 25 m. W. of Havannah.

Lao, or **Lao**, a city of China, of the second

rank, in the province of Chan-si. Long. 112. 57 E., lat. 37. 4. N.

Laon, a decayed town of France, capital of the department of Aisne, with a castle. The principal trade consists in corn and wine. It is celebrated for a battle fought under its walls, between the French and allies, in March, 1814. It is seated on a mountain, near the Ardon, 77 m. N. E. of Paris. Long. 3. 43. E., lat. 49. 34. N.

Laos, a kingdom of India beyond the Ganges, extending from 12 to 18. N. lat., and bounded by Laktho, Siam, Cambodia, Tonquin, and Cochinchina, to the last of which it is nominally subject. It is surrounded by mountains covered with forests; but the country is in general flat, and the soil fertile, being watered by numerous rivulets from the mountains and a number of canals from the Mecon, which flows from N. to S. through the whole region. It abounds in rice, fruit, honey, wax, and cotton; and the principal drugs are benzoin and lac. Gold and silver are found in certain places of the river; and it has mines of iron, lead, and tin. It is very thinly inhabited, the greater part of the population consisting of migrating tribes, who wage an almost constant internal warfare. The religion, language, and manners are much the same as in Siam. Lanjan is the capital.

Lapland, a northern region of Europe, now belonging to Russia and Sweden, bounded on the N. by the Arctic Ocean, E. by the White Sea, S. by Sweden, and W. by Norway and the Atlantic. It was formerly divided into three parts, Russian, Swedish, and Danish (or Norwegian) Lapland. The first, the most dreary region of the whole, consisted of three districts, Bellamoreskoi, Maremanskoi, and Terskoi; but these are now all included in the general appellation of the circle of Kola, which includes also the tract on the E. of the Torneo called Kemi-Lapmark, which was ceded by Sweden in 1809. Swedish Lapland, or Lapland Proper, is subdivided into six provinces, now comprised in the government of Umea. Norwegian Lapland, or Finmark, the most northerly of all, now belongs also to Sweden. The general aspect of Lapland is mountainous. The principal rivers are, the Tornes, which issues from a lake of the same name, and, after a course of 300 m., falls into the gulf of Bothnia; the Tana, and the Alten, both of which fall into the Frozen Ocean. The lakes are numerous, and many of them very extensive. The maritime districts are of uniform and rather mild temperature; but in the interior the winter is intensely cold: in the most northern parts the sun remains below the horizon from the 20th of November to the 10th of January; and the whole country is covered with snow and ice from the beginning of September to the middle of March. In summer the sun continues two months above the horizon; and in the valleys and plains the heat is excessive, favoring the production of numerous insects, particularly mosquitoes, which greatly infest the inhabitants. Barley is the common grain, but rye and oats are also cultivated in some places, and a few culinary vegetables are raised. The trees are fir, birch, larch, and small beech, which form vast though not thick forests. Metals and minerals are found in abundance: gold has been found at Suappavara; copper, iron, lead, zinc, and plumbago, are found in various places; and in the S. of Swedish Lapland several mines are wrought. Among the other internal productions of this country are limestone, marble, gypsum, rock-crystal, jasper, amethysts, and garnets.

The animals of this country are much the same as those of Norway; but the rein-deer may more properly be said to belong to Lapland. The singular usefulness of this animal in a great measure recompenses the Laplander for the privation of the other comforts of life. The rein-deer in summer live upon leaves and grass, and in winter upon moss, which they dig up from under the snow; yet upon such scanty fare they will perform a journey of inconceivable length. The animal is fixed to a kind of sledge, shaped like a small boat, in which the traveller, well secured from cold, is laced down; and taking the reins, which are fastened to the horns of the animal, in one hand, and a kind of bludgeon, to keep the carriage clear of ice and snow, in the other, he sets out, and continues his journey with incredible speed, the animals choosing the road and directing their course with very little trouble to the traveller. Their milk and cheese are nutritive and pleasant; their flesh is well tasted food, whether fresh or dried; their skin forms excellent clothing both for the bed and body; and their intestines and tendons supply their masters with thread and cordage.

The Laplanders are rather lower in stature than the more southern Europeans. The men are of a swarthy and dark complexion; their hair is black and short, their mouth wide, and their cheek hollow, with a longish pointed chin. The women are in general well made, complaisant, chaste, and extremely nervous. In their manner of life the Laplanders are divided into fishers and mountaineers. The former, in summer, fix their habitations in the neighbourhood of some lake, from which they draw their subsistence, and in winter live in the woods. The latter seek their support on the mountains, and possess herds of rein-deer more or less numerous. They are active and expert in the chase; and the introduction of fire-arms has almost abolished the use of the bow and arrow. Besides looking after the rein-deer, the fishery, and the chase, the men are employed in making canoes, sledges, harness, cups, bowls, &c.; and the women in making nets, drying the fish and meat, milking the deer, making cheese, and tanning hides. Like the Icelanders, they consider their country the finest in the universe. They live in tents composed of several poles or beams of wood, which meet at the top and support each other; the fire-place consists of a few stones, and is always in the middle of the hut, a hole being at the top for the smoke to pass. When travelling, and exposed to the inclemency of the weather, they throw a covering over the head, neck, and shoulders, leaving only a small opening, through which they see and breathe. In their dress they use no kind of linen. The men wear close breeches, reaching down to their shoes, which are made of untanned leather, pointed and turned up before. Their doublet is made to fit their shape; it is open at the breast, and over it they wear a close coat, with narrow sleeves, the skirts of which reach down to the knees and are fastened round them by a leathern girdle, ornamented with plates of tin and brass. To this girdle they tie their knives instruments for making fire, pipes, and other smoking apparatus. The dress of the women is the same as that of the men, with the exception of a few ornamental peculiarities. All the Swedish and Norwegian, as well as the greater number of the Russian Laplanders, bear the name of Christians; but their religion is full of superstition, and a compound of Christian and Pagan ceremonies. Their language has an affinity with the Finnish,

but is greatly intermixed with others. They trade with the Swedes and Norwegians, whom they supply with the skins and furs of quadrupeds, such as ermines, sables, martens, squirrels, foxes of various colors, bears, lynxes, and wolves; and receive in return meal, cloth, spirituous liquors, tobacco, and various utensils.

Laprairie, a Seignory of Huntingdon Co. L. C. on the St. Lawrence opposite Montreal.

Lar, a town of Persia, capital of Laristan, with a castle on a rock, chiefly celebrated for the manufacture of muskets and cloth. It was once a magnificent city, but is now in ruins. Some handsome houses still remain, and the bazar is said to be the noblest structure of the kind in Persia Long. 43. 40. E., lat. 27. 30. N.

Larachra, or *Laraisk*, a strong town in the kingdom of Fez, with a castle and a good harbour. Here are magazines for the refitting of vessels, but no docks for building. It is seated near the mouth of the Lucas, 46 m. S. by W. of Tangier.

Laredo, a town of Spain, in Biscay, with a good harbour, 30 m. W. N. W. of Bilbao.

Largo, a town of Scotland, in Fifeshire, on a bay of the same name, at the opening of the frith of Forth, which is a safe roadstead for ships of all descriptions. The town has a manufacture of linen and checks. 8 m. S. S. W. of St. Andrew.

Largs, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire, with a small harbour on the frith of Clyde. It is memorable for the defeat of the Norwegians, in their last invasion of this county, in 1263. It is 15 m. N. W. of Irvine.

Larino, a town of Naples, in the Molise, 25 m. E. N. E. of Molise.

Larissa, a town of Greece, capital of Thessaly and an archbishop's see, with a palace, and some handsome mosques. It was famous as the residence of Achilles, and retains its former name. The inhabitants, estimated at 25,000, carry on a large trade. It is seated on the Peneus, 75 m. S. by W. of Salonica. Long. 23. 47. E., lat. 39. 43. N.

Laristan, a small province of Persia, extending along the northern shore of the Persian Gulf. The soil is so impregnated with acrid substances, and so destitute of water, that it is the most unproductive province of the kingdom. Those who inhabit the coast are addicted to piracy, and live under their own sheiks, paying the king only a trifling tribute. Lar is the capital.

Larne, a town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 8 m. N. of Carrickfergus.

Larnica, a town of Cyprus, the second in the island, and the emporium of its commerce, the bay on which it is situated forming one of the best roadsteads in the island. It has no good water but is supplied from a distance by an aqueduct Long. 33. 45. E. lat. 34. 56. N.

Lurry Bundar, a town of Hindoostan, on the N. branch of the Indus, called the Pitta. 56 m. W. of Tatta. Long. 66. 42. E. lat. 24. 43. N.

Larta. See *Arta*.

Larvigen, or *Laurvigen*, a sea-port of Norway, in the bishopric of Christiania. It is a place of considerable trade, and has productive iron works. It stands at the conflux of two rivers, near the sea, 74 m. S. S. W. of Christiania.

La Salle, a seignory of Huntingdon Co. L. C. 12 m. S. Montreal.

Lasenbourg, a town of Savoy, on the river Arc, at the foot of Mount Cenis, the passage of which is the principal support of the inhabitants. The

sun is hidden from the inhabitants of this town, by the mountains, during two months in the year. It is 20 m. N. N. W. of Susa.

Lassa, or **Lahassa**, a city of Asia, capital of Great Thibet. It is not large, but the houses are spacious and built of stone. About 7 m. to the E. of the city, is the mountain of Putala, on the summit of which is the palace of the grand Lama, the high priest of Thibet, whose authority is as great over almost all the regions of Tartary and Thibet as that of the pope was formerly over Europe. Lassa is seated on a spacious plain, on a river that flows S. into the Sanpoo, 680 m. N. N. E. of Calcutta. Long. 91. 25. E., lat. 29. 30. N.

Lassakr, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, on a lake of the same name, 38 m. S. S. E. of Stralsund.

Lassam, a town of Java, on the N. coast, through which flows a fine navigable river. It has a considerable trade. 419 m. E. of Batavia.

Lassay, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne, 12 m. E. N. E. of Mayenne.

Lassellville, p.v. Montgomery Co. N. Y.

Lastres, a town of Spain, in Asturias, near a cape of the same name, on the bay of Biscay. 35 m. E. N. E. of Oviedo.

Laswaree, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Dehli, where a desperate battle was fought in 1803, between the British under long Lake, and the Mahrattas under Dowlat Row Scindia, in which the latter were totally defeated.

Labacunas, a town of Peru, capital of a district of the same name. The streets are broad and straight; the houses only one story high, and arched, on account of the frequency of earthquakes, one of which overturned the whole place in 1698. It contains manufactures of cloth and baize, &c., and exports great quantities of salt pork: the vicinity is noted for making fine red earthenware. 50 m. S. of Quito. Long. 18. 16. W., lat. 0. 56. S.

Latakia, the ancient Laodicea, a seaport of Syria, and a bishop's see. It has beautiful remains of antiquity, and a considerable trade, especially in tobacco though the harbour is become too shallow for large vessels. It stands on the S. side of a small peninsula, 75 m. S. W. of Aleppo. Long. 24. 30. E., lat. 35. 40. N.

Latimore, a township of Adams Co. Pa.

Lattakoo, *Old* and *New*, two towns in Caffaria about 900 m. N. E. of Cape Town. They are about 50 m. apart, and are inhabited by a savage race called *Bootshuanas*, or *Matchappoes*. See *Lestakoo*.

Latty Aghany, a barren district of Hindoostan between the provinces of Agimere and Moultan, inhabited by a tribe of Hindoos, supposed to be the aborigines of the country.

Laubach, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, with a castles, 10 m. E. by S. of Giessen.

Laubach, one of the two governments of Austrian Illyria, containing nearly 640,000 inhabitants. It is divided into the circle of Laubach, Newstadt, Adelsberg, Clagenfurt, and Villach.

Laubach, or **Laybach**, a strong town of Austrian Illyria, capital of the preceding government. The castle, called the Old Fort, stands on a mountain, and is now used only for a prison. It has manufactures of silk, leather, and excellent cloth. In 1821 a congress was held here for deliberating on the affairs of Italy, and attended by the em-

perors of Russia and Austria. It is seated on a river of the same name, 38 m. S. E. of Clagenfurt. Long. 14. 35. E., lat. 46. 11. N.

Lauban, a walled town of Upper Lusatia, on the frontiers of Silesia. It has a good trade in cloth, yarn, and linen, and is seated on the Queiss, 14 m. E. S. E. of Gorlitz.

Lauda, a town and castle of Germany, in Baden, on the river Tauber, 18. m. S. W. of Wurtzburg.

Lauder, an ancient royal burgh of Scotland, in Berwickshire. The castle, originally built by Edward I. as a fortress, is now the seat of the earl of Lauderdale. It is seated on a river of the same name, 21 m. S. E. of Edinburgh.

Lauderdale, a county of Alabama. Pop. 11,732 Florence is the capital.

Laueburg, a duchy in the N. of Germany, on the right bank of the Elbe, adjacent to Hamburg and included since 1815 in the Danish dominions, of which it forms the southern extremity.

Laueburg, the capital of the foregoing duchy. There is only one wing of the ancient castle, where the dukes resided, now remaining. Great quantities of merchandise are sent hence to Lubec, by means of the Steckenitz. It stands on the Elbe and Steckenitz, 35 m. E. S. E. of Hamburg. Long. 10. 50. E., lat. 53. 22. N.

Laueburg, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, on the Leba, 37 m. W. by N. of Dantzic. Long. 17. 48. E., lat. 54. 27. N.

Lauffen, a town of Austria, in the duchy of Salzburg, with a fine castle, seated on the Salza, 12 m. N. N. W. of Salzburg.

Lauffen, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, with a castle. Here is a celebrated cataract of the Rhine, the perpendicular height of which is about 60 feet, in the breadth 300. It is 3 m. S. by W. of Schaffhausen.

Lauffenburg, a strong town in the S. W. extremity of Germany, with a castle. It is seated on a rock, on the Rhine, which divides it in two parts. Here is a small cataract, noted for the beauty of the scenery. 26 m. W. Schaffhausen. Long. 8. 2. E., lat. 47. 35. N.

Laughlinton, a village of Westmoreland Co. Pa. 23 m. E. Greengburg.

Laughton, a village in W. Yorkshire, Eng. on a high hill, 6 m. E. S. E. of Rotherham. It is noted for its church, whose curious tower and spire are seen at the distance of 60 m.

Lausingen, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Neuberg, seated on the Danube, 3 m. W. of Dillingen.

Launceston, a borough and the capital of Cornwall, Eng. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the Attery, which falls into the Tamar, 3 m. below the town, 28 m. N. of Plymouth, and 214 W. by S. of London. Long. 4. 12. W., lat. 50. 38. N.

Launceston, a town of Van Diemen's Land capital of Port Dalrymple, seated at the junction of the Esk and Tamar, and containing 400 inhabitants.

Launy, a town of Bohemia, near the river Eper, 10 m. E. N. E. of Saaz.

Laupen, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, at the conflux of the Sanden and Sense, 5 m. S. W. of Bern.

Laurel, p.v. Sussex Co. Del.

Laurel Mountains, one of the western Appalachian ranges in Pennsylvania. They are of a moderate height and covered on the eastern side with laurel trees.

Laurenceburg, villages in Armstrong Co. Pa. Franklin Co. Ken. and Dearborn Co. Indiana.

Laurens, a district of South Carolina. Pop. 20,863. Also a county of Georgia on the Oconee river. Pop. 5,578. Dublin is the capital.

Laurens, a township of Otsego Co. N. Y. Pop. 2,231.

Laurensville, p.v. Laurens Dis. S. C.

Laurinuen, a town of Germany, on the river Laur, 11 m. N. E. of Schweinfurt.

Laurington, a village of Marlborough Dis. S. C. *Laurvin*, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys, 55 m. S. of Christiania.

Lausanne, a city of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Pays de Vaud, and a bishop's see, with a famous college. It stands on a very uneven tract of land, formed by three small hills; and lofty parts afford the most sublime views in nature. The cathedral, the town-house, and other public buildings, are magnificent, 30 m. N. E. of Geneva, and 42 S. W. of Bern. Long. 6. 45. E., lat. 46. 31. N.

Lausanne, a township of Northampton, Co. Pa. on the Lehigh.

Lautenburg, a town of W. Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm, 4 m. E. by S. of Culm.

Lauter, a river which rises in the Vosges mountains, and forms the boundary between France and Germany, on the W. of the Rhine, into which it falls at Lauterburg.

Lauterbach, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, noted for excellent tin mines. 9 m. S. S. W. of Carlsbad.

Lauterbach, a town of Germany, in the grand duchy of Saxe-Weimar, with a trade in linen and woolen cloth; seated on the Vogelsberg, 15 m. W. N. W. of Fulda.

Lauterbrunn, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, 6 m. S. of Interlachen. It is seated in a romantic valley of the same name, celebrated for its cataract, called Staubbach.

Lauterburg, a town of France, department of Lower Rhine. It stands on the Lauter, near its conflux with the Rhine, 14 m. S. of Laudau.

Laugerte, a town of France, in the department of Lot, 20 m. S. W. of Cahors.

Laugna, a town of France, in the department of Lot-et-Garonne, 17 m. N. E. of Marmande.

Laval, a town of France, capital of the department of Mayenne. It is surrounded by an old wall, and has two old castles, five churches, and three hospitals, with a monastery established in 1815. Linen of all kinds and qualities is manufactured here; and the neighbouring quarries produce green marble, or black, veined with white. It is seated on the Mayenne, 40 m. W. of Mans. Long. 0. 45. W., lat. 48. 5. N.

Lavomunde, a small town of Austrian Illyria, in Lower Carinthia, seated on the Drave, 23 m. E. of Clagenfurt.

Lavold, or *Lafeld*, a village of the Netherlands, in the province of Liege, 4 m. W. of Maestricht. In 1747 the French obtained a victory here over the allies, commanded by the duke of Cumberland.

Lavello, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, 90 m. E. by N. of Naples.

Levenham, a town in Suffolk, Eng. with manufactures of hempen cloth and woolen yarn. Here is a spacious market place, with a cross in the centre; but the market has long been disused. The town is situated on an eminence, at the foot of which runs the river Breton, 12 m. S. by E. of Bury St. Edmund, and 62 N. E. of London.

Lavonza, a town of Italy, in the principality of Massa, with a citadel; seated at the mouth of the Lavenza, on the gulf of Genoa, 6 m. W. N. W. of Massa.

Lavington, a town in Wiltshire, Eng. 4 m. S. of Devizes, and 90 W. by S. of London.

Lavis, a town of the Austrian states, in Tyrol, at the conflux of the Lavis with the Adige, 7 m. N. of Trent.

Lavoro, *Terra di*, a province in the N. W. part of Naples, bordered on the W. by the Tuscan Sea; and containing 1,720 square m. with 520,000 inhabitants. It is proper for tillage, whence it took its name; and is fertile in excellent wines and fruits. There are also mineral springs, and mines of sulphur. Capua is the capital, and Gaeta is the chief sea-port.

Lawrence, a county of Ohio. Pop. 5,366. Burlington is the capital. A county of Indiana Pop. 9,237. Bedford is the capital. A county of W. Tennessee Pop. 5,412. Lawrenceburg is the capital. A county of Arkansas. Pop. 2,806. Jackson is the capital. A county of Mississippi. Pop. 5,321. Monticello is the capital. A county of Alabama. Pop. 14,984. Moulton is the capital. A county of Kentucky. Pop. 3,897. Louisa is the capital. A county of Illinois. Pop. 3,661. Lawrenceville is the capital.

Lawrence, towns and villages in Stark, Tuscarawas and Washington Cos. Ohio. Hunterdon Co. N. Y. and Clearfield Co. Pa.

Lawrenceburg, towns in Armstrong Co. Pa. and Dearborn Co. Indiana.

Lawrenceville, villages in Tioga, Alleghany Co. Pa. Nantamond Co. Va., Montgomery Co. N. C. Gwinnett Co. Geo., Madison Co. Ohio.

Lawrence, St., a large river of North America, proceeding from Lake Ontario, from which it runs 700 m. to the gulf of St. Lawrence, in the Atlantic. Its mouth is 100 m. wide; and it is navigable for ships of war as far as Quebec, which is 300 m. and vessels from Europe ascend to Montreal which is 180 m. further. In its course it forms a great variety of bays, harbours, and islands, many of which are fruitful and extremely pleasant. See *Quebec*, *Montreal*, &c.

Lawrence, St., *Gulf of*, is formed between the western part of Newfoundland, the eastern shores of Labrador, the eastern extremity of the province of New Brunswick, part of the province of Nova Scotia, and the island of Cape Breton. It communicates with the Atlantic Ocean by three different passages.

Lawrence-ark, a town of Scotland, in Kincardineshire, with manufactures of lawn, cambric, thread, &c., and a large bleach-field. It is seated on the small river Leuther, 8 m. N. of Montrose.

Lawsville, p.t. Susquehanna Co. Pa. 10 m. N. Montrose.

Lavergersville, p.v. Schoharie Co. N. Y.

Laxenburg, a town of Austria, with a palace, seated on the Suechat, 17 m. S. of Vienna.

Laybach. See *Leubach*.

Lea, a river of England, which rises near Luton, in Bedfordshire, flows to Hertford and Ware, and, dividing Essex from Hertfordshire and Middlesex, enters the Thames below Blackwall.

Leacock, p.t. Lancaster Co. Pa. 56 m. W. Philadelphia.

Lead mines. This name is given to a tract of country on the Upper Mississippi which contains inexhaustible quantities of lead ore. The tract is more than 200 m. in extent. The chief mines are in the neighbourhood of Galena in the North

Western part of Illinois. Here are the richest lead mines hitherto discovered on the globe. This portion of country lies principally north of Rock river and south of the Wisconsin. Dubuque s, and other rich mines, are west of the Mississippi. Native copper, in large quantities, exists in this region, especially at the mouth of Plum creek and on the Peكاتonokee. Plum creek is a small creek, of Illinois about 40 miles above Rock river, which runs into the Mississippi. Peكاتonokee is a branch of Rock river. For many years the Indians, and some of the French hunters and traders, had been accustomed to dig lead in these regions. They never penetrated much below the surface, but obtained considerable quantities of the ore, which they sold to the traders. In 1823, the late Col. James Johnson, of Great Crossings, Ky. obtained a lease of the United States Government, and made arrangements to prosecute the business of smelting, with considerable force, which he did the following season. This attracted the attention of enterprising men in Illinois, Missouri, and other States. Some went on in 1826, more followed in 1827, and in 1828 the country was almost literally filled with miners, smelters, merchants, speculators, &c. Such was the crowd of adventurers in 1829, in this hitherto almost unknown and desolate region, that the lead business was greatly overdone, and the market for a while nearly destroyed. Fortunes were made almost upon a turn of the spade, and lost with equal facility. The business is now reviving, and probably will be prosecuted in future more in proportion to the demand for lead. The following table shows the amount of lead made annually at these diggings, from 1821, to Sept. 30, 1830. Pounds of lead made from 1821, to

	Sept. 30, 1823,	335,130
Do. for year ending Sept. 30, 1824,	175,220	
Do. do. do. 1825,	664,530	
Do. do. do. 1826,	958,842	
Do. do. do. 1827,	5,192,190	
Do. do. do. 1828,	11,105,810	
Do. do. do. 1829,	13,343,150	
Do. do. do. 1830,	8,323,998	

Total, 40,088,860

The government formerly received ten per cent, in lead, for rent. It is now reduced to six per cent. These lands will soon be surveyed, and probably sold, which will add greatly to the stability and prosperity of the mining business.

Leadhills, a village of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, situate amid mountains, in which are rich mines of lead. Here is a public library, fitted up by the miners, who work only eight hours in a day, and employ much of their spare time in reading. It is supposed to be the highest inhabited place in Britain, being about 2,000 feet above the level of the sea. It is situate on the road from Glasgow to Dumfries, 18 m. S. of Lanark, and 44 S. of Glasgow.

Leadville, p.v. Randolph Co. Pa.

Leakerville, p.v. Rockingham Co. N. C. 105 m. N. W. Raleigh.

Leamington Priors, a town in Warwickshire, Eng. Here are some saline springs, with warm and cold baths, a pump-room, and other accommodations for genteel company. It is seated on the river Leam, near its confluence with the Avon, 2 m. E. of Warwick and 69 N. W. of London.

Leao-tung. See *Chen-yang*.

Leasburg, p.v. Caswell Co. N. C. 64 m. N. W. Raleigh.

Leatherhead, a town in Surrey, Eng. Here is a bridge of 14 arches over the river Mole, which a little above is said to make its re-appearance above ground. 18 m. S. S. W. of London.

Leather-water, or *Wilburn*, a fine lake in Cumberland, Eng. lying S. E. of Keswick. It is narrow and irregular, about 4 m. in length, skirting the foot of Helvellyn, and receiving numerous torrents from that huge mountain. The singular beauty of this lake is its being almost intersected in the middle by two peninsulas, which are joined by a neat wooden bridge. Its outlet at the N. end joins the river Greets, which runs into the Derwent below Keswick.

Leavenworth, p.v. Crawford Co. Indiana.

Leba, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, on a river of the same name, which, after forming a lake 15 m. in circumference, enters the Baltic Sea. 16 m. N. N. W. of Luenburg.

Lebanon, p.t. York Co. Me. Pop. 2,391. p.t. Grafton Co. N. H. Pop. 1,868. p.t. New London Co. Conn. Pop. 2,552. p.t. Madison Co. N. Y. Pop. 2,249. p.t. Huntingdon Co. N. Y. p.t. Lebanon Co. Pa. 25 m. N. E. Harrisburg. Also towns and villages in Russell Co. Va. Washington Co. Geo., Warren, Meigs, and Ashtabula Cos. Ohio. Washington Co. Ken., Wilson Co. Tenn. and St. Clair Co. Illinois.

Lebanon, a county of the E. District of Pennsylvania. Pop. 20,546. Lebanon is the capital.

Lebida, a sea-port of Africa, in the territory of Tripoli, with a good harbour and an old castle. It is seated on the Mediterranean, 30 m. S. E. of Tripoli.

Lebriza, or *Lebrija*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a castle, seated in a territory abounding in olive-trees that produce the best oil in Spain, 20 m. S. by W. of Seville.

Lebus, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, seated on the Oder, 5 m. N. of Frankfort.

Lecassello, a town in the state of Genoa, 22 m. N. E. of Genoa.

Lecce, a city of Naples, in Otranto, a bishop's see. It is the residence of the governor of the province, which by some is called Lecce instead of Otranto. 17 m. N. W. of Otranto, and 195 E. S. E. of Naples. Long. 18. 20. E., lat. 40. 36. N.

Lecce, a town of Austrian Italy, in the Milanese, with several flourishing manufactures. It is seated on the E. branch of the lake Como, 15 m. E. N. E. of Como. Long. 9. 23. E., lat. 45. 5. N.

Lech, a river of the Bavarian states, which rises in Tyrol, divides Suabia from Bavaria, and enters the Danube below Donawert.

Lechlade, or *Letchlade*, a town in Gloucestershire, Eng. A canal from the Severn joins the Thames near this town, and the traffic here, on both, is considerable in cheese, corn, and coal. It is seated at the confluence of the Lech with the Thames, 28 m. E. by S. of Gloucester, and 76 W. by N. of London.

Lechnitz, a town of Prussian Silesia, in the province of Oppeln. Near it is the convent of St. Annenburg, much resorted to by pilgrims. It is seated near the Oder, 17 m. S. S. E. of Oppeln.

Leek, a river of Netherlands, which branches off from the Rhine at Deurstede, and enters the Maese, 10 m. E. of Rotterdam.

Lectoure, a strong town of France, departement of Gers, with manufactures of leather, and some trade in corn and wine. It is situate on a moun-

tain, near the river Gers, 16 m. N. of Auch. Long. 0. 37. E., lat. 43. 56. N.

Leadbury, a town in Herefordshire Eng. with a considerable manufacture of ropes and sacking. The navigable canal from Gloucester to Hereford passes by this town, which is situate near the S. extremity of the Malvern Hills. 16 m. E. of Hereford, and 129 W. N. W. of London.

Ledasma, a small but strong town of Spain, in Leon, seated on the Tormes, 20 m. S. W. of Salamanca.

Lee, a river of Ireland, which rises on the confines of Kerry, flows E. to Cork, and falls into Cork Harbour.

Lee, a county of the W. District of Virginia. Pop. 6,461. Jonesville is the capital. Also a township of Stafford Co. N. H. Pop. 1,009. p.t. Berkshire Co. Mass. 140 m. W. Boston. Pop. 1,825. p.t. Oneida Co. N. Y. Pop. 2,514. township in Athens Co. Ohio.

Leeds, a flourishing town in West Yorkshire, Eng. It stands on the river Aire, over which is a stately stone bridge. It is the principal of the clothing towns in Yorkshire, and the mart for the colored and white broad cloths, of which vast quantities are sold in its two cloth halls, within the space of an hour, without the least confusion. Leeds has flourishing manufactures of carpets; also some mills for the cutting of tobacco, and several potteries. In the neighbourhood are numerous collieries, and great quantities of coal are sent to York and Hull. 3 m. N. N. W. of the town, on the river Aire, stands the remains of that venerable pile, Kirkstall Abbey, embowered in groves of oak. A canal passes hence to Liverpool, by which and the river this town has a communication with the Irish Sea and the German Ocean. 24 m. S. W. of York, and 189 N. W. of London. Long. 1. 34. W., lat. 53. 48. N.

Leeds, a parish in Kent, Eng. which had formerly a castle and a priory: some ruins of the latter still remain. 5 m. S. W. of Maidstone and 40 from London.

Leeds, p.t. Kennebec Co. Me. Pop. 1,685. Also a village in Gloucester Co. N. J. on the coast.

Leedsto n, p.v. Westmoreland Co. Va. 105 m. W. Washington.

Leefogo, the most fertile of the Hapae islands, in the South Pacific. It is not above 7 m. in length, and only 2 or 3 in breadth, but is superior in many respects to Annamooka. The inhabitants are treacherous, and have frequently attempted to seize European vessels. Long. 165. 49. E., lat. 19. 49. S.

Leek, a town in Staffordshire, Eng. It has a brisk trade, and manufactures of bandanna and other handkerchiefs, ribands, twist, and buttons. It is seated on the Churnet, 21 m. N. of Stafford and 154 N. N. W. of London.

Leer, or **Lehr**, a town of Hanover, in East Friesland, on the river Leda, which soon after joins the Ems. 14 m. S. E. of Emden.

Leerdam, a town of the Netherlands, in South Holland, seated on the Linghe, 11 m. S. of Utrecht.

Leorort, a fortress of Hanover, in East Friesland, seated at the conflux of the Leda with the Ems, 10 m. E. by S. of Emden.

Leers, or **Liers**, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, near which the allies were defeated by the French in 1746. 4 m. N. of Liege.

Leersburg, p.t. Loudon Co. Va. 46 m. N. W. Alexandria, also towns in Harrison Co. Ken.,

Washington Co. Ten., Tuscarawas, Champaign and Highland Cos. Ohio.

Leesville, p.v. Schoharie Co. N. Y., p.v. Campbell Co. Va., p.v. Lexington Dis. S. C., p.v. Lawrence Co. Indiana.

Leetakoo, or **Lattakoo**, a town of Southern Africa. The old town of this name was until lately the most remote place known in the Botswana country. The inhabitants, when visited by Mr. Campbell and others in 1813, appeared to have made considerable progress in the arts and civilization. Soon after they removed to a more suitable situation, several miles distant, in a southern direction, and founded New Leetakoo. On his return, in 1820, he found this new town occupied by about 8,000 persons, collected from various tribes. The women perform most of the agricultural labor; while the men milk the cows, make the clothes, and go to war. New Leetakoo is 800 m. N. E. of Cape Town.

Leetown, p.v. Jefferson Co. Va.

Leeuue, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in South Brabant. It is seated in a morass on the river Geete, 12 m. E. of Louvain.

Leeward Islands, such of the Carribee Islands in the West Indies, as commence at Porto Rico, and extend to Dominica.

Leffoga. See **Leefogo**.

Leghorn, a strong city of Italy in the grand duchy of Tuscany, and a bishop's see. It has a good harbour, and is the greatest commercial depot of Italy. The Jews, who are numerous and rich, have a handsome synagogue and schools; the Greeks and Armenians have churches of their own; and no religion is disturbed. The inhabitants are computed at 66,000. The town is supplied with excellent water brought from the mountains of Cologne by means of a long and expensive aqueduct, constructed by government. The streets are wide and straight, and almost all the houses of the same height. There are so many canals, that some have given it the title of New Venice. At a little distance is a light-house, on a small island. The trade consists of foreign goods, as cotton, sugar, cocoa, spices, sulphur, and alum; and in home productions, as essences, oils, wine, straw hats, cloth, juniper berries, oranges, lambs' and goats' skins, and coral. In 1741 this city suffered greatly by an earthquake. The neighbouring marshes have been rendered fit for culture by means of canals, which have also been useful in dissipating the noxious effluvia: but the air is still far from healthy. 140 m. N. W. of Rome, and 46 W. of Florence. Long. 10. 17. E., lat. 43. 33. N.

Legnano, a town of Austrian Italy, in the Veronese, with a fortress regularly constructed. The town is populous, and carries on a considerable trade, particularly in grain, which is greatly facilitated by means of a canal from the Adige to the Po. It is seated on the Adige, 22 m. S. E. of Verona.

Leibnitz, a town of the Austrian empire, in Lower Styria, seated on the Sulm, 16 m. S. of Gnatz.

Lehigh, a river of Pennsylvania running into the Delaware from the N. W. In this neighbourhood are large coal mines, for an account of which see *Pennsylvania*.

Lehigh, a county of the E. District of Pennsylvania lying upon the river above mentioned. Pop. 22,266. Allentown is the capital.

Leighton, a village of Northampton Co. Pa. on the Lehigh, 36 m. N. W. Easton.

Leicester, a borough and the capital of Leices

tershire, Eng. In the civil wars the walls were in a great measure demolished; the castle was also dismantled, the hall and kitchen being the only parts that are left entire. It has 6 churches, 18 meeting-houses for the different denominations of dissenters, several hospitals, a free school and three charity schools. In 1831 an act was passed for lighting the town with gas, which has since been carried into effect. The principal manufacture is that of stockings, of which several years ago the value amounted to £80,000 annually, and it has of late much increased. A canal passes hence by Loughborough to the river Trent. At a parliament held here, in the reign of Henry V., the first law was made for the burning of heretics. In the meadows near the town are the ruins of an abbey, in which Cardinal Wolsey died. It is seated on the Soar, 28 m. S. by E. of Derby, and 96 N. N. W. of London. Long. 1. 8. W., lat. 52. 53. N.

Leicestershire, a county of England, bounded on the N. by Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire, E. by the counties of Lincoln and Rutland, S. by Northamptonshire, and W. by Warwickshire and Staffordshire. It is about 45 m. long and 30 broad, contains 51,456 statute acres, is divided into six hundreds and 196 parishes, has 12 market towns, and sends four members to parliament. The climate is temperate and the county is well watered. The chief rivers are the Avon, Soar, Swift, Wreke, Anker, and Welland; and it has three distinct lines of canal navigation. The soil, in general, affords great quantities of rich grazing land and is peculiarly fitted for the culture of beans. Toward the N. W., the Bardon-Hills rise to a great height; and in their neighbourhood is Sherwood Forest, a rough and open tract: further to the N. W. are valuable coal mines. The manufacture of stockings, the principal one in the county, is very considerable; but it may be considered rather an agricultural than a manufacturing county. It is famous for its breed of large black cart horses, numbers of which are continually sent to London, and for its fine neat cattle and sheep: the latter, owing to the great care paid to crossing the breed and other modes of improvement, have been brought to an astonishing degree of excellence. More than half the land is constantly in pasture, and most of the rest maintained in tillage is also rendered subservient to the rearing of cattle. The principal object of the graziers here is to fatten their cattle for the butcher, but the dairy is also in some places attended to; and great quantities of cheese are annually exported. The Stilton cheese is made in this county, near Melton Mowbray.

Leicester, p.t. Worcester Co. Mass. 46 m. S. W. Boston. Pop. 1,789. Here is a manufactory of wool cards. Also a township of Livingston Co. N. Y. on the Genesee. Pop. 2,049. Also a township of Addison Co. Vt. on Otter Creek. 42 m. N. W. Windsor. Pop. 638.

Leigh, a town in Lancashire, Eng. with considerable manufactures, particularly of fine jeans, in imitation of those of India, fastians, and other cotton articles; and a great traffic by its canal navigation. 12 m. W. of Manchester, and 196 N. W. of London.

Leigh, a small sea-port in Essex, Eng. opposite the E. extremity of Canvey Island. It is noted for oysters, and has a good road for shipping. 18 m. S. S. E. of Chelmsford, and 39 E. of London.

Leigh, a parish of England, in Worcestershire 41.2 m. W. by S. of Worcester.

Leighlin, Old, a decayed town of Ireland, in the county of Carlow, 9 m. N. E. of Kilkenny.

Leighlin Bridge, a village of Ireland, in the county of Carlow, with the ruins of an ancient abbey, and also of a strong castle; seated on the river Barrow, 7 m. S. of Carlow.

Leighton Buzzard, a town in Bedfordshire, Eng. The trade consists in corn, cattle, lace, platted straw, &c. About half a m. distant are the remains of a Roman camp. It is seated on the Ouse, 18 m. S. of Bedford and 41 N. W. of London.

Lein, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Nassau, 4 m. N. E. of Weilburg.

Leiningen, a small town of the Bavarian circle of the Rhine, 30 m. S. of Mentz.

Leinster, a province of Ireland, 104 m. long and 56 broad; bounded on the E. and S. by St. George's Channel. W. by Connaught and Munster and N. by Ulster. It contains the counties of Carlow, Dublin, Kildare, Kilkenny, King's county, Longford, Lough, East Meath, West Meath, Wexford, and Wicklow. Dublin is the capital. The principal rivers are the Boyne, the Barrow, the Liffey, the Noire, and the May.

Leips, a town of Bohemia, with manufactures of porcelain, glass, fine cloth, and cotton. 47 m. S. E. of Dresden.

Leipheim, a town of Bavaria, on the S. bank of the Danube, 12 m. N. E. of Ulm.

Leipnic, a walled town of Moravia, near the river Becawa, 14 m. E. S. E. of Olumtz.

Leipzig, Circle of, a province of the kingdom of Saxony, bounded E. by the circle of Meissen, S. by that of the Erzgebirge and the principality of Altenburg, and W. and N. by the Prussian part of Saxony. It comprises 14 bailiwicks, and is the seat of considerable manufactures.

Leipzig, a city of Saxony, in the circle of Meissen, with a famous university, and a strong citadel, called Pleyssenburg. It carries on a considerable trade; and has three great fairs every year, which last a fortnight each. The number of inhabitants exceeds 30,000; and the principal manufactures are silk, gold, and silver stuffs, linen and cotton printing, leather, and paper. There are six handsome colleges belonging to the university, besides the private colleges; and the exchange is a fine structure. Leipzig was taken by the Prussians in 1745 and 1756. The Austrians, in 1756, besieged it in vain; they took it two years after, but were soon obliged to give it up. Leipzig is celebrated for two of the greatest battles recorded in history having been fought in its vicinity, between the French and allied armies, on the 16th and 18th of October, 1813, which were followed by the capture of the town and the rear-guard of the French army, on the following morning, and also the king of Saxony and his family, who were made prisoners. It is seated in a plain, on the river Pleyssse, 64 m. W. N. W. of Dresden, 90 S. W. of Berlin, and 180 N. E. of Frankfurt on the Maine. Long. 12. 21. E., lat. 51. 19. N.

Leiria, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, and a bishop's see, with an ancient castle on an eminence. 77 m. N. N. E. of Lisbon. Long. S. 34. W., lat. 39. 48. N.

Leiszig, a town of Saxony, in Meissen, with manufactures of cloth, lace, stockings, &c. It is seated on the Mulda, 24 m. E. S. E. of Leipzig and 32 N. W. of Dresden.

Leith, a sea-port of Scotland, on the frith of Forth, 2 m. N. N. E. of Edinburgh, of which it is the port. It is situate at the mouth of the river

Leith, which forms the harbour, and divides the town into N. and S. Leith, which communicate by two draw-bridges. The harbour is secured by a noble stone pier, and it is accommodated with wet and dry docks and other conveniences for ship-building, which is carried on to a considerable extent. Here are also manufactures of ropes, canvas, carpets, glass, shoes, leather, soap, and candles, and several iron forges. There are three churches, an episcopal chapel, three meeting-houses, a magnificent banking-house, an hospital for disabled seaman, rebuilt in 1817, and numerous charities. A little to the E. of the town are the baths, which are constructed upon a grand scale, and in a style of great elegance. The harbour is defended by a martello tower and to the W. of the citadel is a battery for the protection of the shipping. The commerce of Leith is very considerable; and the vessels employed in the London trade are, in general, of a large size; but the largest ships are those employed in the Greenland whale fishery. To foreign parts are exported lead, glass ware, linen, woolen stuffs, and a variety of other goods. Long. 2. 56. W., lat. 55. 54. N.

Leitmeritz. See *Leutmeritz*.

Leitomischel. See *Leutmischel*.

Leitrim, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, bounded on the N. by Donegal Bay, N. E. by Fermanagh, E. by Cavan, S. E. by Longford, S. W. by Roscommon, and W. by Sligo. Its greatest length is about 54 English m., and its maximum breadth 20. It contains 21 parishes, and an area of 407,260 English acres. The northern parts are mountainous and uncultivated but they abound with inexhaustible veins of lead, iron, and copper ore, and have likewise some coal mines. The S. is level and fertile. The county is traversed by the river Shannon, abounds with small lakes and rivers, has some productive iron-works, and feeds great herds of cattle. It returns two members to the imperial parliament. Carrick is the capital.

Leitrim, a village of Ireland, from which the preceding county has its name, and formerly a place of some note. It is seated on the Shannon, 4 m. N. of Carrick, and 82 W. N. W. of Dublin.

Leinslip, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kildare. It has a noble castle with large gardens, on one side of which is a fine waterfall, called the Salmon Leap. Near it is the ruins of the church and castle of Confy. It is seated on the Liffey, 8 m. W. of Dublin.

Lemberg, or *Leopold*, a town of Austrian Poland, formerly the capital of Red Russia, and now of Galicia and Ladomeria. It is well fortified, and defended by two citadels, one of which is on an eminence without the city. The cathedral, churches, and public buildings are magnificent; and the inhabitants, computed at 44,000, of whom 14,000 are Jews, carry on a considerable trade. It is the see of a Roman Catholic archbishop, and has also an Armenian and Russian bishop. It is seated on the Pelton, 72 m. S. E. of Chelm, and 159 E. of Cracow. Long. 24. 26. E., lat. 49. 51. N.

Lemgo, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, and in the principality of Lippe-Deimold, with some cloth and stuff manufactures, and a considerable trade in printing and bookselling. It is seated on the Bega, 17 m. S. of Minden.

Lemnos, or *Stalimene*, an island of the Archipelago, lying near the strait of Gallipoli, 15 m.

long and 11 broad. The poets made it sacred to Vulcan, who was hence called Lemnius Pater. It was also celebrated for its labyrinth, of which not a trace remains. The air is pure, and the produce consists of corn, oil, cotton, and a variety of fruits. It has two harbours on the S. coast and an extensive roadstead on the N. Its capital is of the same name, and is a metropolitan see. Long. 25. 28. E., lat. 40. 3. N.

Lempster, p.t. Sullivan Co. N. H. 40 m. W. Concord. Pop. 999.

Lemington, a township of Essex Co. Vt. on the Connecticut, 65 m. N. E. Montpelier. Pop. 182.

Lemon, a township of Butler Co. Ohio, on the Miami. Pop. 2,370. It contains the villages of Middleton and Monroe.

Lena, a river of Asiatic Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, which rises in the mountains to the N. W. of the lake Baikal, flows N. and N. E. to Yakutsk, where it is 5 m. wide, and proceeding N. N. W., enters the Frozen Ocean by several mouths.

Lenawee, a county of Michigan. Pop. 1,591. Tecumseh is the capital.

Lenzicz, a strong town of Poland, with a fort on a rock. It stands in a morass on the river Biusa, 77 m. W. of Warsaw, and 110 N. by W. of Cracow.

Lenham, a decayed market town in Kent, Eng. seated on an eminence, at the source of the Len, 10 m. E. of Maidstone, and 44 S. E. of London.

Lennep, a town of the Prussian states, in the province of Cleves and Berg, on a river of the same name, 20 m. E. S. E. of Dusseldorf.

Lenoir, a county of North Carolina. Pop. 7,935. Kingston is the capital.

Lenox, p.t. Berkshire Co. Mass. 6 m. S. Pittsfield, and 147 W. Boston. Pop. 1,355. It is a very neatly built town and has manufactures of woolen and iron. Also a p.t. Madison Co. N. Y. on Oneida Lake. Pop. 5,039. Also towns in Susquehanna Co. Pa. and Ashtabula Co. Ohio.

Lenox, a county of Upper Canada lying upon the Bay of Quinte on Lake Ontario.

Lenox Castle, p.t. Rockingham Co. N. C.

Lenoxville, p.t. Carteret Co. N. C. on Core Sound.

Lens, a town of France, department of Pas de Calais, 10 m. N. W. of Douay.

Lentini, an ancient town of Sicily, in Val di Noto. It is a small remainder of the ancient Leontium, and situate at the foot of a height, on the top of which Charles V. built a new town, called Carlentini. Lentini was greatly damaged by an earthquake in 1693. It is seated on a river of the same name, 17 m. S. W. of Catania.

Lentzburg, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Aargau, with a castle, and manufactures of linen, cotton, tobacco, &c. It is seated on the Aa, 6 m. E. of Aargau.

Lentzen, a town of the Prussian province of Brandenburg, near the Elbe, 74 m. N. W. of Berlin.

Leoben, a town of the Austrian states, in Upper Styria, situate on the Muhr, 20 m. N. W. of Gratz.

Leobschuz, a town of Prussian Silesia, with a trade in corn and yarn, 10 m. N. N. E. of Jagerndorf.

Leogane, a town and fort, with a good harbour on the N. side of the S. peninsula of St. Domingo. It was taken by the British in 1796. 26 m. S. S. W. of Port au Prince. Long. 72. 37. W. lat. 18. 38. N.

Leominster, a borough in Hertfordshire, Eng. with a trade in cloth, gloves, hats, hops, leather, cider, &c. The church is spacious, and has a beautiful altar-piece by Rubens. Here are also four meeting-houses, two charity schools, and two free schools, one of them endowed by Queen Mary. It is seated on the Lug, 26 m. W. of Worcester and 137 N. W. of London.

Leominster, p.t. Worcester Co. Mass. 20 m. N. Worcester, on Nashua river. Pop. 1,861. It has manufactures of combs and other articles.

Leon, an important N. W. division of Spain, still retaining the title of a kingdom, bounded on the N. by Asturias, W. by Galicia and Portugal, S. by Estremadura, and E. by Old Castile. It is 200 m. long and 170 broad, and divided into almost two equal parts by the River Duero. It is divided into the districts of Leon, Salamanca, Palencia, Zamora, Toro, and Valladolid.

Leon, the capital of the above province, and a bishop's see, was formerly richer and more populous than at present. Its cathedral which is admired for its elegant lightness, contains the tomb of 37 kings and one emperor. 174 m. N. by W. of Madrid. Long. 5. 38. W., lat. 42. 36. N.

Leon, Isle of, an insulated tract on the S. W. coast of Spain, separated from the mainland by a canal and river, 10 m. in length, and from 20 to 30 feet in depth. The defence thus afforded against an enemy in possession of the mainland (as was the case of the French in 1810) is farther strengthened by the salt marshes, which extend to the eastward, and are impassable except along a causeway. See *Cadix*.

Leon, a town on the above island. The population including St. Carlos, is said to amount to 40,000, whose chief support arises from the works carried on at the neighbouring arsenal and dock-yard of Caracas. 11 m. S. E. of Cadiz. Long. 6. 12. W., lat. 36. 27. N.

Leon, a city of Guatemala, capital of the province of Nicaragua. In the vicinity is a mountain with a volcano, which sometimes occasions earthquakes. It is a commercial place, seated near the N. W. extremity of the lake Nicaragua, 30 m. from the Pacific Ocean. Long. 87. 20. W., lat. 12. 30. N.

Leon, New, a province in the S. part of New Mexico, having the gulf of Mexico on the E., Panuco on the S., and New Biscay on the W. It is little known.

Leonard, St., an ancient town of France, department of Upper Vienne, with manufactures of paper and cloth; seated on the Vienne, 10 m. N. E. Limoges and 195 S. of Paris.

Leonardtown, p.v. St. Mary's Co. Maryland, on the Potomac, 68 m. S. E. Washington.

Leonardsville, p.v. Madison Co. N. Y. 95 m. N. W. Albany.

Leonberg, a town of Germany, in the kingdom of Wurtemberg, situate on the Glem, 6 m. W. of Stuttgart.

Leopoldstadt, a town and fortress of Hungary, seated on the Waag, 56 m. E. of Vienne.

Lepanto, a sea-port of Greece, in Livadia, and an archbishop's see. It is surrounded with high walls, and defended by a castle on an eminence. The produce of the adjacent country is wine, oil, corn, rice, leather, and tobacco. It is seated at the entrance of a gulf of the same name, 100 m. W. N. W. of Athens and 360 S. W. of Constantinople. Long. 22. E., lat. 38. 30. N.

Leper's Isle, one of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific Ocean. Long. 168. 5. E. lat. 15. 23. S.

Le Ray, a township of Jefferson Co. N. Y. 20 m. N. E. Sackett's Harbour. Pop. 3,430.

Lerena, or **Llerena**, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, at the foot of a mountain, and the source of the Malachel, 50 m. S. of Merida and 63 N. of Seville. Long 5. 59. W, lat. 38. 7. N.

Lerida (the *Ilerda* of Lucan), an ancient town of Spain, in Catalonia, and a bishop's see, with a university and a castle. Near this place are the remains of a palace of the kings of Arragon. It is seated on a hill, on the river Segra, 69 m. S. S. E. of Saragossa and 200 N. W. of Madrid. Long 0. 25. E., lat. 41. 32. N.

Lerins, two islands in the Mediterranean, or the coast of France, 5 m. from Antibes. That nearest the coast, which is the larger island, is called St. Margaret; the smaller is called St. Honorat, and has a Benedictine abbey.

Lerma, a town of Spain, in the province of Burgos, with a palace, seated on the Arlanza, 23 m. S. of Burgos.

Lernica, a town of Cyprus, formerly a large city, as appears from its ruins. It is situate on the S. coast of the island, where there is a good road, and a small fort, for its defence, 30 m. S. W. of Famagusta.

Le Roy, p.t. Genesee Co. N. Y. 10 m. E. Batavia. Pop. 3,909. Also a township of Geauga Co. Ohio.

Lerwick, a town of Scotland, capital of the Shetland Islands, situate on the spacious harbour called Brassa Sound. It is the rendezvous of the fishing busses and vessels employed in the herring fishery. Near the N. end of the town is Fort Charlotte, which commands the N. entrance to Brassa Sound. Long. 0. 56. W., lat. 60. 12. N.

Lescar, a town of France, department of Lower Pyrenees, seated on a hill, 3 m. N. W. of Pau and 42 S. E. of Bayonne.

Lesquistan, or *Daghistan*. See *Daghistan*.

Lesignan, a town of France, department of Aude, 11 m. W. of Narbonne.

Lesina, an island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia, 65 m. long and 14 broad. It contains great quantities of different kinds of marble and produces wine, oil, figs, almonds, oranges, saffron, aloes, honey, &c., in great abundance; but salt-fish is the chief article of commerce. The capital, of the same name, has a good harbour, and contains 1,200 inhabitants. 20 m. S. of Spalatro. Long. 16. 20. E., lat. 43. 33. N.

Leskeard, a borough in Cornwall, Eng. with manufactures of leather and yarn. It is one of the largest and best built towns in the country, had formerly a castle, now in ruins, and is one of the coinage towns for tin. Besides the church which is a large and noble edifice, here are three places of worship for dissenters, a free grammar school, two national schools, and a charity school for poor children. In the vicinity are several extensive sheep-walks. 16 m. N. W. of Plymouth and 225 W. by S. of London. Long. 4. 42. W., lat. 50. 27. N.

Lesparre, a town of France, department of Gironde, near which are found transparent pebbles, known by the name of Medoc stones. It is 13 m. N. N. W. of Bordeaux.

Lessines, a town of the Netherlands, in Hainault, famous for its linen manufacture; seated on the Dender, 28 m. S. W. of Brussels.

Leatwithiel, or *Leatwithiel*, a borough in Cornwall, Eng. with a tolerable woolen manufacture. Here is the stannary goal, and the county courts are held here. It is seated on the river Fowey,

which was formerly navigable, but is now choked up with sand. 22 m. N. E. of Truro and 233 W. by S. of London.

Letart, a township of Meigs Co. Ohio.

Lettere, a town of Naples, seated at the foot of a mountain, 12 m. N. W. of Salerno.

Letterkenny, a township of Franklin Co. Pa. 5 m. N. W. Chambersburg.

Leubus, a town of Prussian Silesia, with a celebrated Cistercian abbey; seated on the Oder, 30 m. N. N. W. of Breslau.

Leucate, a town of France, department of Aude, situate near the Mediterranean, on the N. side of a lake of the same name, 20 m. N. E. of Perpignan.

Leuch, or *Leuk*, a town of Switzerland, in the Valais, much frequented on account of its hot mineral springs. It is seated on an eminence near the Rhone, 20 m. E. S. E. of Sion.

Leuse, a town of the Netherlands, in Hainault, seated on the Dender, 14 m. N. W. of Mons.

Leuthkirch, a town of Germany, in Wurtemberg, with two suburbs, and a good linen trade. It is seated on the Echach, which runs into the Iller, 22 m. N. E. of Lindau.

Loutmeritz, or *Leitmeritz*, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name. The circle is such a delightful country that it is called the Bohemian Paradise; it produces excellent wine, and contains warm baths, tin-mines, and precious stones. The town is well built and populous, and is seated on the Elbe, 36 m. N. E. of Prague. Long. 14. 17. E., lat. 50. 32. N.

Leutnischel, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim, with manufactures of cloths and dye-stuffs, and extensive distilleries. 20 m. E. S. E. of Chrudim.

Leutich, a town of the Austrian states, in Carniola, 8 m. S. S. E. of Idria.

Levana, p.v. Brown Co. Ohio.

Levant. This word properly signifies the East; but it is used, when speaking of trade, for Turkey, in Asia, comprehending Natolia, Syria, the island of Cyprus, &c. The Levant Sea means the E. part of the Mediterranean.

Levant, p.t. Penobscot Co. Me. 10 m. N. W. Bangor. Pop. 747.

Levek. See *Cambodia*.

Leven, a river in Lancashire, Eng. which issues from the S. extremity of Windermere-water, and flows into Morecambe Bay.

Leven, a river of Scotland, in Dumbartonshire, which issues from Loch Lomond, and enters the estuary of the Clyde below Dumbarton.

Leven, a river of Scotland, which rises in Kinross-shire, flows through Loch Leven, and crosses Fifeshire to the town of Leven, where it enters Largo Bay.

Leven, a town of Scotland, in Fifeshire, with a good harbour, and some share in the coasting and Baltic trade. It stands on the W. side of Largo Bay, at the influx of the river Leven, 7 m. N. E. of Dyart.

Leven, *Loch*, a lake of Scotland, in Kinross-shire, upwards of 10 m. in circumference, and somewhat of a circular form. It has several small islands, on one of which is a ruinous castle, where Mary, queen of Scots, was confined by the confederate lords, after she had separated from Bothwell; and on another, named St. Serf's Isle, is the ruin of a priory. On the E. side of the lake, near its outlet, stands the ruinous monastery of Portneak.

Levenworth, a village in Crawford Co. Indiana, on the Ohio, 68 m. below Louisville.

Leverett, p.t. Franklin Co. Mass. 10 m. S. E. Greenfield. Pop. 939.

Levenings, a village of Philadelphia Co. Pa. 8 m. N. W. Philadelphia.

Levrroux, a town of France, department of Indre, 11 m. N. of Chateauroux.

Lewarden, a strong town of the Netherlands, capital of Friesland. It has several canals in the streets, which, being continued to the sea, and to the most considerable towns in the province, are a great assistance to its trade. Many of the buildings, as well public as private, are magnificent. It is seated on the Ee, 28 m. W. of Groningen. Long. 5. 48. E., lat. 53. 13. N.

Leventz, a town of Hungary, on a river of the same name, 25 m. N. E. of Gran.

Lewes, a borough in Sussex, Eng. It had formerly 12 parish churches, now reduced to six, including those of the adjoining villages of Southover and Cliff. It is a very ancient place, and vestiges of its walls and castle, and of an extensive priory, still remain. Here are 7 meeting-houses for dissenters; also a handsome county-hall, a free grammar school, a good charity school, several charitable institutions, and a theatre. On a hill, about a mile from the town, is the race ground, which is accounted one of the best in England. Near this town was fought a battle in 1263, when Henry III. and his son (afterward Edward I.) were made prisoners by the earl of Leicester. Lewes is situate at the edge of the South Downs, 8 m. N. E. of Brighton, and 49 S. of London. Long. 0. 2. E., lat. 50. 55. N.

Lewis, one of the most considerable of the Western Islands of Scotland, parted by two arms of the sea into two divisions, the southern of which is called Harris, and the northern Lewis: the former is annexed to the county of Inverness, but Lewis belongs to Ross-shire. It is about 60 m. in length from N. to S., and from 10 to 15 in breadth. The country in general is wild, bleak, bare of wood, and little fitted for cultivation. Bear, oats, peas, rye, and potatoes, are the products of the soil. The hills are covered with heath, which affords shelter for various sorts of game. The lake and streams abound with salmon, large red trout, &c., and there are good fisheries on the W. coast, which is annually visited by millions of herrings. The inhabitants amount to 13,942, whose principal employment is the rearing of sheep and black cattle, and the fishery. There are several small villages, but Stornaway is the only town. The promontory at the N. extremity of the island is called the Butt of Lewis. Long. 6. 32. E., lat. 58. 33. N.

Lewis, a county of New York. Pop. 14,958. Martinsburg is the capital. A county of the W. District of Virginia Pop. 6,941. Weston is the capital. A county of Kentucky on the Ohio. Pop. 5,206. Clarkesburg is the capital.

Lewis, p.t. Essex Co. Vt. 60 m. N. E. Montpelier, p.t. Essex Co. N. Y. 6 m. N. Elizabethtown. Pop. 1,305. p.t. Brown Co. Ohio. Pop. 2,022.

Lewisberry, p.v. York Co. Pa.

Lewisburg, p.t. Green Brier Co. Va. 250 m. W. Richmond. p.v. Union Co. Pa. on the Susquehanna, 7 m. above Northumberland. p.v. Muhlenburg Co. Ken. on Green River.

Lewisham, a village in Kent, Eng. which from its pleasant situation, and its proximity to the metropolis, has become the residence of several opulent citizens, who have many elegant houses here. 5 m. E. of London.

Lewiston, p.t. Lincoln Co. Me. at the falls of

the Androscoggin, 30 m. W. Wiscasset. Pop. 1,549. Also a p.t. Niagara Co. N. Y. on Niagara river opposite Queenstown, at the head of ship navigation from Lake Ontario. Pop. 1,523. p.t. Montgomery Co. Missouri.

Lewistown, p.t. Sussex Co. Del. on Delaware Bay, 3 m. within Cape Henlopen. This town was bombarded by the British fleet during the late war, but without any effect. Salt is made here by solar evaporation. Also a p.v. Mifflin Co. Pa. on the Juniata, 55 m. N. W. Harrisburg.

Lewisville, p.v. Brunswick Co. Va. 70 m. S. Richmond. p.v. Chester Dis. S. C. 72 m. N. Columbia. p.v. Blount Co. Tenn. 176 m. E. Murfreesborough.

Lexington, p.t. Middlesex Co. Mass. 11 m. N. W. Boston. Pop. 1,541. This town will be ever memorable in American history, as the spot where the first blood was shed in the revolutionary conflict. This took place on the 19th April 1775. A monument has been erected on the green at Lexington in commemoration of the event.

Lexington, a town of Kentucky, chief of Fayette county, and formerly the capital of the state. It has six edifices for public worship, a university, and a court-house. The trade is considerable, and the manufactures numerous and flourishing. Pop. 6,104. Near this town are to be seen curious sepulchres, full of human skeletons, which are fabricated in a method totally different from that now practised by the Indians. In the neighbourhood are the remains of two ancient fortifications, with ditches and bastions; one containing about six acres of land, and the other nearly three. Pieces of earthen vessels, a manufacture with which the Indians were never acquainted, have also been ploughed up near Lexington. These, with the fortifications and the sepulchres, have been urged as an argument that this country was formerly inhabited by a people farther advanced in the arts of life than the present Indians. Lexington stands in a fine tract of country, on the head waters of Elkhorn River, 24 m. E. S. E. of Frankfort, the present capital. Long. 84. 55. W. lat. 38. 15. N. Transylvania University at this place was founded in 1798. It has 6 instructors and 93 students. Its libraries have 3,850 volumes. It has 2 vacations in spring and autumn. Commencement is in September.

Lexington, p.t. Greene Co. N. Y. Pop. 2,248. p.t. Henderson Co. Tenn., Rowan, Co. N. C., Oglesby Co. Geo., Erie Co. Pa., Richland and Stark, Co. Ohio. Scott Cos. Indiana and Boone Co. Missouri.

Lexington, a town of Virginia, chief of Rockbridge county, situate near the N. branch of James River, 150 m. W. by N. of Richmond. Washington College at this place was founded in 1812. It has 23 students; the library is small. It has 2 vacations in autumn and winter. Commencement is in April.

Lexington, a District of South Carolina. Pop. 9,076.

Leyden, a city of the Netherlands, in S. Holland, seated on the ancient bed of the Rhine, which here almost expires in a number of small channels. It is famous for the long siege it sustained in 1574, against the Spaniards, during which 6,000 of the inhabitants died of famine and pestilence. In honour of this siege a university was founded in 1575, celebrated for its colleges, botanical garden, anatomical theatre, astronomical observatory, cabinet of natural history, and valuable library: in 1807 it was almost destroyed by

the blowing up of a vessel loaded with gunpowder. The principal church is a superb structure, and the old castle, town-house, custom-house and house for orphans, deserve notice. Here are excellent manufactures of soap and indigo; and the vicinity produces the best Dutch butter and cheese. It stands on 50 islands, and has 145 bridges, the greatest part built of freestone. The inhabitants are estimated at 50,000. Leyden is 4 m. E. of the German Ocean, and 20 S. W. of Amsterdam. Long. 4. 28. E., lat. 52. 8. N.

Leyden, a town of Franklin Co. Mass. 117 m. N. W. Boston. Pop. 796. Also a p.t. Lewis Co. N. Y. 33 m. N. Utica. Pop. 1,502.

Leypa, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leutmeritz, seated on the Pubietz, 23 m. E. N. E. of Leutmeritz.

Leyta, one of the Philipines, about 40 leagues in length, and 95 in circumference. Its soil on the E. side, is very fertile: but the high mountains that intersect it from E. to W. occasion so great an alteration in the climate, that, when the inhabitants of one part of the island reap, the others sow, and they have two plentiful harvests in the year, to which the rivers descending from the mountains not a little contribute. The island contains 9,000 inhabitants, who pay tribute in rice, wax, &c. Long. 124. 40. E., lat. 10. 50. N.

Liam-po. See *Ming-po*.

Libanus, or *Lebanon*, a lofty mountain of Syria, extending from the vicinity of Tripoli to the borders of Palestine, about 30 or 40 m. from the sea. Its height is very considerable, the summit is covered with snow a great part of the year. Few specimens now remain of those magnificent cedars for which it was once so celebrated. Near Damascus there are immense caverns, one of which can contain 4,000 men. To the E. is a parallel chain called Antilibanus.

Libatta, a town of Guinea, in the country of Gabon, seated near the mouth of a river of the same name, 120 m. N. W. of Sette. Long. 8. 54. E., lat. 0. 58. S.

Libau, a town of Courland, on the Baltic, with a harbour for small ships. The chief articles of commerce are hemp and linseed. It is seated on a peninsula, 50 m. N. of Memel, and 80 W. of Mittau. Long. 21. 25. E., lat. 56. 30. N.

Liberia, a district on the coast of Africa, so named from its being colonized by liberated captives and free people of colour. Under the auspices of a colonization society, in America, the first settlers proceeded to Africa in 1822. Cape Mesurado, in lat. 6. 18. N., was purchased of the natives; the plan of a town, afterwards called Monrovia, was formed; and as fresh emigrants arrived they purchased additional tracts of country. The greater part of the early settlers from America were men of eminent piety, and their just, humane, and benevolent policy, has given them an uncommon influence over the native tribes. In 1827 this sable community had risen completely above the pressure of urgent necessities. Monrovia was rapidly improving in accommodations and increasing in magnitude, and several fresh towns were already springing up. The soil is extremely fertile: the natives of the country, without tools, without skill, and with little labour, raising more grain and vegetables than they can consume and often more than they can sell. Cattle, swine, fowls, ducks, goats, and sheep, thrive without feeding, and require no other care than to keep them from straying. Cotton, coffee,

indigo, and sugar-cane, are all the spontaneous growth of the forests, and may be cultivated at pleasure, to any extent, by such as are disposed. The same may be said of rice, Indian corn, Guinea corn, millet, and too many species of fruits and vegetables to be enumerated. Add to all this that winter is here unknown, the hills and plains are covered with perpetual verdure, and nature is constantly pouring her treasures, all the year round, into the laps of the industrious. The trade and commerce extend to the coast, to the interior parts of the continent, and to foreign vessels, and is already valuable and fast increasing. The chief exports are rice, palm oil, ivory, tortoise shell, dyewoods, gold, hides, wax, and a small amount of coffee. The imports consist of the products and manufactures of the four quarters of the world. The harbour is seldom clear of European and American shipping; and the bustle and thronging of the streets show something already of the activity of the smaller seaports of the United States. Mechanics of nearly every trade are carrying on their various occupations, and not a child or youth in the colony but is provided with an appropriate school. The most recent accounts from Liberia are exceedingly encouraging as to the health, commerce, and prosperity of the colony. Fresh emigrants are constantly arriving, who are immediately supplied with employment, or if sick, removed to a spacious infirmary. The piety of the first settlers has continued to spread, and the standard of morals consequently remains high. The Sabbath is carefully regarded, and Sunday schools have been established for the benefit of the native children. The cheerful abodes of civilization and happiness—the flourishing settlements—the sound of Christian instruction, and scenes of Christian worship, which are heard and seen in this land of brooding pagan darkness—a thousand contented freemen, united in founding a new Christian empire, happy themselves, and the instrument of happiness to others—while they refresh the hearts cannot fail to encourage the brightest anticipations of Christian Philanthropists.

Liberty, a county in the E. part of Georgia, with 7,234 inhabitants; the chief town is Riceborough.

Liberty, a township of Sullivan Co. N. Y. on the Delaware. Pop. 1,277. Also towns and village in Adams and Tioga Cos. Pa., Bedford Co. Va., Trumbull, Delaware, Fairfield, Highland Clinton, Crawford, Butler, Jefferson and Montgomery Cos. Ohio, Union Co. Indiana, Casey Co. Ken., Marion and Smith Cos. Ten., and Amite Co. Mississippi.

Liberty Hall, p.v. Pittsylvania Co. Va., Pendleton Dis. S. C. and Morgan Co. Geo.

Liberty Hill, p.v. Kershaw Dis. S. C. and Green Co. Alab.

Libertytown, p.v. Frederick Co. Maryland.

Liberthen, a town of Hungary, with rich mines of copper and iron, and productive springs of blue vitriol. 122 m. E. by N. of Vienna.

Libongo, a town of Africa, on the Lufuna, near the sea, 50 m. S. S. W. of Bombi.

Libourne, a town of France, department of Gironde, with manufactures of light woollen stuffs, and a trade in wine and brandy. It is seated at the conflux of the Iller with the Dordogne, 20 m. E. N. E. of Bordeaux.

Litchfield. See *Litchfield*.

Litchstell, or *Litchstollen*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Basel, seated on the Ergetz, 7 m. S. E. of Basel.

Lichtenau, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, 15 m. S. E. of Cassel.

Lichtenau, a town of Franconia, in the territory of Nuremberg, with a fortress on the Rezel, 6 m. E. of Anspach.

Lichtenberg, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bayreuth. In the neighbourhood are medicinal springs, quarries of marble, and mines of copper and iron. It is seated on the Selbnitz, 18 m. N. E. of Culmbach.

Lichtenfels, a town of Bavarian Franconia, with a trade in timber; seated on the Maine, 15 m. N. E. of Bamberg.

Lichtenstein, a town of the Swiss canton of St Gall, seated on the Thur, 27 m. E. S. E. of Zurich. Long. 9. 5. E., lat. 47. 16. N.

Lischtenstein, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Erzgebirge, with a castle on a mountain, 6 m. N. E. of Zwickau.

Lichtenoord, a town of the Netherlands, in Guelderland, 42 m. S. of Leipzig.

Lick, a township of Jackson Co. Ohio, so named from the number of salticks within its limits.

Licking, a branch of the Ohio, falling into that river opposite Cincinnati.

Licking, a county of Ohio. Pop. 20,864. Newark is the capital. Also towns in Licking and Muskingum Cos. Ohio.

Lickville, p.v. Greenville Dis. S. C.

Licola, a lake of Naples, formerly famous for excellent fish; but, in 1538, an earthquake happened, which changed one part of it into a mountain of ashes, and the other into a morass. It was anciently known by the name *Lucrino*, or the *Lucrine Lake*.

Liconia, a village of Harrison Co. Indiana.

Lida, a town and castle of Lithuania, in the government of Grodno, 56 m. S. of Wilna. Long. 25. 34. E., lat. 53. 50. N.

Liddel, a river of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, and the only one in the county that flows southward. It forms the boundary with England for 5 m., till it enters the Esk, from Dumfriesshire, 3 m. above Longtown in Cumberland.

Lidford, a village in Devonshire, Eng. formerly a borough, with a castle. It is seated on the river Lid, at the edge of Dartmoor Forest. 7 m. N. of Tavistock.

Lidköping, a town of Sweden, in W. Gothland, on the S. side of the lake Wenner, at the mouth of the Lida, 80 m. N. E. of Gotheburgh.

Liebenwald, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, near which commences the Finow Canal, that unites the rivers Oder, Finow, and Havel. It is seated on the Havel, 25 m. N. of Berlin.

Libenwerda, a town of Prussian Saxony, with a castle, seated on the Elster, 38 m. N. N. W. of Dresden.

Liebenzell, a town of Wurtemberg, near which is the bath of Zell. It is seated on the Nagold, 17 m. W. by N. of Stuttgart.

Lieberose, a town of Lusatia, with a castle, seated on the Spreewald, 20 m. W. of Guben.

Liebstadt, a town of W. Prussia, with a castle, 45 m. S. S. E. of Marienburg.

Liege, a province of the Netherlands, bounded by the grand duchy of Luxembourg, the Belgic provinces of Namur, S. Brabant, and Limburg, and the Prussian province of the Lower Rhine. It is fertile in corn and fruits and contains mines of iron, lead, and coal, besides quarries of marble.

Liege, a large, ancient, and strong city of the Netherlands, capital of the above province. Here

the river Meuse is divided into three branches, which after passing through the city, under several bridges, unite again. Liege is 4 m. in circumference, and has 16 gates: it has also 10 large suburbs, in which and the city there were formerly a great number of churches and religious houses, part of which are suppressed. The magnificent cathedral contains many relics; and the other public structures are the castle, the council-house, the hotel de ville, and the arsenal. There are manufactures of arms, clock-work, nails, cloth, leather, glass, &c., and a brisk trade. In 1792 the French took the city; they were driven thence in 1793, but entered it again in 1794; and it was afterwards annexed to France. In 1814, however, Liege, with its district, was delivered up to the allied forces. It is 60 m. W. S. W. of Cologne. Long. 5. 35. E., lat. 50. 38. N.

Lignitz. See *Lignitz*.

Lien-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Quang-tong. Its territories border on the kingdom of Tongquin, from which it is separated by inaccessible mountains. It is seated on the Lien-kiang, which forms a convenient harbour for Chinese barks, 325 m. W. S. W. of Canton. Long. 108. 40. E., lat. 21. 40. N.

Liere, a town of the Netherlands, in the province of Antwerp, with manufactures of woolen and cotton, besides extensive breweries and distilleries, and a trade in cattle. It is seated at the junction of the Great and Little Nethe, 10 m. S. E. of Antwerp.

Liesse, a town of France, department of Aisne, famous for an image of the Virgin, to which a great number of pilgrims used to resort. 7 m. E. of Laon.

Liffey, a river of Ireland, which rises in the county of Wicklow, runs W. into Kildare, where it has a cataract near Leixlip, and then turning N. E. passes through the county and city of Dublin, below which it enters the Irish Sea.

Lifford, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, situate on the Foyle, 11 m. S. S. W. of Donegal.

Ligne, a town of the Netherlands, in Hainault, on the river Dender, 15 m. N. W. of Mons.

Lignerolles, a town of France, department of Allier, 4 m. S. of Montluçon.

Lignieres, a town of France, department of Cher, with a collegiate church and a castle, 24 m. S. of Bourges.

Lignitz, or *Leignitz*, a government of Prussian Silesia, including the former principalities of Glogau, Sagan, Lignitz, Karolath, with part of those of Jauer and Upper Lusatia. It is divided into the circles of Lowenburg, Bunzlau, Goldberg, Lignitz, Luben, Glogau, Sprottau, Sagan, Friestadt, Grunburg, Gorkitz, Rothenburg, and Lauban. The climate is mild, and the soil in many places fertile: it is necessary, however to import corn.

Lignitz, an ancient town of Prussian Silesia, and capital of the government of the same name, with a considerable trade in cloth and madder. It is surrounded by an earthen mound, and has four gates, but is not fortified. The old palace of the princes, though within the town is surrounded with a distinct moat and high wall. The other remarkable objects are the castle, the council house, the two Lutheran churches, the Catholic church of St. John, and the superb chapel where the dukes of Lignitz and Brieg were buried. Here is also an academy founded by Joseph I., for the education of the sons of Silesian gentlemen, whether

Protestants or Catholics. It is seated at the confluence of the Katzbach, and the Schwartzwasser, 30 m. W. by N. of Breslau, and 110 N. E. of Prague. Long. 16. 12. E., lat. 51. 12. N.

Ligny, a village of the Netherlands, in the province of Namur, celebrated for a sanguinary engagement between the French and Prussians, on 16th of June, 1815, which was the prelude to the battle of Waterloo, 3 m. N. E. of Fleurus, and 11 W. N. W. of Namur.

Ligny, a town of France, department of Meuse, with a castle, and a collegiate church. The inhabitants are estimated at about 3,000. It is seated on the Orney, 9 m. S. E. of Bar le duc.

Ligonia, villages in Somerset Co. Me. and Westmoreland Co. Pa.

Ligontia, a village in Amelia Co. Va.

Ligore, a town of the Malay peninsula, subject to Siam, situate on a river of the same name. Long. 100. 35. E., lat. 8. 18. N.

Ligueil, a town of France, department of Indre-et-Loire. 21 m. S. of Tours.

Lihons, a town of France, department of Somme, 18 m. E. of Amiens.

Lilienthal, a town of Saxony, on the river Warp, 10 m. N. N. E. of Bremen.

Lille. See *Lille*.

Lillers, a town of France, department of Pas de Calais, seated on the Navez, 17 m. N. W. of Arras.

Lillo, a fort of the Netherlands, in Brabant, on the N. side of the Scheldt, 9 m. N. N. W. of Antwerp.

Lilley Point, a village of King William Co. Va.

Lima, a province of Peru; bounded N. by Truxillo, E. by the Andes, S. by Arequipa, and W. by the Pacific Ocean.

Lima, the capital of Peru, and an archbishop's see with a university. This city was founded in 1534, by Pizarro, who gave it the name of Ciudad de los Reyes, or City of the Kings. This Spanish name it retains in all legal deeds, but is better known to foreigners by that of Lima. It is 4 m. long and 2 broad, and surrounded by brick walls, with ramparts and bastions. The streets are handsome and straight: the houses are generally only of one story high, in consequence of the earthquakes. They have flat roofs, and trees round them to keep off the sun. The river forms canals in the streets, which run to most of the houses, and serve to water the gardens, &c. The churches and convents are extremely rich; and many images of the saints are of gold, adorned with jewels. Here are the courts of the viceroy and the archbishop, the royal mint, and the court of the municipal body. All the provinces remit their product and manufactures to Lima, and are supplied hence with the necessary commodities. The inhabitants, estimated at 50,000, are rich, fond of dress and splendid retinues, and extremely superstitious. Lima is 90 m. from the Cordilleras, and 850 S. by E. of Quito. Callao is its port. Long. 76. 49. W., lat. 12. 1. S.

Lima, p.t. Livingston Co. N. Y. 16 m. W. Ca nadaigua. Pop. 1,764.

Limale, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, seated on the Dyle, 13 m. S. E. of Brussels.

Limavady. See *Newton Limavady*.

Limburg, a province of the Netherlands, bounded by Prussia and the provinces of S. and N. Brabant, Liege, and Antwerp. It contains an area of 1,500 sq. m. with 290,000 inhabitants. It has good arable ground, and abounds in a fine breed of cattle and contains mines of iron and lead.

Limburg, a town of the Netherlands, capital of the province of that name, with a castle built of

marble. Here is a manufacture of woolen cloths, and it is famous for excellent cheese. In the neighbourhood are quarries of different kinds of marble, and good mines of calamine coal. Limburg was taken by the French in 1793; but in 1814 they delivered it up to the allies. It is seated on a mountain near the river Weze, 20 m. E. of Liege. Long. 6. 3. E., lat. 50. 28. N.

Limburg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Nassau, with a fine cathedral. The Austrians defeated the French on the heights near this place in 1766. It is seated on the Lahn, 26 m. N. W. of Frankfort.

Lime, a town in Dorsetshire. See *Lyme Regis*.

Limekilns, a town of Scotland, in Fifeshire, on the coast of the Forth. It is famous for great lime-works, has a good tide harbour for small vessels, and is 4 m. S. W. of Dumfermline.

Limerick, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, bounded on the N. by the river Shannon, which separates it from the county of Clare, W. by Kerry, S. by Cork, and E. by Tipperary. It is 50 English m. long. from E. to W., and 32 broad from N. to S., and contains an area of 970 square m. with 218,432 inhabitants, exclusive of the city of Limerick. It is divided into 10 baronies, and 125 parishes, and sends two members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Deel, Maig, Comogue, Feale, Gal, and Blackwater, besides the noble river Shannon, which may rather be said to flow by the county. The surface of the county is tolerably level, but sheltered on the S. E. by a range of mountains called the Galtees; and the fertility of the soil is proverbial. To the N. of the Galtees lies the tract of land denominated for its fertility the Golden Vein, and on the banks of the Shannon lie the carlaghs, or swamps, on which a quantity of manure is annually deposited by the overflowing of the river.

Limerick, a city of Ireland capital of the above county, and generally considered the metropolis of the province of Munster. It was formerly well fortified, and reckoned the second city in the kingdom, but has long since yielded that rank to Cork. Limerick is a county of itself, and a bishop's see, and is divided into the Irish and English town, the latter being built on an island of the Shannon called King's Island. The inhabitants are estimated at upwards of 40,000, and it has a market on Wednesday and Saturday. The linen, woolen, and paper manufactures are carried on to a great extent; and the export of provisions is considerable. Besides the cathedral and other churches, it has a modern episcopal palace, many hospitals, and other handsome public structures. King William was obliged to raise the siege of this city in 1690; but in 1691, the garrison surrendered on a very honorable capitulation. It is 40 m. S. S. E. of Galway, and 94 W. S. W. of Dublin.

Limerick, p.t. York Co. Me. Pop. 1,426; p.v. Jefferson Co. N. Y. and a township of Montgomery Co. Pa. 25 m. W. Philadelphia.

Limestone, a county of Alabama, on Tennessee river. Pop. 14,843. Athens is the capital.

Limington, p.t. York Co. Me. on the Saco, 22 m. W. Portland. Pop. 2,320.

Limmat, a river of Switzerland, formed by the junction of the Mat and the Linth, the former issuing from the N. W. extremity of the lake Wallenstadt, and the latter flowing from the S. The Limmat flows N. W., passes through the lake of Zurich, and unites with the Aar below Baden

Limne, or *Limpne*, a village in Kent. Eng. near it are the remains of a fortress called Stutfall Castle. It was formerly a port, but is now 2 m. from the sea. The Roman road from Canterbury, called Stanes Street, ended here. 3 m. S. W. of Hithe, and 64 S. E. of London.

Limoges, an ancient town of France, department of Upper Vienne. It is a trading place, and the inhabitants are estimated at 20,000. It is seated on the Vienne, 110 m. E. of Bordeaux. Long. 1. 20. E., lat. 45. 50. N.

Limosin, or *Limousin*, a late province of France, divided into the Upper and Lower Limosin, the former of which is cold and hilly, but the latter is temperate and fertile. It contains mines of lead, copper, tin, and iron, and now forms the departments of Upper Vienne and Correze.

Limoux, a town of France, department of Aude, with manufactures of woolen, leather, and soap. It is seated on the Aude, 50 m. S. E. of Toulouse.

Lincoln, a city and the capital of Lincolnshire, Eng. It is situate on the river Witham, is divided into Upper and Lower Town, and has two suburbs. Formerly it contained 52 churches, now reduced to 15. It is a bishop's see, and the diocese, though much-reduced, is still the largest in England. The cathedral stands on the brow of the hill, and is admired for its rich and light architecture. The great bell of the cathedral, called *Tom of Lincoln*, required 15 able men to ring it, but has been forbidden to be used, in consequence of the decay of the tower in which it hangs. Here are several meeting-houses for different denominations of dissenters, a catholic chapel, a national school erected in 1814, and several other schools and charitable institutions. Of the castle, built by William I., few vestiges remain, but the ruins of religious houses are so numerous that the very barns, stables, &c., are built with arched doors and windows. Newport Gate, on the N. side of the city still remains, and is one of the noblest remnants of Roman architecture left in Britain. Lincoln is a county of itself, governed by a mayor. The chief trade is in coal, brought by the Trent and Fossdike; and oats and wool, which are sent by the Witham. Here is a small manufacture of camlets. It is 32 m. N. E. of Nottingham, and 131 N. by W. of London. Long. 0. 25. W., lat. 53. N.

Lincoln, a county of Maine, on the Kennebec, and washed by the ocean. Pop. 57,181. Wiscasset is the capital; a county of N. Carolina on the Catawba. Pop. 22,625. Lincolnton is the capital; a county of Georgia, on the Savannah. Pop. 6,137. Lincolnton is the capital; a county of Kentucky on Green river. Pop. 11,012. Stanford is the capital; a county of W. Tennessee, on Elk river. Pop. 22,086. Fayetteville is the capital; a county of Missouri on the Mississippi. Pop. 4,060. Troy is the capital.

Lincoln, a township of Grafton Co. N. H. Pop. 50; a township of Addison Co. Vt. Pop. 639; a town in Middlesex Co. Mass. Pop. 709; and a town in Mercer Co. Ken.

Lincolnshire, a large maritime county of England, bounded on the N. by the Humber, which divides it from Yorkshire. It contains 2,888 sq. m., is divided into 30 hundredes, and 630 parishes; has one city, and 31 market towns; and sends 12 members to parliament. The coast is flat, and at low water may be seen the submarine relics of a forest, which is a great natural curiosity. The principal rivers are the Humber, Trent, Witham,

Welland, and Ancholm. This country is divided into three districts, called Holland, Kesteven, and Lindsey. The air is various. The soil, in many places, is very rich, the inland part producing corn in great plenty, and the fens colesseed, and very rich pastures; whence their breed of cattle is larger than that of any other county of England, except Somersetshire: their horses are also excellent, and very large; their sheep are not only of the largest breed, but are clothed with a long thick wool, peculiarly fitted for the worsted and coarse woollen manufactures, and many of the unimproved fens are devoted to the rearing of geese, the quills and feathers of which are sent in immense quantities to the London and other markets. In the N. W. part, the rivers Trent, Dune, and Idle, form an island, called Axholm, which is a rich tract, and produces much flax. To the N. E. is a large tract of heathy land, called the Wolds, in which great flocks of sheep are bred. The southern portion is for the most part enclosed and well inhabited. Lincolnshire has no considerable manufactures, and its trade is almost confined to the exchange of its produce for manufactured and grocery goods, and other consumable commodities.

Lincolnton, towns in Lincoln Co. N. C. and Lincoln Co. Geo.

Lindau, a town of Bavaria, with a castle and wall, deemed to be Roman works. The French took possession of this city in 1796; and it became subject to Bavaria in 1805. It is a trading place, seated on an island of the lake of Constance, joined to the mainland by a long bridge, 25 m. E. S. E. of Constance, and 75 S. W. of Augsburg. Long. 9. 41. E., lat. 47. 32. N.

Lindau, a town and castle of Germany, in the principality of Anhalt-Kothen, 5 m. N. of Zerbst.

Lindensess. See *Nazo*.

Linden, p.v. Marengo Co. Alabama.

Lindenfels, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, 23 m. N. N. E. of Manheim.

Lindleystown, p.v. Steuben Co. N. Y.

Lindisfarne. See *Holy Island*.

Lingen, a county of Germany, in Westphalia, divided into Upper and Lower, and partly belonging to Prussia, and partly to Hanover.

Lingen, a town of Hanover, with an excellent Calvinist academy. A little to the N. of it is a passage over the Elbe, called the Lingen Ferry. It is seated on the Elbe. 40 m. N. N. W. of Munster.

Lin-keang, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiang-si. It is thinly inhabited; but it is of some note, on account of one of its villages being the general mart for all the drugs sold in the empire. It is seated on the Yu-ho, 410 m. N. by E. of Canton. Long. 115. 0. E., lat. 27. 58. N.

Lindköping, a government of Sweden, corresponding nearly to the old province of East Gothland. It lies along the Baltic, and contains 3,280 sq. m. with 160,000 inhabitants.

Lindköping, a town of Sweden, capital of the foregoing government, and a bishop's see. It is defended by a castle, and stands on the river Stöeng, near the lake Roxen, 112 m. S. W. of Stockholm.

Linlithgow, a borough of Scotland, capital of Linlithgowshire, seated on a rising ground, overlooking a lake at its E. end. It has manufactures of leather, and in the neighbourhood are an extensive printfield, bleachfield, and two distille-

ries. Here the kings of Scotland had one of their noblest palaces, now in ruins; but the room is still shown in which queen Mary was born. Linlithgow is 17 m. W. of Edinburgh. Long. 3. 33. W., lat. 56. 0. N.

Linlithgowshire, or *West Lothian*, a county of Scotland, 20 m. long and 12 broad; bounded on the N. by the frith of Forth, S. E. by Edinburghshire, S. W. by Lanarkshire, and N. W. by Stirlingshire. It is divided into 13 parishes, and contains about 20,000 inhabitants. The surface is finely diversified with hill and dale: it is fertile in corn and pasture, and produces coal, iron, limestone, and lead. The chief rivers are the Avon, and Amond.

Linnake, Loch, an arm of the sea, on the W. coast of Scotland, which separates the counties of Argyle and Inverness. It extends in a N. E. direction from the sound of Mull to Fort William, where it takes a northerly direction, and acquires the name of Loch Eil. Another branch, in a southeasterly direction, is called Loch Leven. This lake is bounded on each side by lofty mountains. The island of Lismore lies at its entrance, and in it are interspersed several smaller ones.

Linnich, a town of the Prussian states, in the duchy of Juliers; seated on the river Roer, 5 m. N. N. W. of Juliers.

Lin-tchin, a city of China, of the second rank, in the province of Chan-tong, seated on the great canal. Here is an octagonal tower, divided into eight stories, the walls of which are covered on the outside with porcelain. 137 m. S. of Peking.

Linton, a town in Cambridgeshire, Eng. seated on the river Granton, 10 m. S. E. of Cambridge and 40 N. by E. of London.

Lintz, the capital of Upper Austria, and a bishop's see, has two castles, and considerable woollen manufactures. The French became masters of it in 1741 and again in 1800. It is seated on the right bank of the Danube, over which is a wooden bridge, 96 m. W. of Vienna. Long. 14. 16. E., lat. 48. 21. N.

Lintz, a town and citadel of the Prussian states, in the late electorate of Cologne, seated on the Rhine, 23 m. S. S. E. of Cologne.

Lions Gulf of, in the Mediterranean, lying along the French coast between Spain and Italy. It was named thus from the furious storms to which it is subject, yet is commonly incorrectly written *Lyons*, as if called after the city of that name which is nearly 200 m. inland.

Lipari Islands, a cluster of islands in the Mediterranean, lying to the N. of Sicily, to which they politically belong. They are all of volcanic origin, were feigned to be the residence of Æolus and Vulcan, and formerly called *Æolian Islands*. They are 12 in number; and nearly as follows, in the order of their size: Lipari, Stromboli, Volcano, Salini, Felicuda, Alicuda, Panaria, Vulcanello, Vacheluse, Lisca, Dattolo, and Tila Navi. They produce great quantities of alum, sulphur, nitre, cinnabar, and most kinds of fruits, particularly raisins, currants, and figs. Some of their wines are much esteemed, particularly the Malvasia.

Lipari, the largest and most fertile of the Lipari islands, about 15 m. in circumference. It has not suffered from subterraneous fires for ages past though it every where bears the marks of its former volcanic state. It abounds with the currant grape; cotton also grows here; and great quantities of pumice are exported. It has a town of the same name, which is a bishop's see, and stands

on the S. E. side of the island, 26 m. N. N. E. of Patti, in Sicily. Long. 15. 30. E., lat. 38. 35. N. *Lipno*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Plocko, 33 m. N. N. W. of Plocko.

Lipowec, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, 22 m. W. of Cracow.

Lippe, a river of Westphalia, which flows W. by Paderborn, Lippstadt, Ham, and Dorsten, and joins the Rhine above Wesel.

Lippe-Detmold, a principality of Germany, in Westphalia, bounded by the Prussian states and Hanover, and containing an area of 430 square m. with 73,000 inhabitants. It is mountainous almost throughout, and contains large forests of oak and beech.

Lippepring, a town of Prussian Westphalia, near the source of the Lippe, 6 m. N. of Paderborn.

Lippstadt, a strong town of Westphalia, with a good trade in timber. It stands on the river Lippe, 18 m. W. of Paderborn. Long. 8. 23. E., lat. 51. 41. N.

Lique, a town of France, department of Pas de Calais, 12 m. W. of St. Omer.

Liquao, *Laquaux*, or *Likeo Islands*. See *Loo-koo*.

Liria, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia, the Edera of the Carthaginians, and the Edeta of the Romans. It has manufactures of linen, soap, and earthenware; also brandy distilleries. 20 m. N. N. W. of Valencia.

Lis, a river of Asiatic Russia, which rises in a lake of the same name, and falls into the Yenisei. Long. 90. 14. E., lat. 62. 20. N.

Lis, a river which rises in France, in the department of Pas de Calais, flows by Aire, St. Venant, and Armentieres, into Flanders, where it passes by Menin, Courtray, and Deynse, and joins the Scheldt at Ghent.

Lisbon, the capital of Portugal, and the see of a patriarch and an archbishop, with a university. It is seated on the N. side of the Tagus, 10 m. from its mouth, and built in the form of an amphitheatre, on seven hills, not broad, but six m. in length. The city is walled round, and it has so increased by degrees, particularly towards the W., that the old walls now divide the two dioceses; the E. part under the archbishop, and the W. under the patriarch. The harbour, which is capable of containing 1,000 ships in the greatest safety, is defended by two forts; and before the entrance to the city is the fort of Belem. Near this is a grand aqueduct, between two hills, which conveys water to a great reservoir at one of the extremities of Lisbon. In the middle of the city, on one of the hills, is a citadel, which commands the whole place. The cathedral, on another eminence, is ancient and gloomy; but the riches of the Portuguese have rendered it magnificent. The royal palace, which fronts the river, is large and magnificent, and contains a library, collected at vast expense by John V. Lisbon was almost destroyed by an earthquake in 1755, but has been handsomely rebuilt. It contains many beautiful edifices, 40 parish churches, 99 chapels, 75 convents of both sexes, and about 200,000 inhabitants. There are public walks, two theatres, and a circus for the bull-fights. The manufactures are in a backward state, but the trade is very considerable, and many foreign merchants, both catholic and protestant, reside here; this city being the grand magazine of all goods brought from Brazil, and the colonies belonging to Portugal. In December 1807 it was entered by the French, who retained

possession till August 1808, when they evacuated it after the battle of Vimeira, in which they were defeated by the British. The inhabitants of Lisbon are described as superstitious, vindictive, and meanly acquiescing under power. In the early part of the revolution they made a noble stand for freedom, but have since submitted without resistance to the usurper Don Miguel. See *Portugal*. 178 m. W. by N. of Seville, and 255 S. by W. of Madrid. Long. 9. 5. W., lat. 38. 42. N.

Lisbon, p.t. Lincoln Co. Me. on the Androscoggin. Pop. 2,432. p.t. Grafton Co. N. H. 80 m. N. W. Concord. Pop. 1,585. p.t. New London Co. Conn. 7 m. N. Norwich. Pop. 1,166. p.t. St. Lawrence, Co. N. Y. on the St. Lawrence, 3 m. below Ogdensburg. Pop. 1,891. also a village of Lincoln Co. Geo. on the Savannah.

Lisburn, p.v. Cumberland Co. Pa.

Lisburn, a town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, with manufactures of linen, cloth, muslin, and cambric. It is seated on the Laggan, 8 m. S. W. of Belfast.

Lisca, or *Lisca Bianca*, one of the Lipari islands, 3 m. S. W. of Stromboli. It is a small desert spot.

Lisleux, a town of France, department of Calvados. It has a good trade, particularly in linen cloth, and is seated on the Touque, 12 m. from the sea, and 40 S. W. of Rouen. Long. 0. 14. E., lat. 49. 9. N.

Lisle, a strong city of France, in the department of Nord, and one of the most commercial towns in France. The inhabitants are estimated at 60,000. Its citadel is supposed to be the strongest in Europe, next to that of Turin. The streets and squares are adorned with noble buildings, particularly the Great Square and the Little Square; and among the public structures are the exchange, a magazine of vast extent, and a general hospital. The manufactures are numerous, comprising camlets, serges, cotton, linen, silk, velvet, lace, &c. Lisle was taken by the allies in 1708; but was restored by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, in consideration of the demolition of the fortifications of Dunkirk. In 1782 it sustained a severe bombardment from the Austrians. It is seated in a rich and marshy soil, on the Deule, 18 m. E. of Tournay, and 145 N. N. E. of Paris. Long. 3. 4. E., lat. 50. 38. N.

Lisle, p.t. Broome Co. N. Y. Pop. 4,393.

Lismore, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, at the entrance of Loch Mull, on the coast of Argyleshire. It has a fertile island, 9 m. long and 2 broad, and was anciently the residence of the bishop of Argyle.

Lismore, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, and a bishop's see united to Waterford. The cathedral is spacious and handsome, but the town is now a small place. It stands on the Blackwater, 26 m. N. E. of Cork.

Lisonzo, a river of Austrian Italy, in Friuli, which enters the gulf of Trieste.

Lissa, an island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Austrian Dalmatia. Here is a fishery of pilchards and anchovies, and it produces excellent wine and abundance of oil and almonds. It is 56 m. W. of Ragusa. Long. 17. 0. E., lat. 42. 59. N.

Lissa, a town of Prussian Poland, near the borders of Silesia. In 1707 it was laid waste by the Russians; but it has been rebuilt, with great improvement, and carries on a great trade. It is 65 m. W. of Kalisch. Long. 16. 35. E., lat. 52. 0. N.

Lissa, a village of Prussian Silesia, on the Weistritz, 6 m. N. W. of Breslau, celebrated for a victory gained by the Prussians over the Austrians in 1757.

Litchfield, a city of Staffordshire, Eng. It is a county of itself, and, united with Coventry, forms an episcopal see. It has 3 parish churches, besides the cathedral, which is a beautiful structure, and walled in like a castle. Litchfield is the birthplace of two celebrated contemporaries, Samuel Johnson and David Garrick. The city is governed by two bailiffs, &c., and sends 2 members to parliament. It is seated on both sides of a small river, which soon afterwards joins the Trent, 16 m. N. of Birmingham, and 119 N. W. of London. Long. 1. 44. W., lat. 52. 41. N.

Litchfield, a mountainous county of Connecticut, bounded N. by Massachusetts, E. by Hartford county, S. E. by New Haven county, S. W. by Fairfield county, and W. by New York. The soil is fertile, yielding large crops of wheat and Indian corn, and affording fine pasture. Pop. 42,855.

Litchfield, the capital of the above county, situated in an elevated plain. It is a good agricultural town, and contains numerous mills and manufacturing establishments. 8 m. N. N. W. of New Haven. Pop. 4,458.

Litchfield, a township of Hillsborough Co. N. H. Pop. 505; a township of Herkimer Co. N. Y. 10 m. S. Utica. Pop. 1,750; p.t. Lincoln Co. Me. Pop. 2,306, also villages in Bradford Co. Pa. and Grayson Co. Ken.

Lithuania, the former name of an extensive tract of country lying between Poland and Russia, now forming the three Russian governments of Wilna, Grodno, and Minsk. It was divided into Lithuania Proper and Samogitia; and in 1569 was united to Poland, under one elective king. It is a flat country, fertile in corn, and produces honey, wood, pitch, and vast quantities of wool; also excellent little horses which are never shod, their hoofs being very hard. There are vast forests in which are bears, wolves, elks, wild oxen, lynxes, beavers, wild cats, &c.; and eagles and vultures are very common.

Litiz, a village of Pennsylvania, in Lancaster county, and a settlement of the Moravians, 66 m. W. by N. of Philadelphia.

Litschau, a town and castle of Austria, on the frontiers of Bohemia, 23 m. N. W. of Horn.

Littau, a town of Moravia on the river March, 9 m. N. N. E. of Olmutz.

Little Britain, a township of Lancaster Co. Pa. *Little Compton*, p.t. Newport Co. R. I. on the eastern point of Narraganset Bay. Pop. 1,378.

Little Creek, a township of Sussex Co. Del.

Little Egg Harbour, a township of Burlington Co. N. Y. lying upon the sea; with a harbour and river of the same name, navigable for small craft.

Little Falls, a village of Herkimer Co. N. Y. on the Mohawk, 8 m. below Herkimer.

Little Plymouth, p.v. King and Queen's Co. Va. 60 m. N. E. Richmond.

Little Rock, the capital of Arkansas Territory, so named by antiphrasis from the enormous masses of rock around it. The town stands on the southern bank of Arkansas river, 120 m. from the mouth of the stream. 400 m. S. W. St. Louis, 300 N. W. Natchez. Lat. 34. 17. N., and 1,068 m. W. of Washington.

Littleton, p.t. Grafton Co. N. H. on the Connecticut. 75 m. N. Concord. Pop. 1,435. p.t. Middlesex Co. Mass. 28 m. N. W. Boston. Pop.

947. p.v. Sussex Co. Va. 36 m. S. E. Richmond.

Little Valley, a township of Cattaraugus Co. N. Y. Pop. 337.

Little York, p.v. Montgomery Co. Ohio. 77 m. S. W. Columbus; p.v. Harding Co. Ken. 90 m. S. W. Frankfort.

Livadia, a province of Independent Greece, to the north of the Morea, comprising Attica, Boeotia, Phocis and Locris. The town of the same name is situate E. of Mount Helicon. 50 m. N. W. Athens. Pop. 4,000.

Livenza, a river of Austrian Italy, which runs on the confines of Trevisano and Friuli, and enters the gulf of Venice between the mouth of the Piava and the town of Caorlo.

Livermore, p.t. Oxford Co. Me. 18 m. N. E. Paris. Pop. 2,456.

Liverpool, a city in Lancashire, Eng. with markets on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday. Up to the close of the seventeenth century it was a very inconsiderable place, having only one church, which was a chapel of ease to Walton, a village 3 m. off. In 1669 an act was passed to make it a distinct parish, and erect a new church. Since this period it has been gradually advancing in importance; and, with respect to population and commerce, it is become the second port in the kingdom. It extends 3 m. along the E. bank of the river Mersey, and about a mile in average breadth; contains 23 churches and chapels for the establishment, a much greater number of meeting-houses for dissenters, five Roman catholic chapels, and a Jews synagogue. Among the public buildings, which comprise numerous specimens of architectural taste, the most important are the town-hall, exchange buildings, lyceum, Wellington rooms, corn exchange, infirmary, St. John's market, blue coat school, dispensary, asylum for the blind, theatre, atheneum, music hall, news room, custom-house, and a borough gaol on the Howardian plan. The streets are generally spacious, some of them elegant, and the greater part lighted with gas. At the head of the institutions for literary and scientific pursuits is the Royal Liverpool Institution, opened in 1817 at an expense of £30,000. To enumerate the asylums for the wretched and unfortunate, of every description and denomination, would be altogether incompatible with our limits. The increase and prosperity of Liverpool have been greatly promoted by the enterprise and skill of its inhabitants, by its local advantages, commanding the trade of Ireland and America, and by the wisdom of the corporation in abolishing all exclusive laws, and encouraging every species of industry and commercial talent. The principal manufactures, besides those connected with the shipping, which employ an immense number of persons, are fine porcelain, watches, glass, iron, salt, copperas, &c. The watch movement and tool business is almost confined to this part of the country; and the breweries, soap-works, brass and iron founderies, sugar-houses, &c., are on an extensive scale. Few towns possess accommodations for shipping at all comparable to Liverpool: it has, at present, six docks, the Dry Dock, Balhouse Dock, King's Dock, Queen's Dock, George's Dock, Prince's Dock, North Dock, and Brunswick Dock, which with their basins occupy nearly 100 acres of land. The estuary of the Mersey may be properly termed an arm of the sea, opening to this port a ready access to the Western Sea, and ships of any burden may come up fully laden to the town; while

the system of canal navigation opens a communication inland with all parts of the kingdom. This port is now estimated to engross a fourth part of the foreign trade of Britain, a sixth of its general trade, and to furnish one-twelfth of the shipping: its customs amount to nearly £4,000,000, and its exports exceed even those of the metropolis. The town is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. 48 m. S. of Lancaster, and 206 N. W. of London. Long. 3. W., lat. 53. 22. N.

Liverpool, a town of Nova Scotia, in Queen's county, with a harbour at the mouth of a river of its name, 58 m. N. W. of Halifax. Long. 64. 15 W., lat. 44. 10. N.

Liverpool, villages in Onondaga Co. N. Y., Perry and York Cos. Pa. and Medina Co. Ohio.

Livingston, a county of New York, on Genesee river. Pop. 27,709. Genesee is the capital; a county of Kentucky on the Tennessee and Ohio. Pop. 6,607. Salem is the capital.

Livingston, a township of Columbia Co. N. Y. on the Hudson, 40 m. S. Albany. Pop. 2,087; also a village in Essex Co. N. J.

Livingstonville, p.v. Schoharie Co. N. Y.

Livonia, a province of Russia, which, with that of Esthonia, has been reciprocally claimed and possessed by Russia, Sweden, and Poland, and, for more than two centuries, was a perpetual scene of the most bloody wars. It was finally wrested from the Swedes by Peter the Great, was confirmed to the Russians by the peace of Nystadt in 1721, and now forms the government of Riga, or Livonia. It is 250 m. long and 150 broad; bounded on the N. by the government of Esthonia, and S. by Courland. The land is fertile, but is only partially cultivated: the products are rye, barley, flax, and linseed. In the forests are wolves, bears, elks, reindeer, stags, and hares. The domestic animals are numerous; but the sheep bear very bad wool. The peasantry are in a state of great degradation.

Livonia, p.t. Livingston Co. N. Y., 20 m. S. W. Canandaigua. Pop. 2,665. Also a village in Washington Co. Indiana.

Lizard, a peninsula on the S. coast of Cornwall and the most southern point of land in England. On it are two light-houses, and the Lizard Point is in long. 5. 11. W., lat. 49. 58. N.

Lizier, St., a town of France, department of Arriege; seated on the Salat, 50 m. S. E. of Auch. Long. 1. 9. E., lat. 43. 0. N.

Llanarth, a town of Wales, in Cardiganshire, 15 m. E. by N. of Cardigan, and 223 W. by N. of London.

Llanbeder, a corporate town of Wales, in Cardiganshire, with a considerable traffic in horses, cattle, hogs, salted butter, and tanned and raw hides. It is seated on the Teife, over which is a bridge into Caermarthenshire, 27 m. E. of Cardigan, and 209 W. by N. of London.

Llandaff, an ancient city of Wales, in Glamorganshire, being an episcopal see, but it is a small place, and has no market. The body of its ancient cathedral was rebuilt in 1761, but without cross aisles. Near it are some ruins of the ancient castellated mansion of the bishop. It is seated on the Taaf, and has the benefit of a tolerably good harbour, which opens into the Severn. 2 m. N. W. of Cardiff, and 163 W. of London. Long. 3. 13. W., lat. 51. 39. N.

Llandilo-vawr, a town of Wales, in Caermarthenshire, with a considerable manufacture of flannel. Near it are the picturesque remains of

Dinevwar Castle, formerly the residence of the native princes of Wales. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the river Towy, 13 m. E. of Caermarthen, and 202 W. of London.

Llandovery, a town of Wales, in Caermarthenshire. It is seated on the Towy, at its conflux with the Braun, 26 m. E. N. E. of Caermarthen, and 191 W. of London.

Llanelli, a town of Wales, in Caermarthenshire, with a considerable trade in iron and coal, seated on a creek of the Bristol Channel, 16 m. S. S. E. of Caermarthen, and 217 W. of London.

Llanfair, a town of Wales. It is seated on the banks of the rivers Verniew, 14 m. W. of Newton, and 180 W. by N. of London.

Llanfyllain, a town of Wales, in Montgomeryshire, seated in a flat, among hills, near the river Cain, 15 m. N. by W. of Montgomery, and 186 W. of London.

Llangaddoc, a town of Wales, in Caermarthenshire, 18 m. E. by N. of Caermarthen, and 195 W. of London.

Llangollen, a town of Wales, in Denbighshire. Near it, on a steep mountain, are the remains of Castle Dinas, once a strong place; and about 2 m. distant is the beautiful ruin of Valle Crucis abbey. The town stands on the Dee, over which is a beautiful ancient bridge, 2 m. S. S. W. of Wrexham, and 182 N. W. of London.

Llanidloes, a town of Wales, in Denbighshire with a considerable manufacture of fine flannels, &c. It is seated at the confluence of the Severn and Clewedog, 13 m. S. W. of Newton, and 188 N. W. of London.

Llanrwst, a town of Wales, in Denbighshire. Here are two churches, and the town is the centre of the business of the vale of Conway. It is seated on the Conway, over which is a bridge, into Caernarvonshire, 20 m. W. S. W. of Denbigh, 220 N. W. of London.

Llantrisant, a town of Wales, in Glamorganshire. It had a castle, which is nearly destroyed. 12 m. N. W. of Cardiff, and 171 W. of London.

Llanthorn, a town of Wales, in Caermarthenshire. It stands at the mouth of the Towy, where, on a low rock, are the ruins of an ancient castle; and on the other side the river are the remains of that of Lanstephan. Llanthorn is 7 m. S. W. of Caermarthen, and 223 W. by N. of London.

Llerena, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 63 m. N. of Seville.

Lloydsville, p.v. Otsego Co. N. Y. 90 m. W. Albany.

Llogor, or **Llychwr**, a corporate town of Wales, in Glamorganshire, on the left bank of a river of the same name. It was the Leucarum, of Antoninus. 312 m. W. of London.

Lo, St., a town of France, department of La Manche, with manufactures of serges, shalloons, ribands, and gold and silver lace; seated on the Vire, 125 m. W. by N. of Paris.

Loando, capital of the Portuguese settlement in Angola. It has a good harbour formed by the island of Loando, lying a little off the coast. The town is large and handsome, considering the country, containing 3,000 houses, built of stone, and covered with tiles, beside a vast number of huts made of straw and earth. 260 m. S. S. W. of St. Salvador. Long. 13. 15. E., lat. 8. 50. S.

Loande, an island in the Atlantic near the coast

of Angola, about 20 m. long and only one broad, and divided from the continent by a narrow channel. Goats and sheep are numerous. It produces no grain, but yields the best water in all the neighbourhood.

Loango, a kingdom of Western Africa, to the N. of the river Zaire or Congo. It includes Loango proper, and the districts of Mayomba and Malembo, which are subject to the king of Loango: and is said to extend more than 400 m. along the coast, from the Zaire to Cape St. Catherine. The climate is said to be very fine, and never subject to hurricanes, nor even to violent winds. Rain rarely occurs, but the dews are sufficient for vegetation. The land is fertile, yielding with very little of agricultural skill or labour, three crops of millet in a year. The potato and yam are abundant; and there are a great number of trees whence palm-wine is drawn. The women cultivate the ground, sow, and get in the harvest. The inhabitants are well-made, mild, and tractable.

Loango, the capital of the above kingdom, with a harbour, at the mouth of the Quilla. The streets are wide, and lined with palm-trees, bananas, and bacava. The houses are oblong, and have only a ground floor; separated from each other, and fenced round with a hedge of palm-twigs, canes, or bulrushes. In the centre of the city is a large square, fronting the royal palace, which forms another square, a mile and a half in compass, surrounded by a palisado of stately palm-trees. The principal trade consists in elephants' teeth, palm-cloth, copper, tin, lead, iron, and slaves. It is 230 m. W. N. W. of St. Salvador. Long. 12.30. E., lat. 4. 40. S.

Loano, or **Lovano**, a town of the Sardinian states, in the territory of Genoa, near the sea, 6 m. S. S. W. of Finale.

Lobau, a town of W. Prussia, with a castle, where the bishop of Culm resides. 45 m. E. by N. of Culm.

Lobau, a town of Saxony, in Upper Lusatia, which has a trade in grey, striped and white linens, 13 m. S. E. of Bautzen.

Lobenstein, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Voigtland, seated on the Lennitz, 22 m. N. N. E. of Culmbach. Long. 11. 52. E., lat. 50. 21. N.

Loboa, a town of Spain, in Extremadura, seated on the Guadiana, 22 m. E. of Badajoz.

Lobstadt, a town of Saxony in the circle of Meissen, 10 m. S. S. E. of Leipzig.

Loburg, a town of Prussian Saxony, in the government of Magdeburg. 22 m. E. of Magdeburg.

Locana, a town of the Sardinian states, in Piedmont, seated in a fine valley, on the river Orco, 25 m. S. of Aosta.

Locarno, a town of Italy, capital of a bailiwick, belonging to the Swiss. It contains three convents, and a small Franciscan monastery, on a rock overhanging the valley, and commanding a view of the lake Maggiore. 56 m. N. by W. of Milan. Long. 8. 31. E., lat. 46. 10. N.

Locharbar, a district of Scotland, in Inverness-shire, bounded on the E. by Badenoch, W. by Moydart, N. by Glengary, and S. by Lorn. The country is bleak, mountainous and rugged. The inhabitants pay little attention to any commerce, except the sale of their black cattle; and the only lands cultivated are a few acres around the huts of those who tend their flocks. Here the Pretender erected his standard in 1745.

Locher Moss, a morass of Scotland, in Dum-

fries-shire, 12 m. long and 3 broad, extending down by Dumfries to Solway Frith, and divided into two parts by a river called Locher Water, which abounds with excellent pike. Oak, fir, birch, and hazel trees, also anchors, pieces of vessels, &c., have been dug up in different parts of this moss.

Loches, a town of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, with a strong castle on a rock. In the collegiate church is the tomb of the celebrated Agnes Sorel, mistress of Charles VII., to whose patriotic exhortations that monarch owed almost all his glory. Loches is seated on the Indre, near a forrest, 15 m. S. of Amboise, and 20 S. W. of Tours.

Lockmaben, a borough of Scotland, in Dumfries-shire, with a manufacture of coarse linen; seated on the W. side of the Annon, 9 m. N. E. of Dumfries.

Lockrida, or **Ocrida**, a town in the province of Albania, and a Greek archbishop's see. It is well fortified, and seated on a hill, near a lake of its name, 62 m. S. E. of Durazzo. Long. 20. 40. E., lat. 41. 40. N.

Lochta, a sea-port of Sweden, seated on a bay of the gulf of Bothnia, 30 m. S. of Tornea. Long. 24. 16. E., lat. 64. 20. N.

Lockwinnoch, a town of Scotland, in Renfrew-shire, with a considerable manufacture of cotton. It is seated on Castle Semple Loch, 6 m. S. W. of Paisley.

Lochy, **Loch**, a lake of Scotland in Inverness-shire, 14 m. long, and from one to 2 broad. Out of it flows the River Lochy, which, about a mile below, receives the Spean, and their united stream enters Loch Eil at Fort William.

Lochenitz, a town of Prussia, in the province of Brandenburg, on the river Rando, 18 m. N. E. of Prentzio.

Locke, p.t. Cayuga Co. N. Y. 23 m. S. E. Auburn. Pop. 3,310.

Lockerby, a town of Scotland, in Dumfries-shire, with a trade in linen and woollen cloth; seated near the Annan, 12 m. E. by N. of Dumfries.

Lockport, p.t. Niagara Co. N. Y. on the Erie Canal. 296 m. W. Albany. Pop. 3,823. Here are the most remarkable works on the canal, consisting of 10 locks overcoming an ascent of 60 feet in the canal. Besides these there is an excavation through the mountain ridge for 3 m. cut in the rock. The town is a place of considerable trade. Pop. 3,823.

Lockwood, p.v. Sussex Co. N. J. 78 m. N. Trenton.

Loche, a town of Switzerland in an elevated valley of the same name, in the canton of Neuchâtel, famous for watchmakers, lacemakers, goldsmiths, cutlers, and enamellers. It is 9 m. N. W. of Neuchâtel.

Loddon, a town in Norfolk, Eng. 8 m. S. E. of Norwich, and 112 N. E. of London.

Lodève, a town of France, department of Hérault, with manufactures of silk, hats, &c. During the late war it supplied a great part of the clothing for the army. It is seated on the Languedoc, 30 m. W. by N. of Montpellier. Long. 3. 20. E. lat. 43. 43. N.

Lodi, a town of Austrian Italy, in the government of Milan, capital of a province of the same name, and a bishop's see, with a fortress. It has manufactures of porcelain, and the Parmesan cheese made here is esteemed the best of its kind. The French defeated the Austrians at this place in 1796; It is seated on the Adda, 18 m. S. E. of Milan. Long. 9. 30. E., lat. 45. 18. N.

Losimont, p.v. Abbeville Dis. S. C. 134 m. W. Columbus.

Lodomeria. See *Galicia*.

Loffingen, a town of Germany, in Baden, with a medicinal bath. 3 m. W. S. W. of Huißengen.

Lofsta, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland, with extensive iron works. These works were destroyed by the Russians, in 1719, but have since been again erected. It is 39 m. N. of Upsal.

Logan, a county of Ohio. Pop. 6,442. Belle Fontaine is the capital. A county of Kentucky. Pop. 13,002. Russellville is the capital. Also villages in Hooking Co. Ohio. Wayne Co. Missouri and Centre Co. Pa.

Logierait, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire, noted for its distillation of whiskey; seated on the Tummel, 22 m. N. N. W. of Perth.

Logrono, a town of Spain, in the province of Burgos, seated on the Ebro, in a country abounding with excellent fruits and good wines, 62 m. E. of Burgos, and 155 N. N. E. of Madrid. Long. 2. 20. E., lat. 42. 22. N.

Logrono, a town of Chile, capital of Melipilla. Long. 71. 16. W., lat. 33. 38. N.

Lohagur, a celebrated fortress of Hindoostan, province of Dowlatabad, now belonging to the British, 20 m. N. W. of Poona.

Lohia, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, on the coast of the Red Sea. It has a great trade in coffee, brought from the neighbouring hills: in the vicinity is a mountain which affords a considerable quantity of mineral salt. It has no harbour, and the smallest vessels are obliged to anchor at a distance from the town. 180 m. N. N. W. of Mocha. Long. 42. 50. E., lat. 15. 42. N.

Loja. See *Loza*.

Loire-et-Cher, a department of France, bounded on the N. E. by the province of Loiret, N. W. by that of Sarthe, S. by that of Indre, S. E. by that of Cher, and S. W. by that of Indre-et-Loire. It takes its name from the rivers Loire and Cher; the former of which joins the Sarthe above Angers; and the latter runs into the Loire, 10 m. below Tours. Blois is the capital.

Loire, the principal river of France, which rises in the department of Ardeche, and falls into the Atlantic about 40 m. below Nantes, watering a vast plain of more than 600 m. and dividing France almost into two equal parts. By means of the central canal, it establishes a communication between the Atlantic and Mediterranean, and facilitates the commercial operations of the kingdom.

Loire, a department of France, adjoining those of Rhone and Isere. It has its name from the river Loire, which flows N. through its whole length. Montbrison is the capital.

Loire, Upper, a department of France, comprising the Velay and that part of the Cevennes dependent on the former province of Languedoc. It takes its name from the river Loire, which flows through it from the S. to the N. E. Le Puy is the capital.

Loire, Inferieure, a department of France, containing part of the ancient province of Bretagne. It has its name from the river Loire, which crosses it from E. to W. and then enters the ocean. Nantes is the capital.

Loiret, a department of France, comprising part of the former province of Orléanois. It has its name from a small river that runs into the Loire. Orléans is the capital.

Loitz, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, with a castle seated on the Peene, 25 m. S. of Stralsund.

Loldong, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, on the N. E. border of the province of Dehli, and on the river Patterson, 8 m. above its conflux with the Ganges, and 100 N. N. E. of Dehli. Long. 78. 38. E., lat. 29. 47. N.

Lokeren, a large town of the Netherlands, in E. Flanders, with various manufactures and a considerable trade. It is seated on the Darne, 12 m. N. E. of Ghent.

Lombardo-Venetian-Kingdom, or *Austrian Italy*, a kingdom of Italy, belonging to the house of Austria. It is bounded on the E. by Illyria, S. E. by the Adriatic, S. by the states of the church, Parma, and Modena, W. by Piedmont, and N. by Switzerland and Austria; and is divided into the governments of Milan and Venice. The country is well cultivated and is watered by the finest lakes and rivers of Italy. It was erected into a kingdom in 1815; and, though declared to be a monarchy inseparable from the Austrian empire, it has a constitution of its own and a prince of the imperial family at its head, who has the title of viceroy, and resides at Milan.

Lombardy, p.v. Amelia Co. Va. 50 m. S. W. Richmond; p.v. Columbia Co. Geo. 64 m. N. E. Milledgeville.

Lombes, a small town of France, department of Gers. It is seated on the Save 37 m. S. W. of Toulouse.

Lomboek, an island of the East Indies, between Bali and Sumbava, 50 m. long and 45 broad. It is very mountainous, but covered with wood and verdure. At the town of Balli on the E. side, in the straits of Allas, and in the many flourishing villages of the coast, European ships passing to the E. are well supplied. The inhabitants, originally emigrants from Hindoostan, retain most Hindoo customs.

Lomboek, a strait formed by the island of Balli W. and that of Lomboek E. The S. entrance is in long. 115. 43. E., and lat. 8. 45. S., where is a large island called Banditti Island, to the W. of which there is no passage. Owing to the extreme rapidity of the tides, navigation is here extremely dangerous.

Lomond, Loch, a lake of Scotland, in Dumbar-tonshire, 30 m. long and from 1 to 9 wide. It contains several islands, some of which are inhabited, and adorned with antique ruins, concealed among ancient yews; and others rise into high rocky cliffs, the habitation of the osprey. On the E. side is the mountain Benlomond, which rises to the height of 3,240 feet; and the river Leven issues from its S. extremity.

Lonato, a town of Austrian Italy, in the government of Milan, 12 m. E. S. E. of Brescia.

Lonscarty, a village of Scotland, in Perthshire, signalized by the great victory obtained by the Scots over the Danes, in 970. It has extensive bleaching grounds, and is seated near the Tay, 5 m. N. of Perth.

London, the metropolis of Great Britain, one of the largest and most opulent cities in the world mentioned by Tacitus as a considerable commercial place in the reign of the Roman emperor Nero. In its most extensive view, as the metropolis, it may be said to consist of five great portions, viz.: the west end of the town, the city, the east end of the town, Westminster, and the borough. The west end of the town is popularly regarded as extending from Charing Cross to Hyde Park, and from St. James's Park to Paddington. This is the best and most fashionable portion of the metropolis, and is chiefly occupied by the town

residences of the nobility and gentry, and fashionable shops. The city includes the central part, and is the great emporium of commerce. The east end of the town is also devoted to commerce, ship-building, manufactures, &c. The southern bank of the Thames, from Deptford to Lambeth, bears a great resemblance to the east end of the town, being occupied by persons engaged in commercial and maritime concerns. London and Westminster are situated in Middlesex, on the N. side of the river Thames. Southwark is situated on the opposite bank, in Surrey. The extent of the whole, from Limehouse and Deptford to Milbank and Vauxhall, is about 7 m.; the breadth varies from 3 to 6.

The extension of this metropolis, since the middle of the last century, has proceeded with unprecedented rapidity, and covered the fields, gardens, and marshes in the vicinity of London with new squares and streets. The direction of the principal streets accompanies the course of the river Thames from east to west; and the cross streets run mostly in a transverse direction from north to south. There are two chief lines of streets from west to east: one of which commences at the north side of Hyde Park, and under the successive names of Oxford-street, St. Giles's, Holborn, Skinner-street, Newgate-street, Cheapside, Cornhill, and Leadenhall-street, is continued to White-chapel and Mile End, on the Essex road; the other begins at the south side of Hyde Park, and consists of Piccadilly, St. James's street, Pall Mall, Charing Cross, the Strand, Fleet-street, Ludgatehill, St. Paul's church-yard, Watling-street, Cannon-street, and Tower-street: whence crossing Tower-hill, it may be said to be further extended two miles along the river side, in Wapping. The streets near the river, and most of the cross ones in the city are very narrow; the broadest and handsomest are to the north of Oxford street and Holborn. They are well paved with granite stones, for the attempts at macadamizing have not succeeded in London, and on each side with flag-stones for the convenience of foot passengers. The subterranean works, constructed for the accommodation of the inhabitants, consisting of sewers, drains, water-pipes, and gas-pipes, are most extensive. The houses are mostly built of brick of a pale colour. The principal squares are Grosvenor, Portman, Berkeley, St. James, Hanover, Manchester, Cavendish, Bedford, Russel, Tavistock, Bloomsbury, Montague, Leicester, Bryanston, and Finsbury squares, and Lincoln's Inn Fields. Among the public buildings, St. Paul's cathedral is the most conspicuous. It is 2,292 feet in circumference, and 340 in height to the top of the cross, and is inferior to none in Europe except St. Peter's at Rome. It contains monuments of many illustrious individuals, who have done honour to their country by their talents or their virtues. Westminster Abbey is a grand specimen of Gothic architecture, said to have been founded by Sebert, king of the East Saxons, in 610. Here most of the English sovereigns have been crowned, and many of them interred. It contains also a great number of monuments erected to the memory of kings, statesmen, heroes, poets, and persons distinguished by genius, learning, and science. The chapel of Henry VII., adjoining, Leland calls *The Wonder of the World*. St. Stephen's, Walbrook, is a small church of exquisite beauty, the masterpiece of Sir Christopher Wren. Bow Church in Cheapside, St. Bride's in Fleet-street, St. Dunstan's in

the East, and several others are worthy of notice; but the far greater number are of plain and ordinary architecture. The churches and chapels belonging to the establishment, in the bills of mortality, including those erected under the recent act of parliament, amount to 266. There are likewise a great number of meetings for Protestant dissenters of all persuasions, 30 foreign Protestant churches, 15 Roman Catholic chapels, and 6 synagogues for the Jews. Besides the royal palaces, there are many fine houses of the princes of the blood, and of the nobility and gentry. The Tower of London is very ancient, but the founder is uncertain. It is surrounded by a wall, and partly by a deep ditch. Here are the jewels and ornaments of the crown, as well as the other rega-



lia; and the menagerie for foreign birds and beasts. The Mint, on Tower Hill, is a very elegant modern building of pure Grecian architecture. The bridges are a great ornament to the metropolis. The most ancient, London bridge, was begun in 1176, and finished in 1209. The length of it is 915 feet. The number of arches was 19, of unequal dimensions; through which, in consequence of their narrowness and clumsy construction, the current rushed with such force as to render the navigation extremely dangerous. This clumsy fabric is however about to be supplanted by the New London bridge, a noble structure of 5 arches, which is now rapidly approaching towards completion. Westminster bridge was commenced in 1730, and opened to the public in 1750. It is 1,223 feet in length, and has 13 large and two small semicircular arches. Blackfriars' bridge, built by Mylne, was completed in 1768. Its length is 995 feet; the breadth of the carriage-way 28, and of the foot-paths 7 feet each. It consists of 9 elliptical arches, the centre one of which is 100 feet wide; and both this and the arch on each side are wider than the celebrated Rialto at Venice. Waterloo bridge, commenced in 1811 and opened in 1816, in the anniversary of the battle which it is designed to commemorate, is one of the noblest structures of the kind in the world. It consists of 9 arches, each 120 feet span and 35 feet elevation. The other bridges are those of Southwark and Vauxhall. Among the other public buildings, which can merely be enumerated here, are Westminster Hall, containing the supreme courts of justice, and adjoining to which are the houses of Lords and Commons; the Sessions House; the Horse Guards, the Treasury, and the Admiralty, at Whitehall; the noble collection of public offices which form that magnificent structure called Somerset Place; the British Museum; the Royal Exchange; the Bank of England; the Excise Office; the East India House; the Mansion House, for the lord mayor,

the Monument, in commemoration of the great fire in 1666; the New Post Office, in St. Martins-le-grand, opened in September, 1829; the Stock Exchange, the new Custom House; the new Corn Exchange, erected on the site of the old one in Mark Lane in 1829; the Herald's College; and the halls of the various city companies. The Adelphi-terrace is the admiration of foreigners, for the noble view which it affords of the river, the bridges and other public buildings, and of the fine hills beyond Lambeth and Southwark. The inns of court for the study of the law, the colleges, learned societies, and public seminaries; the noble hospitals and the other charitable institutions; the public places of diversion, &c., are too numerous to be mentioned.

Such, on a cursory view of it, is the metropolis of Great Britain, to the extent and opulence of which many causes have contributed. The broad stream of the Thames flowing between London and Southwark, continually agitated by a brisk current or a rapid tide, bring constant supplies of fresh air, which no buildings can intercept. The country around, especially on the London side, is nearly open to some distance; whence, by the action of the sun and winds on a gravelly soil, it is kept tolerably dry in all seasons, and affords no lodgment for stagnant air or water. The cleanliness of London, as well as its supply of water, is generally aided by its situation on the banks of the Thames; and the New River, with many good springs within the city itself, further contribute to the abundance of that necessary element. All these are advantages, with respect to health, in which this metropolis is exceeded by few. Its situation, with regard to the circumstance of navigation, is equally well chosen; had it been placed lower on the Thames, it would have been annoyed by the marshes; had it been higher, it would not have been accessible, as at present, to ships of large burden. It now possesses every advantage that can be derived from a sea-port, and at the same time, by means of its noble river and its canal navigation, enjoys a most extensive communication with the internal parts of the country, which supply it with necessities, and in return receive from it such commodities as they require. It contains several large wet docks, particularly those called the West India, the East India, the London, and St. Catherine's docks; also dry docks for repairing, and slips for building of ships, besides the king's yard at Deptford, for building men of war. London therefore unites in itself all the benefit arising from navigation and commerce, with those of a metropolis at which all the public business of a great nation is transacted; and is thus both the mercantile and political emporium of these kingdoms. It is the seat of many considerable manufactures; some almost peculiar to itself, as administering to the demands of studied splendor and refined luxury; others in which it participates with the manufacturing towns in general. The most important of its peculiar manufactures is the silk weaving established in Spitalfield by refugees from France. A variety of works in gold, silver, and jewelry, the engraving of prints, the making of optical and mathematical instruments are principally executed here, and some of them in greater perfection than in any other country. The porter-brewery, a business of immense extent, is also chiefly carried on in London. To its port are likewise confined some branches of foreign commerce, as the vast East India trade, and those to Turkey and Hud-

son's Bay. Thus London has risen to its present rank of the first city in Europe with respect to wealth and population.

The number of inhabitants in 1811 was 1,099,104, in 1821, 1,225,960; since which period it has been every year rapidly increasing. The city is divided into 26 wards, each governed by an alderman; and from the alderman the lord mayor is annually chosen. There are likewise 236 common-councilmen, a recorder, a common-serjeant, two sheriffs (who are also sheriffs of Middlesex), a chamberlain, a town-clerk, a city remembrancer, a water-bailiff, and many inferior officers. Westminster is governed by a high steward, who is generally a nobleman, chosen by the dean and chapter, and he has an under steward who officiates for him. Next to him is the high bailiff, chosen also by the dean and chapter, whose power resembles that of a sheriff. The suburbs are under the jurisdiction of justices of the peace for the county, and there are also several police offices where magistrates sit every day for the examination of offenders and the determination of various complaints in a summary way. During the last three years the police of the metropolis and suburbs has been strengthened by a new establishment, under the superintendence of a military officer, who receives instructions from the Home Department in Whitehall. The cost of this establishment will be greater by about 30 per cent, than that of the watchmen, which it has superseded. This, however, is more than compensated by its superior efficiency, the former "guardians of the night" being generally decrepid from age and infirmities, while the new police is entirely composed of men in the prime of life, and of unblemished character. Southwark was long independent of London, but Edward III. granted it to the city. It was then called the village of Southwark, and afterwards named the balliwic. In the reign of Edward VI. it was formed into a 26th ward, by the name of Bridge Ward Without. On the death of the alderman of this ward, he is succeeded by the next in seniority, to whatever ward he may belong, this ward being considered as a sinecure, and consequently the most proper for "the father of the city." The city has likewise a high bailiff and steward here. The city of London is a bishop's see, and is represented in parliament by four members, elected by the livery, two other members are elected by the householders of Westminster, and two by those of Southwark. To attempt an enumeration of the events by which this great capital has been distinguished, within the limits of a work like this, would of course be absurd; but we cannot omit to mention the plague, in 1665, which cut off 68,596 people, and the dreadful conflagration, in 1666, by which the cathedral and many other churches, with 13,200 houses, were destroyed. London is 225 m. N. N. W. of Paris, 395 S. of Edinburgh, and 338 E. S. E. of Dublin. Long. 0. 5. W., lat. 51. 31. N.

London, New. See *New London*.

London, a town of Upper Canada on the Thames, 100 m. N. E. of Detroit.

London, p.t. Madison Co. Ohio. 25 m. S. W. Columbus.

London Bridge, p.v. Princess Anne Co. Va. 140 m. S. E. Richmond.

London Britain, p.t. Chester Co. Pa.

Londonderry, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 40 English m. long and 33 broad; bounded on the W. by Donegal, N. by the ocean,

S. and S. W. by Tyrone, and E. by Antrim. It contains, according to the last census, 93,849 inhabitants, is divided into 31 parishes, and sends 2 members to parliament. It is a fruitful champagne country; and the greater part of it was given by James I. to an incorporated company of London merchants. The linen manufacture flourishes through every part of the city.

Londonderry, a city and sea-port of Ireland, capital of the foregoing county, and a bishop's see. It is still surrounded by walls, and celebrated for a long siege it sustained against James II. in 1689. It is governed by a mayor, and sends one member to parliament. The principal commerce is with America and the W. Indies. Including the suburbs, it contains 18,000 inhabitants, and is seated on the river Foyle, over which is a wooden bridge, 1,068 feet in length. Londonderry is 4 m. S. of Lough Foyle, and 115 N. W. of Dublin.

Londonderry, p.t. Rockingham Co. N. H., with a manufacture of linen, cloth, and thread; seated near the head of Beaver River, which runs into the Merrimack, 38 m. S. S. W. of Portsmouth. Pop. 1,469.

Londonderry, p.t. Windham Co. Vt. 27 m. S. W. Windsor. Pop. 1,302; also towns in Chester, Dauphin, and Bedford Cos. Pa. and Guernsey Co. Ohio.

London Grove, p.t. Chester Co. Pa.

London Town, a village of Anne Arundel Co. Va.

Longacoming, p.v. Gloucester Co. N. J., 16 m. S. E. Philadelphia.

Long, Loch, an arm of the sea in Scotland, which, from the frith of Clyde, extends 20 m. N. between the counties of Dumbarton and Argyle. It is from 1 to 2 m. in breadth; and near the middle, on the Argyle side, it sends off a small branch called Loch Goll.

Longford, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 25 m. long and 20 broad; bounded on the N. W. by Leitrim, N. E. by Cavan, S. E. by West Meath, and W. by the river Shannon, which parts it from Roscommon. It is divided into 25 parishes, contains 107,576 inhabitants, and sends two members to parliament. The country in general is fertile, but interspersed in some parts with bogs, morasses, and forests; the flat parts, along the Shannon, are subject to inundation. It contains several lakes, and besides the Shannon is watered by the Inny, the Camlin, the Fallen, and numerous inferior streamlets. Oats form the chief article of agricultural export.

Longford, a borough of Ireland, capital of the above country. Much linen is manufactured in the town and neighbourhood, and great quantities of flax sent to other parts. It is seated on the Camlin, 70 m. (English) W. N. W. of Dublin. Long. 7. 40. W., lat. 52. 48. N.

Longforang, a town of Scotland, in the S. E. corner of Perthshire, on the frith of Tay, 4 m. W. by S. of Dundee.

Long Island, an island belonging to the State of New York, extending along the coast of Connecticut, from S. W. to N. E., about 140 m. in length and 10 m. in average breadth. It is divided into three counties, King, Queen's, and Suffolk. At the W. extremity it forms the bay of New York. On the side of the ocean the island is bordered by an immense beach of sand. In other parts it is much indented with numerous bays; and Gardiner's Bay, with several others, occupies an extent of near 30 m. at the E. end. These bays also encompass many islands, several of which are of considerable extent. A ridge or drain of

low hills extends from the west end to the eastern extremity. The waters are stored with a vast abundance and variety of fish, and Long Island has long been celebrated for its wild fowl and various forest game. Much of the land in the east is a light sand, still clothed with vast forests of pine: and in these are found abundance of game.

East of the Hempstead plains, the island is covered with shrubby oaks and pines, called the brushy plains; and here are found the grouse, or, heath-hens. Farther eastward, towards Islip and



Fire-place, are streams where there is good trout fishing; and towards the centre of the island, is plenty of wild deer, that are hunted and killed by way-laying them as they are driven along by hounds. In October and November, brant, wild geese, and other waterfowl, are killed in great numbers along the bays and inlets. Deer cannot lawfully be killed on Long Island from January to July; nor heath-hens, partridges, quails, or woodcocks, from 1st April to 5th October.

The face of the country on the north side of the island is hilly, and in some places full of rocky boulders; while on the south, the country is mostly free from large stones, and presents a gradual slope towards the ocean, which appears to have formerly washed the base of the hills.

Long Island Sound, is from 3 to 25 m. broad, extending the whole length of Long Island, and dividing it from Connecticut. It communicates with the Atlantic at the E. end of the island, and with the harbour of New York at the W.

Long Lake. See *Rain Lake*.

Longmeadow, p.t. Hampden Co. Mass. on the Connecticut, 6 m. below Springfield. Pop. 1,257.

Long-nan, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Se-tchuen. Long. 104. 18. E., lat. 32. 22. N.

Longnor, a town of Staffordshire, Eng. seated near the river Dove, 31 m. N. by E. of Stafford, and 152 N. N. W. of London.

Longtown, a town in Cumberland, Eng. seated on the Esk, 9 m. N. of Carlisle, and 310 N. N. W. of London.

Longtown, p.v. Rowan Co. N. C. 150 m. W. Raleigh.

Longue, a town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, 7 m. N. of Saumur.

Longuion, a town of France, department of Moselle. Here is a considerable iron forge and cannon foundry. 10 m. S. W. of Longwy, and 36 N. W. of Ments.

Longwy, a town of France, department of Moselle with a castle. It is divided into the Old

and New town, the latter of which is fortified. It is seated on a rocky eminence, on the river Chiers, 32 m. N. N. W. of Metz. Long. 5. 44. E., lat. 49. 32. N.

Lonicera, p.v. Baldwin Co. Geo.

Lons le Saulnier, a town of France, capital of the department of Jura. It derives its name from the salt springs in its vicinity, and is seated on the Solvan, 62 m. S. E. of Dijon. Long. 5. 30. E., lat. 46. 37. N.

Loo, a town of the Netherlands, in W. Flanders, 10 m. N. N. W. of Ypres.

Loo-choo, or *Licou-kio*, the general name of 36 islands lying between Formosa and Japan. The Great Loo-choo is 50 m. long and from 12 to 15 broad; the others are inconsiderable. They were very imperfectly known to Europeans, till visited by captain Hall and Mr. M'Leod on their return from the late embassy to China. The climate and soil seem to be among the happiest on the globe. The fruits and vegetable productions are of the most exquisite description. The inhabitants are diminutive in their stature, but strong, and well made. Their disposition appears to be peculiarly gay, hospitable, and affectionate, but they showed that strong aversion to receive strangers into their country which is characteristic of China, Japan, and all the neighbouring regions. The king is tributary to China, and the government resembles that of the Chinese. The capital is Kin-tching, about 5 m. from its port of Napa-kiang. Long. 127. 52. E., lat. 26. 14. N.

Looe, East and West, two decayed boroughs in Cornwall, Eng. separated by a creek, over which is a narrow stone bridge. They are supported chiefly by the pilchard fishery, and an inconsiderable coasting trade. Together they send as many members to parliament as the city of London. The market, held at East Looe, is on Saturday. 13 m. W. of Plymouth, and 233 W. by S. of London.

Lookout, Cape, a cape of N. Carolina, S. of Cape Hatteras, and opposite Core Sound. Long. 76. 48. W., lat. 34. 22. N.

Lookout Mountain, a ridge in the Northwestern part of Georgia extending to Tennessee river.

Looz, or *Lootz*, a town of the Netherlands, in the province of Liege, 14 m. N. N. W. of Liege.

Lopalka, Cape, the S. extremity of Kamtschaka. Long. 156. 45. E., lat. 51. 0. N. See *Kuriles*.

Lopham, North and South, two adjoining parishes in Norfolk, 4 m. S. E. of East Harling.

Lopo Gonsalve, Cape, a long and narrow peninsula on the coast of Guinea, low, flat, and covered with trees. It affords a good harbour, and near the cape is a village, where provisions are plentiful. Long. 8. 30. E., lat. 0. 45. S.

Loop, p.v. Giles Co. Va. 274 m. W. Richmond.

Lora, a town of Spain, in Seville, on the Guadalquivir, 28 m. N. E. of Seville.

Loramie, a township of Shelby Co. Ohio.

Lorain, a county of Ohio. Pop. 5,696. Elyria is the capital.

Lorbus (the ancient *Laribus Colonia*), a town of the kingdom of Tunis, with a castle, and fine remains of antiquity. It is seated in a plain, fertile in corn, 150 m. S. W. of Tunis. Long. 9. 0. E., lat. 35. 35. N.

Lorca, a town of Spain, in Murcia, divided into the Upper and Lower Town. The former has narrow, crooked, and ill paved streets; the latter is regularly and neatly built. It contains nine churches and several monasteries, and has extensive manufactures of saltpetre. In 1802 the

bursting of an immense reservoir, containing water for the purpose of irrigation, occasioned much damage to the town. It is seated on an eminence near the Sengonera. 40 m. W. S. W. of Murcia. Long. 1. 22. W., lat. 37. 25. N.

Lord Howe's Group, an extensive group of islands, in the S. Pacific, thickly covered with wood, among which the cocoa-nut is very distinguishable. The natives are of a dark copper colour; their hair tied in a knot on the back of the head; and they seem to have some method of taking off the beard; for they appear as clean shaved. Their arms and thighs are tattooed in the manner described by Captain Cook of some of the natives of the islands he visited in these seas; and some are painted with red and white streaks.—They wear a wrapper round their middle. Long. from 159. 15. to 159. 37. E., lat. 5. 30. S.

Lord Howe's Island, an island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered in 1788 by lieutenant King. Many excellent turtle have been caught here on a sandy beach; and it abounds with a variety of birds, which were so unaccustomed to be disturbed that the seamen went near enough to knock them down with a stick. At its end are two high mountains, nearly perpendicular from the sea, the southernmost named Mount Gower. About 14 m. to the S. is a remarkable rock, named Ball's Pyramid, which at a distance, had much the appearance of a steeple. The island is 3.1-2 m. long and very narrow. Long. 159. 0. E., lat. 31. 36. N.

Lorenzo, San, a town of Mexico, province of New Biscay, with 500 inhabitants, whose employment consists in cultivating the grape.—There are numerous settlements and inconsiderable islands of this name in South America.

Loren, a town of Austrian Italy, in Rivigo, on the Adige, 20 m. E. of Rivigo.

Loretto, a fortified town of Italy, in the papal states. The cathedral contains the Casa Santa or Holy House, in which it is pretended the virgin Mary lived at Nazareth. According to the legend, it was carried by angels from Galilee into Dalmatia, and thence to the place where it now stands. This house, or chapel, is 31 feet long, 15 broad, and 18 high; the inner part very old, but cased with marble on the outside. The famous lady of Loretto, who holds the infant Jesus in her arms, stands upon the principal altar, in a niche of silver; this statue is of cedar wood, three feet high, but her face can hardly be seen, on account of the numerous gold and silver lamps around her. She is clothed with cloth of gold, set off with jewels; and the little Jesus is covered with a shirt, holds a globe in his hand, and is adorned with rich jewels. Those who go on pilgrimage to Loretto, after having performed their devotion, make the Virgin a present; so that the treasure of this chapel is immensely rich. The inhabitants of this town subsist principally by agriculture and gardening, and many of them are shoemakers, tailors, and sellers of chaplets. Loretto was taken by the French in 1796, and the church despoiled of its treasures: even the Virgin was carried away but restored in 1802. It is seated on a mountain, 3 m. from the gulf of Venice, 12 S. E. of Ancona, and 115 N. E. of Rome. Long. 13. 36. E., lat. 43. 27. N.

Loretto, p.v. Essex Co. Va. 75 m. N. E. Richmond.

Lorgues, a town of France, in Provence, on the Argens, 16 m. W. of Frejus.

L'Orient, a fortified modern sea-port of France, department of Morbihan. It is built with considerable regularity; the streets are wide, the public squares spacious and handsome, and the harbour large, secure, and easy of access. Formerly it was a very flourishing town, the French East India Company making it the exclusive entrepot of their imported goods. It has still some trade, and is a place of importance on account of its magazines for the navy. The chief manufacture is of salt. The British made an unsuccessful attempt upon it in 1746. It is seated on the bay of Port Louis, at the influx of the Scorf, 340 m. W. by S. of Paris. Long. 3. 20. W., lat. 49. 44. N.

Lorbeck, a town of Germany, in Baden, 6 m. N. E. of Bale.

Lorraine, an extensive district of the N. E. of France, between Champagne and Alsace, and now forming the departments of Meurthe, Moselle, and Vosges. It abounds in all sorts of corn, wine, hemp, flax, and rape-seed.

Lorraine, p.t. Jefferson Co. N. Y. 20 m. S. E. Sackett's Harbour. Pop. 1,727.

Lossiemouth, a village of Scotland, in Murray shire, at the mouth of the river Lossie, 7 m. N. E. of Elgin, of which it is the port.

Lost Creek, a township of Miami Co. Ohio.

Lot, a river of France, which rises in the department of Lozere, begins to be navigable at Cahors, and enters the Garonne near Aiguillon.

Lot, a department of France, consisting of the former district of Quercy, in Guienne. It takes its name from the river Lot, which crosses it from E. to W. It is bounded on the N. by Correze, E. by Cantal and Aveyron, S. by Tarn-et-Garonne, and W. by Lot-et-Garonne and Dordogne. Its pastures feed numerous flocks, which constitute a great part of the commerce. The climate is mild and healthy; and the soil, consisting of fat rich earth, is cultivated with horses, and yields more than sufficient for its population, estimated at 275,296. Cahors is the capital.

Lot-et-Garonne, a department of France, including part of the former province of Guienne, bounded on the N. by Dordogne, E. by Tarn-et-Garonne, S. by Gers, and W. by Landes and the Gironde. It has its name from the rivers Lot and Garonne. Its pastures are but indifferent, and artificial meadows are little known. The land, being much covered with heath, is cultivated with oxen; and a large proportion of the department is incapable of cultivation, consisting of rugged hills or sandy deserts. Agen is the capital.

Lotinbiere, a seigniority of Buckingham Co. L. C. on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, 40 m. above Quebec.

Lothian. See *Haddingtonshire, Edinburghshire, and Linlithgowshire*.

Loudeac, a town of France, department of Cotes du Nord, 25 m. S. of St Brieux.

Loudon, a county of the E. district of Virginia, on the Potomac, adjoining Fairfax, Berkley, and Fauquier counties. It is about 50 m. in length and 20 in breadth. Pop. 21,938. Leesburg is the chief town.

Loudon, a town of France, department of Vienne, 30 m. N. W. of Poitiers.

Loudon, p.t. Merrimack Co. N. H. on the E. side of the Merrimack, 45 m. N. W. Portsmouth. Pop. 1,642; also a p.v. Franklin Co. Pa. 63 m. S. W. Harrisburg.

Loudonville, p.t. Richland Co. Ohio.

Loughborough, a township in Frontenac Co. U. C.

Loughborough, a town in Leicestershire, Eng. It has a large church, with a handsome tower, seven meeting-houses for dissenters; also a free grammar school, and a charity school. The chief manufactures are those of cotton spinning, lace, and hosiery. By means of the Loughborough canal, the river, and rail-roads, it carries on a brisk trade particularly in coals. Many of the houses have an old and irregular appearance, but great improvement have lately taken place. It is seated near the Soar, 11 m. N. of Leicester, and 109 N. N. W. London.

Loughrea, a town of Ireland, in the county of Galway, near a lake of the same name, 15 m. S. W. of Galway.

Louhans, a town of France, department of Upper Saone, situate on a kind of island between the rivers Seilles. Vailiere, and Solman, 18 m. S. E. of Chalons.

Louisa, a county of the E. district of Virginia. Pop. 16,151; also a p.v. Lawrence Co. Ken. 180 m. E. Frankfort.

Louis, Fort, an important barrier fortress of France, in Alsace, on the Rhine, 12 m. E. of Haguenau.

Louis, St. an island of Africa, at the mouth of the river Senegal, with a fort, built by the French. It was taken in 1758 by the English, and ceded to them in 1763. In the American war, it was taken by the French, and kept by them after the peace of 1783. It is flat, sandy and barren. Long. 16. 15. W., lat. 16. 0. N.

Louis, St. a sea-port and fortress of St. Domingo, on the S. W. coast, at the head of a bay of its name. The exports are coffee, cotton, and indigo, 70 m. W. S. W. of Port au Prince. Long. 73. 32. W., lat. 18. 16. N.

Louis, Fort, an important barrier fortress in the N. E. of France, constructed by Vauban in 1686; on an island in the Rhine. 12. m. E. Haguenau.

Louis de Ramsay, seigniority, Richelieu Co. Lower Canada.

Louisiade, an archipelago in the eastern seas, lying S. E. of New Guinea, and extending about 400 m. in length, by about 160 in breadth. The centre lies nearly under 10. S. lat. and 152. 25. E. long.

Louis, St. a lake of N. America, formed by the junction of the Ottawa with the St. Lawrence. It is 12 m. long and 6 broad.

Louis, St. a river N. America, which has its source near the eastern head waters of the Mississippi, and falls into lake Superior, on the west shore. It is navigable 150 m. Long. 91. 52. W., lat. 46. 44. N.

Louis de Maranhão, St., a sea-port of Brazil capital of the island of Maranhão, and a bishop's see, with a strong castle. It is the residence of a captain general, and contains a custom-house and treasury. The churches and convents are numerous, and the houses, though only one story high, are many of them neat. The harbour is tolerably large, but the entrance is difficult. It stands on the E. side of the river Mearim, near the Atlantic Ocean. Long. 43. 37. W., lat. 2 30. S.

Louisa, a town of European Russia, on a bay of the gulf of Finland, 30 m. E. N. E. of Helsingfors.

Louisburg, the capital of the island of Cape Breton, with a citadel, and an excellent harbour, nearly four leagues in circumference. It was taken by the English in 1745, restored to the French

in 1748, taken by the English in 1758, and ceded to them in 1763. The chief source of trade is the cod-fishery. Long. 59. 55. W., lat. 45. 54. N.

Louisburg, p.t. Franklin Co. N. C. on Tar river, 23 m. N. E. Raleigh.

Louisiana, one of the United States, bounded N. by the territory of Arkansas and the State of Mississippi, E. by Mississippi, S. by the Gulf of Mexico, and W. by the Mexican province of Texas. It extends from 29. to 33. N. lat. and from 89. to 94. W. long. and contains 48,220 square miles. It is intersected by the Mississippi, Red and Washita rivers and many inferior streams: the western limit is washed by the Sabine.

Three quarters of this state are without an elevation, that can properly be called a hill. The pine woods generally have a surface of a very particular character, rising into fine swells, with table surfaces on the summit, and valleys from thirty to forty feet deep. But they are without any particular range, and like the waves of a high and regular sea. The alluvial soil of course is level, and the swamps, which are only inundated alluvions, are dead flats. A range of hills commences in gentle elevations in Opelousas, rises gradually and diverges towards the Sabine. In the vicinity of Natchitoches it preserves a distance, intermediate between the Sabine and Red rivers, and continues to increase in elevation to the western parts of the state. Seen from the pine hills above Natchitoches, they have in the distance, the blue outline, and the general aspect of a range of mountains. Another line of hills, not far from Alexandria, commences on the north side of Red river, and separating between the waters of that river and Dugdemony, unites with another line of singular shaped mamelle hills, that bound the alluvions of the Washita, as bluffs, gradually diverging from that river as they pass beyond the western limits of the state. That very remote part of the parish of Natchitoches, called Allen's settlement, is a high and rolling country. There are also considerable hills beyond the Mississippi alluvions east of that river. But, generally speaking, Louisiana may be considered as one immense plain, divided, as respects its surface, into pine woods, prairies, alluvions, swamps, and hickory and oak lands.

The pine woods are generally rolling; sometimes, but not often level. They have almost invariably a poor soil. The greater proportion of the prairies is second rate land. Some of those west of Opelousas, and between Washita and Red river are even sterile. Some parts of the prairies of Opelousas are of great fertility, and those of Attakapas still more so. As a general fact, they are more level, than those of the upper country. A large belt of these prairies near the gulf is low, marshy, and in rainy weather inundated. A very considerable extent of them has a cold clayey soil, with a hard crust near the surface. In other places the soil is of inky blackness, and disposed in the hot and dry season to crack in fissures of a size to admit a man's arm.

The bottoms are generally rich, but in very different degrees. Those of the Mississippi and Red river, and the bayous connected with those streams, are more fertile and productive, than the streams west of them, and between them and the Sabine. The fertility of the richer bottoms of the Mississippi and Red river is sufficiently attested by the prodigious growth of the timber, the luxuriance, size and rankness of the cane, and the cotton, the tangles of vines and creepers, the as-

tonishing size of the weeds, and the strength of vegetation in general.

The most fertile district of Louisiana is a belt of land called the *coast* lying along the Mississippi in the neighbourhood of New Orleans. It consists of that part of the bottom or alluvion of the Mississippi, which commences with the first cultivation above the Balize, about forty miles below New Orleans and extends 150 m. above the city. This belt, on each side of the river, is secured by an embankment called a *levee*, from six to eight feet in height, and sufficiently broad, for the most part to furnish a fine high way.—The river in ordinary inundations would cover the greater part of this belt from two to six feet in depth. It is from one to two miles in width, and perhaps a richer tract of land in the same extent can not be found on the globe. The levee extends something higher on the west, than on the east side of the river. Above the levee on the east bank of the river are the parishes of Baton Rouge, and East and West Feliciana. The latter parish received its name from its pleasant surface of fertile hills and valleys, and its union of desirable circumstances for a planting country. This parish presents a spectacle, very uncommon in this country; the hills are covered with laurels, and forest trees, that denote the richest soils and which are uncommonly productive. Here are some of the richest planters and best plantations in the state. The mouth of Bayou Sarah, the point of shipment for this region, sends great quantities of cotton to New Orleans. Some of the plantations on this Bayou have from five to eight hundred acres under cultivation, worked by a large number of hands.

West of the Mississippi, the Bayous Lafourche and Plaquemine, effluxes, or outlets from the Mississippi, have the same conformation of banks and the same qualities of soil with the parent stream; and, where not inundated, are equally fertile. The sugar cane thrives as well upon their banks. No inconsiderable portion of Attakapas is of great fertility, as are smaller portions of Opelousas, which is, however, more generally adapted to become a grazing country. The Teche, which meanders through Opelousas and Attakapas has generally a very fertile alluvion, the lower courses of which are embellished with fine plantations of the sugar cane. On the Atchafalaya the lands are rich, but too generally inundated. The Courtableau, running through Opelousas, has probably as rich a soil, as is to be found in that parish. Approaching Red River from Opelousas, by Bayou Boeuf, we find on that bayou a soil, which some consider the richest cotton land in Louisiana. Bayou Rouge has also a fine soil, though it is as yet principally in a state of nature. Bayou Robert, still nearer to Red river, is of extraordinary fertility, and the cane brake along its bank is of astonishing luxuriance. Bayou Rapide, which gives name to the parish, through which it runs, is a beautiful tract of land; and the belt on either bank is laid out along its whole course in fine cotton plantations.

The bottoms of Red river itself are well known, as having a soil of extraordinary fertility: and the lower courses of this river constitute the paradise of cotton planters. The colour of the soil is of a darkish red, and appears to derive its great fertility from a portion of salt intimately mixed with it, and from its peculiar friability. It derives its red colour from red oxide of iron. It is a wide and deep valley, covered, while is

a state of nature, with a dark and heavy forest. Its soil has been accumulating for unknown ages from the spoils of the Mexican mountains, and the vast prairies through which it rolls in its upper courses. All the bayous of Red river, and they are numerous almost beyond computation, partake of the character of the main river.

Vast extents of marsh interpose between the sea and the cultivable lands. The lakes and inlets and sounds are connected by an inextricable tissue of communications and passes accessible by small vessels and bay craft, and impossible to be navigated except by pilots, perfectly acquainted with the waters. The shore is indented by numberless small bays, very few of them affording sufficient water to shelter vessels. Berwick's bay is the only one that has any considerable extent.

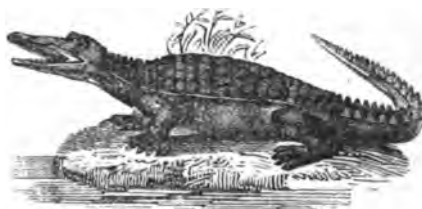
A very great proportion of the surface of this state is covered with prairies. Almost all these prairies are connected, and form, like the waters of the Mississippi, a family, through which the connection of all the branches may be traced. The prairies, that are included under the general name of Attakapas, are the first, that occur west of the Mississippi. The parish of Attakapas is situated in these prairies. The name implies 'man eater,' in the language of the savages who formerly inhabited it, and who are reported to have been cannibals. It is an immense plain of grass, spreading from the Atchafalaya on the north to the gulf on the south. Its contents are commonly stated at 5,000 square miles. But it is thought this computation is too large. Being open to the gulf, it is generally fanned by the refreshing breezes of that sea. Its aspect of extreme fertility, its boundless plain of grass, its cheering views, its dim verdant outline, mingling with the blue of the sea, white houses seen in the distance, innumerable cattle and horses grazing in the plain, or reposing here and there under the shade of its wooded points, has an indescribable pleasantness to the traveller, who has been toiling on his way through the tangle, and the swamps, and along the stagnant lakes, and the dark and deep forest of the Mississippi bottom. All at once he leaves the stifling air, the muschetoos, the rank cane, the annoying nettles, and the dark brown shade, and emerges into this noble and cheerful plain, and feels the cool and salubrious breeze of the gulf.

Opelousas prairie is still larger than the other, and computed to contain nearly 8,000 sq. m. It is divided by bayous, wooded grounds, points and bends, and other natural boundaries, into a number of prairies, which have separate names and marks of distinction. Taken in its whole extent, it is bounded by the Attakapas prairie on the east, pine woods and hills on the north, the Sabine on the west, and the gulf on the south. The soil, though in many places very fertile, is in general less so than the former. It atones for that deficiency by being more salubrious, being generally deemed the healthiest region in the state. There are here considerable cotton plantations, and some of indigo; and the parish which bears its name, is one of the most populous in the state. The people of the other parish are devoted to the growth of the sugar cane. This is the centre of the land of shepherds, and the paradise of those who deal in cattle. The greater number of the people are chiefly devoted to that employment and they number their cattle by thousands.

Bellevue prairie is partly in Opelousas. partly

in Attakapas. Calcaasiu and Sabine prairies are names that designate the different forms, shapes and openings of this continuous line of prairies, as it stretches along the settlements from the Plaquemine to the Sabine.

Some of them, as Opelousas, are of immense extent. That of the Sabine is boundless to the vision. Calcaasiu is seventy miles long by twenty wide. They are generally so level, as to strike the eye as a perfect plain. They have, however, slight swells and declinations, sufficient to carry the water from them. Though after long rains they are extremely wet, and immense tracts are covered with water. They have a gentle and imperceptible slope towards the gulf, and generally terminate, before they reach the shore, in wet marshes, into which, when the south wind blows, the sea is driven. These marshes are covered with a luxuriant growth of tall, reedy grass, called cane grass.—In various parts of these prairies, there are islands of timbered lands. They generally have an appearance of such regularity and beauty, that a stranger is with difficulty convinced, that they are not clumps of trees, planted out in circular, square, or triangular form for the beauty of their appearance. It would be impossible to convey to one, who has not felt it, an idea of the effect produced by one of these circular clumps of trees, seeming a kind of tower of verdure, rising from an ocean of grass. Wherever a bayou, or a stream crosses the prairie, it is marked with a fringe of timber, which strikes the eye of an observer, like the lines of trees in landscape painting. All the rivers, lakes and bayous of this State abound with alligators. On Red river before it was navigated by steamboats it was not uncommon to see hundreds at a time along the shores or on



the immense rafts of floating or stranded timber, groaning or uttering their bellowing noises like thousands of furious bulls about to fight, and huddling together so closely that the smaller ones would get upon the backs of the larger. At one period thousands of them were killed for the sake of their skins which were made into leather for shoes, boots, &c. But it was found that this leather was not sufficiently fine and close grained to keep out the water. The alligators, are sometimes 12 and 15 feet in length, and are found in all the states south of North Carolina.

The climate of Louisiana is hot and moist. In summer it is extremely unhealthy, especially in the neighbourhood of marshy spots. It is however favourable to almost every vegetable production of warm countries. Here flourish the sugar cane, orange, lemon, cotton-plant, tobacco, rice, maize, sweet potato, &c. Sugar and cotton are the staple articles of cultivation. The sugar cane is principally raised upon that tract called the coast, upon the shores of the gulf, and upon the bayous of the Mississippi. The capital invested in sugar estates was estimated in 1828 at 45,000,000 dollars: the produce of sugar for the

same year, was 88,878,000 pounds. The commerce of the state consists in the exportation of these products, and a great variety of others brought down the Mississippi from the western states. New Orleans is the centre of commerce for the state. The imports for 1829 were valued at 6,857,209 dollars; the exports of domestic produce at 10,898,183 dollars; total exports 12,386,060. The shipping of the state in 1828 amounted to 51,903 tons. The pop. is 215,575. of whom 109,631 are slaves.

The inhabitants of the state consist of remnants of the former Spanish and French possessors intermixed with Americans. The French are very numerous and exhibit in their manners the customary gaiety and volatility of that nation. This is one of the few states in the Union where the slaves exceed the freemen. The Catholics are the most numerous religious sect; they have above 20 parishes in the state. The Baptists have 14 ministers; the Methodists 6; the Presbyterians 5, and the Episcopalians 3. The state is divided into the Eastern and Western Districts, which are subdivided into 31 parishes. New Orleans is the seat of government. The Legislature is styled the *General Assembly*, and consists of a Senate and House of Representatives. The senators are chosen for 4 years and the Representatives for 2. The Governor is chosen for 4 years, and is elected by the legislature from the highest two previously voted for by the people. Suffrage is universal. There are colleges in this state at Jackson and New Orleans, but general education has received little care.

This state consists of the Southern part of the extensive country purchased by the United States from France in 1803 for 15,000,000 dollars. It was first settled by the French, and afterwards occupied by the Spanish, but subsequently came again into the hands of the French. Louisians under its present limits was admitted into the Union as a state in 1812.

Louisiana, p.v. Pike Co. Missouri, on the Mississippi. 96 m. N. W. St. Louis.

Louisville, p.t. Jefferson Co. Kentucky, on the south bank of the Ohio, at the falls. This is a busy and flourishing town, situated upon a sloping plain at the junction of Beargrass Creek with the Ohio. The chief declivity of the falls begins a quarter of a mile below the town. The three principal streets run parallel with the river, and command a pleasant view of the opposite shore. The streets are paved with blocks of lime-stone. The buildings are mostly of brick. The town has considerable manufactures and a thriving river trade. Pop. 10,352.

Louisville and Portland Canal, passes round the falls of the Ohio, through the town above mentioned to Portland below. It is 2 m. in length and is cut through a limestone rock. It has several locks which overcome a descent of 24 feet. It admits the passage of the largest steam-boats and thus opens a line of free navigation from Pittsburgh to the sea. This canal was finished in 1831.

Louisville, p.t. St. Lawrence Co. N. Y. on the St. Lawrence, 30 m. below Ogdensburg. Pop. 1,076. Also a p.t. Jefferson Co. Geo. 60. m. S. W. Augusta.

Louisville, a village in Talbot Co. Maryland.

Louis, St. a county of Missouri, on the Mississippi. Pop. 14,907.

Louis, St. the capital of the above county, and the chief commercial town in the state of Mis-

souri, stands on the Mississippi, 18 below the mouth of the Missouri, on a gently rising ground and is accessible by steam-boats from New Orleans at the lowest stages of the water. The town was founded by the French from Canada in 1764 and many of the inhabitants are still French. Here is a Catholic college and cathedral. A considerable part of the western fur-trade centres here, and the town is otherwise well situated for commerce. The passage to New Orleans is 1,200 m. by the river, and there are 6 steam-boats constantly plying between these two places. There are also the same number constantly running between this place and Louisville, besides others to different places. The town is regularly laid out and extends 2 m. along the river. Pop. 5,852. Lat. 38. 28. N., long. 89. 56. W.

Louis, a town of Portugal, in Algarva, surrounded by antique walls, and seated on a river of the same name, 10 m. N. W. of Faro.

Loungan, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Chan-si, situate near the source of the Queyho, 270 m. S. S. W. of Peking. Long. 116. 56. E., lat. 31. 46. N.

Lourde, a town of France, department of Upper Pyrenees, with a castle on a rock, 10 m. N. W. of Bagneres.

Louristan, a mountainous but fertile district, of Irak, in Persia, bordering upon Khuzistan. It is abundantly watered, and the pastures are most luxuriant, but agriculture is quite neglected. The inhabitants are a barbarous and independent race, and reside always in tents. The only town is Korumbad.

Louth, a corporate town in Lincolnshire, Eng. with manufactures of blankets and carpets, and also a large soap manufactory. Here is a noble Gothic church, with a lofty spire; also five meeting-houses for dissenters, a free school, founded by Edward VI., and another founded in 1677. It has a navigation, by means of the river Lud, and a canal, to the German Ocean, at Tetney Creek. 98 m. N. E. of Lincoln, and 141 N. of London.

Louth, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 27 m. long and 18 broad; bounded on the N. by Armagh and Carlingford Bay, E. by the Irish Sea, W. by Monaghan and E. Meath, and S. by E. Meath, from which it is parted by the river Boyne. It is a fertile country, contains 61 parishes, with about 101,000 inhabitants, and sends two members to parliament.

Louth, a town of Ireland, in the county of the same name, containing the ruins of an ancient abbey, founded by St. Patrick. 18 m. N. N. W. of Drogheda.

Loutre, a village in Montgomery Co. Missouri.

Louvain, a city of the Netherlands, in S. Brabant, with an old castle, and a celebrated university. Its walls are nearly 9 m. in circumference, but within them are many gardens and vineyards. The churches, convents, and public buildings are magnificent. Large quantities of cloth were formerly made here, but this trade is decayed, and the town is now chiefly noted for good beer. It was taken by the French in 1746, 1792, and 1794 and is seated on the Doyle, 14 m. E. by N. of Brussels, and 20. S. E. of Antwerp. Long. 4 41. E., lat. 50. 53. N.

Louviers, a handsome town of France, department of Eure, with a considerable manufacture of fine cloths. It is seated on the Eure, 10 m. N. of Evreux, and 56 N. W. of Paris.

Louvres, a town of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, 14 m. N. of Paris

Lowell, p.t. Oxford Co. Me. 62 m. N. W. Portland. Pop. 14,508.

Lovington, p.v. Nelson Co. Va. 110 m. N. W. Richmond.

Lowenstein, a town of Germany, in Wurtemberg, capital of a county of the same name, 9 m. E. S. E. of Heilbrunn, and 33 N. N. E. of Stuttgart.

Lowenstein, a fort and ancient castle of the Netherlands, in the province of Guelderland, situated at the W. end of the island of Bommelwert. In this castle, in 1618, Hugo Grotius was confined, and after three years imprisonment was conveyed away by a stratagem of his wife, in a returned box used for the purpose of carrying books. It is 18 m. S. E. of Rotterdam.

Lowestoft, a town of Suffolk, Eng. Its church is a fine Gothic building; and it has beside a chapel of ease, several dissenting meeting-houses, and two grammar schools. The chief trade is in the mackerel and herring fisheries; and it is much frequented for sea-bathing. Here are forts and batteries for protecting ships in the roads. The coast being dangerous, here are two light-houses, and a floating light was stationed off this port in 1815. It stands on a cliff, the most easterly point of Great Britain, 10 m. S. of Yarmouth, and 114 N. E. of London. Long. 1. 44. E., lat. 52. 29. N.

Lower-water, a lake in Cumberland, Eng. one mile long and a quarter of a mile broad. It is of no great depth, but abounds with pike and perch. In opposition to all the other lakes, it has its course from N. to S., and under the lofty Mell-break, runs into the N. end of Cromack-water.

Lehigh, a township in Lehigh Co. Pa. 12 m. N. W. Allentown.

Lowell, p.t. Middlesex Co. Mass. on the Merrimack, 26 m. N. W. Boston. Pop. 6,474. This place has grown up within a few years by means of its manufactures, and is now one of the most important manufacturing towns in the United States. It has the waters of the Merrimack at command, with a fall of above 30 feet. The largest manufacturing establishments in the country are at this place; they belong to 8 or 10 different companies. The town is built with regularity and is rapidly increasing. For further particulars of the manufactures of Lowell, see *Massachusetts*.

Lower Smithfield, p.v. Northampton Co. Pa. 15 m. N. E. Easton.

Lowicz, a town of Poland, with a strong fortress, seated on the Bzura, 42 m. W. of Warsaw.

Leutmeritz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leutmeritz. In 1756 the greatest part of it was burnt in an obstinate engagement between the Saxons and Prussians. It is seated on the Egra, 5 m. W. S. W. of Leutmeritz.

Lowthersville, p.v. Lewis Co. Va. 365 m. N. W. Richmond.

Lowville, p.t. Lewis Co. N. J. 57 m. N. Utica. Pop. 2,334.

Loza, or *Loja*, a town of Spain, in Granada, with a royal salt-work, and a copper forge; seated in a fertile country, on the river Xenil, 28 m. W. of Granada.

Loza, or *Loja*, a town of Quito, capital of a province of the same name, famous for producing fine Jesuit's bark and cochineal. Carpets of remarkable fineness are manufactured here, but the town is much decayed. It stands at the head of a N. W. branch of the Amazon, 150 m. E. N. E. of Paiza. Long. 78. 16. W., lat. 4. 5. S.

Loyalstock p.t. Lycoming Co. Pa.

Lowere, a department of France, corresponding

to the ancient Gevaudan. It is a mountainous, barren country, and receives its name from the principal ridge of mountains. Mende is the capital.

Lu, a town of the Sardinian states, in Piedmont, 8 m. S. S. W. of Alexandria.

Luarca, a town of Spain, in Austria, near the sea-coast, 23 m. N. W. of Oviedo.

Lubar, a town of Prussia, in the government of Volhynia, with 3,000 inhabitants.

Lubau, a town of Prussian Silesia, 30 m. N. W. of Glatz.

Lubben, a town of Lower Lusatia, seated on the Spree, in a swampy country, 50 m. S. S. E. of Berlin. Long. 13. 55. E., lat. 52. 0. N.

Lubec, a free city and sea-port of Germany adjoining the duchy of Holstein. It was the head of the famous Hanseatic league, formed here in 1164, and the most commercial city of the north; but great part of its trade is transferred to Hamburg. The city is surrounded with walls, which are planted with rows of trees, but the other defences were demolished by the French, to whom it was surrendered in 1806. The houses are built of stone in a very ancient style. The town-house is a superb structure, and has several towers. There is also a fine council-house, and an exchange. The inhabitants are Lutherans. There are four large churches, besides the cathedral. The trade consists in the export of corn from the adjoining country and the import of articles for consumption; and the manufactures, which are on a small scale, comprise woolen, silks, cotton, tobacco, soap, white lead, copper, &c. Lubec is seated on the Trave, 8 m. S. W. of the Baltic, and 36 N. E. of Hamburg. Long. 10. 49. E., lat. 53. 52. N.

Lubec, an island in the Indian Ocean, near the island of Madura. Long. 112. 22. E., lat. 5. 50. S.

Lubec, a sea-port of Maine, in Washington county, situated on a peninsula, on the W. side of Passamaquoddy Bay, 385 m. E. of Boston. It was founded in 1815, and is now a handsome and flourishing town. Pop. 1,535.

Luben, a town of Prussian Silesia, seated on the Katsbach, 14 m. N. of Liegnitz.

Lubenitz, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppeln, 32 m. E. of Oppeln.

Lublin, a city of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, and a bishop's see, with a citadel. Three annual fairs are held here, each lasting a month, which are frequented by great numbers of German, Russian, Turkish, and other traders and merchants. It is seated on the Bistrica, 85 m. S. E. of Warsaw. Long. 22. 45. E., lat. 51. 14. N.

Lublyo, a town of Poland, palatinate of Cracow 56 m. S. E. of Cracow.

Luc, a town of France, department of Var, 25 m. N. E. of Toulon.

Lucanas, a town of Peru, which gives name to a jurisdiction, containing rich silver mines, and feeding great droves of cattle. It stands near one of the head branches of the Apurimac, 80 m. S. of Guamanga.

Lucas, *Cape St.* the S. E. end of the peninsula of California. It lies under the tropic of Capricorn, in long. 111. 30. W.

Lucar de Barrameda, *St.* a sea-port of Spain, in Andalusia, and a bishop's see. It has a fine harbour, well defended, at the mouth of the Guadalquivir, 40 m. S. S. W. of Seville. Long. 5. 54. W., lat. 36. 58. N.

Lucar de Guadiana, St., a strong town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the river Guadiana, 76 m. W. N. W. of Seville. Long. 7. 18. W., lat. 37. 28. N.

Lucayo Islands. See *Bahama*.

Lucca, a duchy of Italy, lying on the E. coast of the gulf of Genoa. It is bounded by Tuscany, Modena, and the Mediterranean, and contains about 430 square m. Much of it is mountainous, but it is well cultivated, and produces plenty of wine, oil, silk, wool, and chestnuts; the oil, in particular, is in high esteem. It was formerly a republic, was constituted a principality by Napoleon in 1805, and in 1815 erected into a duchy by the congress of Vienna, and given to the infants of Spain.

Lucca, a city of Italy, capital of the above duchy, and an archbishop's see. It is nearly three m. in circumference, regularly fortified, and contains 18,000 inhabitants. The state palace, and the cathedral and other churches, are worthy of notice. Here are considerable manufactures of silk, and gold and silver stuffs. Lucca was entered by the French in 1796, evacuated in 1799, and re-entered in 1800. It is seated in a fruitful plain, near the river Serchio, 10 m. N. E. of Pisa, and 37 W. of Florence. Long. 10. 35. E., lat. 43. 50. N.

Luce, a spacious bay on the S. coast of Scotland, in Wigtownshire, lying E. of the promontory called the Mull of Galloway. The river Luce enters its N. E. extremity, at the town of Glencuce.

Lucenstein, St., a narrow pass from the country of the Grisons into Germany, defended by a fort, 3 m. N. of Mayenfeld; which was taken by general Massena in March 1799.

Lucena, a town of Spain, in Cordova, 32 m. S. E. of Cordova, and 42 W. N. W. of Granada.

Lucera, a city of Naples, capital of Capitanata, and a bishop's see. The town is small, but populous, and has a manufacture of cloth. It is 75 m. N. E. of Naples. Long. 15. 34. E., 41. 28. N.

Lucerna, a town of Piedmont, in a valley of its name, 15 m. S. W. of Turin.

Lucerne, a canton of Switzerland, containing a superficial extent of 740 sq. m.; and bounded by the cantons of Underwalden, Schweitz, and Zurich. The air is mild, and the soil uncommonly fertile. Freedom and openness of manners characterize the inhabitants, who are Roman Catholics, and computed at 87,000.

Lucerne, the capital of the above canton, is divided into two parts by a branch of the Reuss, which here enters the lake of Lucerne. It has no manufactures of consequence, and little commerce, the merchants being principally engaged in the commission business, upon goods passing between Italy, and Germany, over Mount St. Gothard and the Lucerne Lake. 30 m. S. W. of Zurich, and 43 E. of Berne. Long. 8. 14. E., lat. 47. 0. N.

Lucerne, or *Waldstadt*, a lake of Switzerland, between the cantons of Underwalden, Lucerne, Schweitz, and Uri. It consists of a number of detached parts, forming in a manner separate lakes. It is the largest, as well as the most romantic lake in the interior of Switzerland, being 25 m. long and from 2 to 4 broad.

Luneburg, a town of Hanover, in the duchy of Luneburg, seated on the Jeetze, 36 m. S. of Luneburg.

Lucia, St., one of the Caribbee islands, 27 m. long and 12 broad. It consists of plains well wa-

tered with rivulets, and hills, furnished with timber; and has several good bays and commodious harbours. By the peace of 1763, this island was allotted to France. In 1803 it was taken by the English, and confirmed to them by the treaty of Paris in 1814. There are two high mountains, by which this island may be known at a considerable distance. Its N. end is 21 m. S. of Martinique. Long. 60. 51. W., lat. 14. 0. N.

Lucia, St., one of the Cape de Verd islands, to the W. of that of St. Nicholas. Long. 24. 32. W., lat. 16. 45. N.

Lucia, St., a town of Sicily, in Val di Demona, 15 m. W. of Messina.

Lucia, St., a town of Buenos Ayres, on a river of the same name, 30 m. N. of Monte Video, and 340 N. by W. of Buenos Ayres. It is also the name of several settlements in S. America, none of which require particular notice.

Luciana, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 8 m. W. N. W. of Ecija.

Lucito, a town of Naples, in the Molise, 11 m. N. E. of Molise.

Luckau, a town of the Prussian states, in Lower Lusatia. It is seated in a swampy country, on the Berste, 56 m. N. of Dresden.

Luckenwald, a town of Prussian Saxony, seated on the Nute, 32 m. S. of Berlin.

Luckford, a town in Dorsetshire, Eng. W. of Holme, on the Luckford, which falls into the Frome and forms the W. boundaries of Purbeck lake.

Lucknow, an ancient city of Hindoostan, and capital of Oude. It is large, but poorly built, and the streets are narrow and crooked. The palace of the nabob is situated on a high bank near the Goomty, and commands an extensive view both of that river and the country on the eastern side. Adjoining the palace is a cantonment of one of the East India Company's regiments of native infantry; and in the vicinity is the dwelling of the British resident.

Luco, a town of Naples, on the W. bank of the lake Celano, 9 m. S. S. W. of Celano.

Lucon, a town of France, department of Vendee; seated in a morass, on the canal of Fontenay, 20 m. W. of Fontenay, and 50 S. of Nantes.

Luconia, or *Manilla*, the chief of the Philippine islands, 400 m. in length, and 100 in breadth. It is not so hot as might be expected, being well watered by large lakes and rivers, and the periodical rains, which inundate the plains. There are several volcanoes in the mountains, which occasion earthquakes. The produce is wax, cotton, indigo, tobacco, sugar, coffee, wild cinnamon, sulphur, cocoa-nuts, rice, &c. Gold is found in various parts of the island; and horses, buffaloes, and a variety of game abound. The inhabitants are for the most part a well disposed people, and before their subjugation were distributed into mud villages. Under the tyranny of the Spanish government they have become indolent, and destitute of energy. The interior, however, is occupied by a savage race, whom the Spaniards have not been able to subdue. They carry on a small traffic in gold, wax, and tobacco, in exchange for cattle. Long. 122. 0. E., lat. 15. 0. N.

Lucrino. See *Licola*.

Lucy, a town of the Sardinian states, in Savoy, 16 m. N. of Chambery.

Ludamar, a country of Central Africa, bounded on the S. by Kaarta and Bambarra, and N. by the Sahara or Great Desert. It is inhabited by a race of Moors, who are almost strangers to agriculture, and depend for subsistence on the rearing of ca-

ile. In religion they are Mahomedans of the most bigoted and intolerant character, as was fully proved in the case of major Houghton, who was murdered here, and of Mr. Park, who was kept in long captivity, and with difficulty made his escape.

Ludchaunah, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in the province of Dehli, situated on the S. bank of the river Sutteeleg. 180 m. N. N. W. of Dehli.

Ludenscheid, a town of Prussian Westphalia with manufactures of iron and cloth, 28 m. N. E. of Cologne.

Ludershall, a borough in Wiltshire, Eng. It is 15 m. N. of Salisbury, and 71 N. by W. of London.

Ludlow, a borough in Shropshire, Eng. It has a castle, now fast going to decay, where all business was formerly transacted for the principality of Wales. This castle and town were held for the empress Maude against king Stephen, and besieged by him. Edward V. resided here at the time of his father's death, and was carried hence to London. Arthur, prince of Wales, son of Henry VII., held a court, and died here. It is seated on the Teme, 21 m. S. of Shrewsbury, and 142 N. W. of London. Long. 2. 42. W., lat. 52. 23. N.

Ludlow, p.t. Hampden Co. Mass. on a branch of Chickapee River. 12 m. N. E. Springfield. Pop. 1,327. Also a p.t. Windsor Co. Vt. 16 m. W. Windsor. Pop. 1,227.

Ludlowville, p.t. Tompkins Co. N. Y. on Cayuga lake.

Ludwigsburg, a town of Germany, in Wurtemberg, with manufactures of cloth, damask linen, and marble paper. It is seated on the Neckar, 6 m. N. of Stuttgart.

Ludwigsburg, a town of the Prussian states, in Pomerania, near the Baltic Sea, 5 m. E. N. E. of Greifswalde.

Luga, a town of Russia, in the government of Petersburg, on a river of the same name, 96 m. S. of Petersburg.

Lugano, a town of Italy, capital of the Swiss canton of Tesino, with a considerable trade in silk. It is built round a gentle curve of the lake Lugano, and backed by an amphitheatre of hills. The principal church is seated on an eminence above the town. It is 17 m. N. W. of Como. Long. 8. 57. E., lat. 45. 54. N.

Lugano, a lake in the canton of Tesino, 25 m. in length, and from 3 to 6 in breadth. Its form is irregular, and bending into continual sinuosities. It lies between the lakes Como and Maggiore, but is above 180 feet higher than either of them.

Ludge, or **Lude**, a town of Prussian Westphalia, seated on the Emmer, 24 m. N. N. E. of Paderborn.

Lugo, a city of Spain, in Galicia, and a bishop's see. It was once the metropolis of Spain, but is now chiefly celebrated for its hot medicinal springs. It is seated on the Minho, 50 m. E. N. E. of Compostella. Long. 7. 32. W., lat. 43. 4. N.

Luis, St., a town of Buenos Ayres, in the province of Tucuman, 140 m. W. S. W. of Cordova. Long. 67. 52. W. lat. 32. 10. S.

Luis de la Paz, St., a town of Mexico, in the province of Mechoacan, 120 m. S by E. of Mechoacan.

Luis de Potosi St., a city of Mexico, in the province of Mechoacan, situate in the midst of rich gold mines, and all the comforts of life. The

streets are neat and straight, and the churches magnificent. It is 180 m. N. by W. of Mechoacan. Long. 102. 54. W., lat. 22. 25. N.

Lasi-tcheu, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Quang-tong. It is seated in a fertile country, near the sea, 315 m. S. W. of Canton. Long. 109. 25. E., lat. 20. 58. N.

Lulea, a sea-port of Sweden, in Bothnia, with a good harbour. Near it is a mountain of iron ore. It stands on a river of the same name, at the N. W. extremity of the gulf of Bothnia, 115 m. N. N. E. of Uma. Long. 22. 12. E., lat. 65. 32. N.

Lumberland, a township of Sullivan Co. N. Y. on the Delaware. Pop. 965.

Lumberton, a village of Burlington Co. N. J. near Mount Holly, also a village in Robertson Co. N. C. 25 m. S. Fayetteville.

Lumello, a town in the Sardinian states, formerly the residence of the kings of Lombardy, but now a small place. It is seated on the Gogna, 44 m. E. N. E. of Turin.

Lunan, a town of Scotland, in Angusshire, situate on a bay of its name, at the mouth of the river Lunan, 5 m. S. S. W. of Montrose.

Lund, a town of Sweden, in the province of Scania. It carries on but little trade, and is principally supported by its university, founded by Charles XI., and from him called Academia Carolina Gothorum. The cathedral is an ancient irregular building. It is 21 m. E. of Copenhagen, and 38 S. W. of Christianstadt. Long. 13. 12. E., lat. 55. 42. N.

Lunden, a town of Denmark, in N. Ditsmarsch, seated near the Eyder, 22 m. W. of Rendsburg.

Lundy, an island at the entrance of the Bristol Channel, about 12 m. from the Devonshire coast. It is about 5 m. long and 2 broad, and in the N. part is a high pyramidal rock, called the Constable. Long. 4. 8. W., lat. 51. 18. N.

Luno. See **Loynes**.

Lunel, a town of France, in the department of Gard, near the river Ridouar. It has excellent muscadine wine, and is 16 m. E. of Montpellier.

Lunen, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Marck, situated at the conflux of the Zeziak with the Lippe, 20 m. S. by W. of Munster.

Lunenbourg, or **Luneburg**, a province of Hanover, formerly a duchy of the German empire, lying along the left bank of the Elbe. A small portion, lying on the right bank of the Elbe, now belongs to Denmark; but Hanoverian Lunenburg comprises a superficial extent of 4,236 sq. m. with 246,000 inhabitants. It is watered by the rivers Aller, Elbe, Ilmenau, Oker, Jeetize, Fuhse, and some smaller streams; and part of it is full of heaths and forests, but near the rivers it is tolerably fertile.

Lunenbourg, a large fortified town, capital of the foregoing province. The chief public edifices are the places for public worship, the palace, three hospitals, the town-house, the salt magazine, the anatomical theatre, and the academy. The salt springs near this place are very productive. It is situated on the Ilmenau, 36. S. E. of Hamburg, and 60 N. of Brunswick.

Lunenburg, p.t. Essex Co. Vt. on the Connecticut, nearly opposite Lancaster N. H. Pop. 1,054. p.t. Worcester Co. Mass. 45 m. N. W. Boston. Pop. 1,318.

Lunenburg, a county of the E. District of Virginia. Pop. 11,957. Also a county of Nova Scotia containing a township of the same name.

Luneville, a town of France, department of

Meurthe. In its castle the dukes of Lorraine formerly kept their court, as did afterwards king Stanislaus. In 1801 a treaty of peace was concluded here between France and Austria. Luneville is seated in a plain between the rivers Vesoul and Meurthe, 14 m. E. S. E. of Nancy, and 62 W. of Strasburg. Long. 6. 30. E., lat. 48. 36. N.

Lungro, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, chiefly inhabited by Greeks, 35 m. N. N. W. of Cosenza.

Lupow, a town of Pomerania, on a river of the same name, 15 m. E. of Stolpe.

Luray, p.v. Shenandoah Co. Va.

Lure, a town of France, department of Upper Saone, celebrated for a late abbey of Benedictines, converted, in 1764, into a chapter of noble canons. It is seated near the Ougnon, 30 m. N. E. of Besançon.

Lurgan, a town of Ireland, in the county of Armagh, with an extensive linen manufacture, 14 m. N. E. of Armagh, and 67 N. of Dublin.

Lusatia, a margraviate of Germany, 90 m. long and 60 broad; bounded on the N. by Brandenburg, E. by Silesia, S. by Bohemia, and W. by Saxony. It is divided into Upper and Lower Lusatia, formerly two distinct states, which became subject to Saxony and formed a province of that power until 1815. The whole of Lower Lusatia, which forms the northern part of the margraviate now belongs to Prussia, as does also one half of Upper Lusatia, which is included in the government of Liegnitz: the part that remains to Saxony is computed at 1,170 sq. m. with 170,000 inhabitants. Upper Lusatia abounds more in mountains and hills than the Lower, in which are many boggy and moorish tracts, yet it is the most fruitful. The breeding of cattle is very considerable, and there is plenty of game; but the products of the country do not supply the necessities of the inhabitants. This want is compensated by its numerous manufactures, particularly those of cloths and linens.

Lusignan, a town of France, department of Vienne, seated on the Vonne, 15 m. S. S. W. of Poitiers.

Luso, a river of Italy, which rises in the duchy of Urbino, crosses part of Romagna, and enters the gulf of Venice 10 m. N. of Rimini.

Luton, a town of Bedfordshire, Eng. with a market on Monday. It is situate on the river Lea, 18 m. S. of Bedford, and 31 N. by W. of London.

Lutterberg, a town of Hanover, in the principality of Grubinhagen, seated on the Oder, 15 m. S. of Gozlar.

Lutterworth, a town in Leicestershire, Eng. It has a large and handsome church. Wickliff, the celebrated reformer, was rector, and died here, in 1387. Lutterworth has little trade, being principally supported by the neighbouring opulent graziers. It is seated on the river Swift, 14 m. S. of Leicester, and 88 N. W. of London.

Lutzelstein, a town of France, department of Lower Rhine, with a strong castle, seated on a mountain, 30 m. N. W. of Strasburg.

Lutzen, a town of Saxony, in the principality of Merseberg, belonging to Prussia, with a castle. Near this place, in 1632, Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, was killed in a battle, at the moment of victory. Lutzen is also celebrated for the defeat of the united forces of Russia and Prussia, by Bonaparte, in May, 1813. It is seated on the Elster, 21 m. W. S. W. of Leipzig.

Luxemburg, a province of the Netherlands, bounded by the Prussian states on the Rhine, a

part of the French frontier, and the Belgic provinces of Namur and Liege, and comprising a superficial area of 2,400 sq. m. with 226,000 inhabitants. It gives the title of grand duke to the sovereign. The surface is mountainous and woody, being traversed by branches of the Ardennes; and the climate is colder than that of the other provinces. The principal river is the Moselle. Corn, potatoes, flax, and some wine are raised; the rearing of cattle forms an important branch of industry; and there are manufactures of woolen and iron; but the chief wealth of the province consists in its forests, which occupy upwards of 460,000 acres. It is divided into the districts of Luxemburg, Dietkirch and Neufchateau.

Luxemburg, the capital of the above province, and one of the strongest towns in Europe. It is divided by the Alsatz into the Upper and Lower Town; the former almost surrounded by rocks, but the latter seated in a plain. In 1795 it surrendered to the French, but was restored in 1814. It is 22 m. W. S. W. of Treves, and 130 S. E. of Brussels. Long. 6. 10. E., lat. 49. 37. N.

Luxeuil, a town of France, department of Upper Saone, near which are some mineral waters and warm baths. It is seated at the foot of the Vosges, 14 m. from Vesoul.

Luyo and Chillao, a province of Peru, bounded E. by mountains, N. and N. W. by the province of Jaen, and S. E. by that of Caxamarca. It is 54 m. in length, and 24 in breadth, and contains 3,500 inhabitants. The capital has the same name, and is in long. 77. 41. W., lat. 5. 33. S.

Luzara, a strong town of Austrian Italy, in the province of Mantua, where a battle was fought between the Austrians and the French and Spaniards, in 1702, when each side claimed the victory. It is seated near the conflux of the Crostolo with the Po, 16 m. S. of Mantua.

Luzarches, a town of France, department of Seine-et-Oise. 19 m. N. of Paris.

Luzerne, a county in the W. District of Pennsylvania, bounded N. by Tioga county, New York, E. and S. E. by Northampton, and W. by Lycoming and Northumberland counties. It is about 79 m. in length and 75 in breadth, and is divided into 12 townships. Pop. 27,304. Wilkesbarre is the chief town.

Luzerne, a township of Fayette Co. Pa. at the great bend of the Monongahela

Lycoming, a county of the W. District of Pennsylvania. Pop. 17,637. Williamsport is the capital. Also a township in the same county, and a small stream falling into the W. branch of the Susquehanna.

Lucon. See *Luconia*.

Lydd, a town in Kent, Eng. It is a member of the cinque port of Romney, and seated in Romney Marsh, 25 m. S. W. of Dover, and 72 S. E. of London.

Lyge, a town of Norway, near a lake of the same name, 16 m. N. W. of Christiansand.

Lyman, a township of York Co. Me. 27 m. N. York. Pop. 1,502.

Lyme, or Lyme Regis, a borough and sea-port in Dorsetshire, Eng. It is seated on the side of a craggy hill, on the river Lyme, at the head of a little inlet: and its harbour is formed by two very thick walls, called the Cobbe. Here the duke of Monmouth landed, in 1685, for the execution of his ill-judged design against James II. Lyme is the birth-place of Thomas Coram, the benevolent patron and contriver of the Foundling Hospital

It is 26 m. E. of Exeter, and 143 S. W. of London.

Lyme, p.t. Grafton Co. N. H. on the Connecticut, 8 m. N. Dartmouth College. Pop. 1,804. p.t. N. London Co. Conn. at the mouth of the Connecticut. Pop. 4,098; a township of Jefferson Co. N. Y. on L. Ontario. Pop. 2,872; and a township in Huron Co. Ohio.

Lymford, a gulf of Denmark, in N. Jutland, which has a narrow entrance from the Cattegat, and extends 80 m. across the country, widening gradually, and forming several branches; the W. end is 20 m. long, and separated from the North Sea only by a narrow bank.

Lymington, a borough in Hampshire, Eng. It is seated on a river of its name, a m. from the sea, and the harbour will admit vessels of 300 tons burden. The chief trade is in salt; and it is much resorted to in summer for sea-bathing. Near it are the remains of a Roman camp; and in 1744 nearly 200 lbs. weight of their coins were discovered here in two urns. It is 18 m. S. S. W. of Southampton, and 88 S. W. of London.

Lynchburg, p.t. Campbell Co. Va. on James River, 118 m. W. Richmond. Also villages in Oldham Co. Ken. and Lincoln Co. Ten.

Lyndeborough, p.t. Hillsborough Co. N. H. 10 m. N. W. Amherst. Pop. 1,147.

Lyndhurst, a village in Hampshire, Eng. on the N. side of the New Forest, 9 m. W. S. W. of Southampton. Here are the king's house and the king's stables, the latter very large; and all the forest courts are held here.

Lyndon, p.t. Caledonia Co. Vt. 39 m. N. E. Montpelier. Pop. 1,822.

Lynceville, p.v. Granville Co. N. C. 60 m. N. Raleigh.

Lynn, or *Lynn Regis*, a borough and sea-port in Norfolk, Eng. By the Ouse, and its associated rivers, it supplies most of the midland countries with coal, timber, and wine; and, in return, exports malt and corn in great quantities: it also partakes in the Baltic trade and Greenland fishery. Lynn has a large market-place, with an elegant cross. It is 42 m. W. N. W. of Norwich, and 96 N. by E. of London. Long. 0. 24. E., lat. 52. 46. N.

Lynn, p.t. Essex Co. Mass. 10 m. N. E. Boston. Pop. 6,138. This town is noted for its manufacture of shoes, of which between one and two million pair are made annually. It lies upon the coast, and is connected by a long beach with the peninsula of Nahant.

Lynn, a township of Lehigh Co. Pa. bordering on Berks and Schuylkill Cos.

Lynn Creek, p.v. Giles Co. Ten. 68 m. W. Murfreesboro.

Lynnfield, p.t. Essex Co. Mass. 11 m. N. Boston. Pop. 617.

Lyonnois, a former province of France, lying on the W. side of the Saone and Rhone, 30 m. in length, and 17 in breadth. This province, with Forez and Beaujolois, now forms the department of the Rhone and the Loire.

Lyons, a city of France, capital of the depart-

ment of Rhone, and the see of an archbishop. Many antiquities are still observed, which evince its Roman origin. It was long considered as the second city of France in beauty, size, and population, and superior to Paris in trade, commerce, and manufactures. The quays were adorned with magnificent structures; the cathedral was a majestic Gothic edifice; and the town-house was one of the most beautiful in Europe. The other principal public buildings were the exchange, the custom-house, the palace of justice, the arsenal, a theatre, a public library, two colleges, and two hospitals. The bridge which unites the city with the suburb de la Guillotiere is 1,560 feet long; and there are three other principal suburbs, six gates, and several fine churches. Such was Lyons in June 1793, when it revolted against the national convention. Being obliged to surrender, in October, the convention decreed that the walls and public buildings should be destroyed, and the name of the city changed to that of Ville Affranchie. The chiefs of the insurgents had fled, but several of them were afterwards taken; and of 3,528 persons, who were tried before the revolutionary tribunal, 1,682 were either shot or beheaded. In 1794, however, on the destruction of the faction of the jacobins, the convention decreed that the city should resume its ancient name, and that measures should be taken to restore its manufactures and commerce. In 1795 the friends of those who were so wantonly put to death in 1793 avenged their fate by a general massacre of the judges of the revolutionary tribunal, and of all the jacobins who were then confined in the prisons of Lyons. Notwithstanding, Lyons has begun to resume its ancient celebrity, and is now a place of very great trade, which is extended not only through France, but to Italy, Switzerland, and Spain; and there are four celebrated fairs every year. The chief article of manufacture now is that of silk: the others are gold and silver brocade, plain, double, and striped velvet, richly embroidered taffeta, and satin; also gold and silver laces or galoons, gauze, hats, ribands, leather, carpets, and colored paper. The printing and book-selling of this place are the next to Paris in importance. It was the scene of several actions between the French and Austrians in 1814; and on the return of Bonaparte from Elba in 1815 the princes of the house of Bourbon were obliged to withdraw. It was also the scene of dreadful riots in the latter part of 1831. This city is seated at the conflux of the Saone with the Rhone, 15 m. N. of Vienne, and 280 S. E. of Paris. Long. 4. 49. E., lat. 45. 46. N. Pop. 145,675.

Lyons, p.t. Wayne Co. N. Y. 16 m. N. Geneva. Pop. 3,603.

Lysander, p.t. Onondaga Co. N. Y. 80 m. N. W. Onondaga. Pop. 3,228.

Lythe, a village in N. Yorkshire, Eng. on the sea-coast, 4 m. W. N. W. of Whitby, noted for its extensive alum works.

Lytham, a town in Lancashire, Eng. 5 m. from Kirkham, and 230 from London.

M

MAALMORIE, a promontory and small island of Scotland, on the S. E. coast of the isle of Islay.

Maartensdyke, a town of the Netherlands, in

the province of Zealand, on the island of Tholm, 9 m. W. N. W. of Bergen-op-Zoom.

Mabra, a town of Algiers, seated on the gulf of Bona. 10 m. W. of Bona.

Macao, a town of China, in an island, at the entrance of the bay of Canton. It is defended by three forts. The Portuguese have been in possession of the harbour since 1640. The British have a factory here. Long. 113. 46. E., lat. 22. 13. N.

Macarsca, a sea-port of Austrian Dalmatia, and a bishop's see. In its vicinity are many subterranean grottoes. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, 36 m. S. E. of Spalatro. Long. 18. 7. E., lat. 43. 49. N.

Macas, a town of Peru, the capital of a fertile district of the same name, which forms the most easterly part of the kingdom of Quito. The town was formerly a rich and flourishing place, but is greatly decayed. It is seated on one of the sources of the Amazon, 138 m. S. by E. of Quito.

Macassar, formerly a considerable kingdom of the island of Celebes. Its princes at one period ruled over almost the whole island, and also over several of the neighbouring ones. Since that time, however the empire has been completely subverted by the Dutch.

Macassar, the chief settlement of the Dutch in the above territory, called by them Fort Rotterdam, with a respectable fort and good harbour, but the latter is of difficult access. Chinese junks carry on a direct trade with China from this place, so that the mixed pop. of Dutch and half-castes, Chinese and natives, is very considerable. The Portuguese settled here about 1525, but were expelled by the Dutch in 1660. The British took possession of it in 1810, but restored it in 1814. It is seated at the mouth of a river, on the S. W. coast, and at the S. end of the strait of Macassar. Long. 119. 49. E., lat. 5. 9. S.

Macassar, a strait which separates the islands of Celebes and Borneo. It is about 350 m. in length, and from 50 to 140 in breadth, and contains numerous shoals and rocky islands.

Macclesfield, a town in Cheshire, Eng. with manufactures of mohair, twist, handkerchiefs, buttons, and thread, and mills for the winding of silk. It is a large handsome town, and contains two churches 7 meeting-houses for dissenters, a Roman catholic chapel, three almshouses for widows, a free grammar school, founded by Edward VI., and two Sunday schools. It is seated at the edge of a forest, near the river Bollin, 36 m. E. of Chester, and 167 N. W. of London. Long. 2. 17. W., lat. 53. 15. N.

Mac-Connellsburg, p.v. Bedford Co. Pa. In the neighbourhood of this place is a medicinal spring.

Mac-Connellsville, p.t. Morgan Co. Ohio.

Macmanisville, p.v. Sportan Dis. S. C.

Macdonough, a township of Chenango Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,232.

Macduff, a town of Scotland, in Banffshire, with a good harbour, on the frith of Moray, 2 m. E. of Banff.

Macedon, or **Macedonia**, a celebrated province of Greece, bounded by Thrace, Bulgaria, Servia, Thessaly, and the Archipelago. The soil is for the most part fertile, and the coasts in particular abound in corn, wine, oil, tobacco, &c. Salonica is the capital.

Macedon, p.t. Wayne Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,990.

Macaira. See **Maciara**.

Macarata, a town of Italy, in the Papal States: it is the see of a bishop, and contains a university, two academies, a public school, and about 10,000 inhabitants. The principal gate is built in the form of a triumphal arch. In 1797 it was taken

by the French. It is seated on a hill by the river Chienti, 22 m. S. by W. of Ancona. Long. 13. 27. E., lat. 43. 20. N.

Mac Greensburg, p.v. Adams Co. Pa. 39 m. S. E. Harrisburg.

Machala, a town of Peru, in the audience of Quito. The environs produce great quantities of excellent cacao; also large mangrove-trees, the wood of which is very durable, and so heavy as to sink in water. It stands near the bay of Guayaquil, 86 m. S. of Guayaquil.

Macherry, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a district of the same name, in the province of Agra. It is 70 m. S. S. W. of Dehli.

Machian, the most fertile of the Molucca islands which rises like a conic mountain from the sea. It is 20 m. in circumference, and produces excellent cloves. Long. 126. 55. E., lat. 0. 23. N.

Machias, p.t. Washington Co. Me. on Machias Bay. 236 m. N. Portland. There are 3 distinct towns, each of which has a post office. **Machias** has a pop. of 1,021. East **Machias** 1,966, and **Machias** Port 688. A large trade in lumber is carried on here, and a great number of saw mills are seated in the streams which run into the bay.

Machlin, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire, seated on an eminence near the river Ayr, 6 m. E. N. E. of Ayr.

Machynlleth, a town of Wales, in Montgomeryshire. In the vicinity are extensive slate quarries and several productive lead mines: the staple manufacture is that of flannel. Here Owen Glendwr exercised his first acts of royalty in 1402. The town is seated near the Dyfi, over which is a bridge into Merionethshire, 37 m. W. of Montgomery, and 207 N. W. of London.

Mac Intosh, a county of Georgia, Pop. 4,996. Darien is the capital.

Mac Keam, a county of the W. District of Pennsylvania. Pop. 1,439. Smithport is the capital.

Machinac or **Machinaw**. See **Michilimackinac**.

Mac Kennsburg, p.v. Schuylkill Co. Pa.

Mac Keasport, p.v. Alleghany Co. Pa. 11 m. S. E. Pittsburg.

Mackenzie's River, a large river of North America flowing out of Slave Lake into the Frozen Ocean. The **Unjigak** or **Peace river**, and **Atkassecow** or **Elk river**, which flow into this lake may be regarded as the sources of Mackenzie's river; thus its whole course will be about 2,000 m.

Mackeysville, a village of Burke Co. N. C.

Mac Leensborough, p.v. Hamilton Co. Illinois.

Mac Minn, a county of E. Tennessee. Pop. 14,497. Athens is the capital.

Mac Minnville, p.t. Warren Co. Ten. 70 m. S. E. Nashville.

Mac Neiry, a country of W. Tennessee. Pop. 5,697. Purdy is the capital.

Macomb, a county of Michigan, on L. St. Clair. Pop. 2,414. Mount Clemens is the capital.

Macon, or **Mascon**, a city of France, capital of the department of Saone-et-Loire, celebrated for its wine. It is seated on the side of a hill, near the Saone, 40 m. N. of Lyons. Long. 4. 48. E., lat. 46. 20. N.

Macon, p.t. Bibb Co. Geo. 35 m. S. W. Milledgeville.

Maconsville, p.t. Northampton Co. N. C.

Macquarrie, a river of New Holland which rises in the Blue mountains and flowing westerly becomes totally lost among inland marshes.

Macri, or **Macari**, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, seated on a gulf of its name, in the Mediterranean. Here are the ruins of an amphitheatre

and an old fort, and numerous remains of Greek inscriptions. It is 125 m. S. E. of Smyrna. Long. 29. 24. E., lat. 36. 56. N.

Macro, or *Macronisi*, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, near the coast of Altica, 29 m. E. of Athens. Long. 24. 16. E., lat. 37. 30. N

Madan. See *Matan*.

Macula, a sea-port of Arabia, in the province of Hadramaut, 150 m. S. W. of Shibam. Long. 47. 50. E., lat. 13. 25. N.

Macungy, a township of Lehigh Co. Pa. 5 m. S. W. Allentown.

Mac Vestown, p.v. Mifflin Co. Pa. 68 m. N. W. Harrisburg.

Mac Williamstown, p.v. Chester Co. Pa.

Madagascar, an island lying on the eastern coast of Africa, about 800 m. in length, 300 in breadth, and 2,000 in circumference. It is intersected throughout its whole length by a chain of lofty mountains, the scenery of which is in many places strikingly grand and picturesque. The climate is healthy and the soil extremely fertile; its products are rice, sugar, silk and potatoes. The cocoa-nut, the banana, and other useful trees, flourish here. The island rears no horses, or camels, but large herds of oxen, some of which come to an enormous size. The great bat whose flesh is very delicate, is also found here. The inhabitants are divided into a number of tribes, and amount to more than 4,000,000. The natives, called *Madagasses*, are commonly tall and well made, of an olive complexion, which in some is pretty dark. Their hair is usually long and black, curling naturally; their noses are small, though not flat. They seem to have had a great many Arabs among them, with whom they are mixed; and there are some of a yellowish complexion, who have neater features than the rest. Although a populous country, here are no cities or towns, but a great number of villages at a small distance from each other, composed of huts, with doors so low that a boy of 12 years old cannot enter them without stooping. They have neither windows nor chimneys, and the roofs are covered with reeds or leaves. Both men and women are fond of bracelets and necklaces, and anoint their bodies with grease or oil. Those that are dressed in the best manner have a piece of cotton cloth, or silk, wrapped round their middle; but they generally make little use of clothing. Their beds are only mats spread upon boards; and a piece of wood or stone serves them for a bolster. They are very superstitious, and practise circumcision and polygamy. Madagascar is happily exempt from the ravages of the lion and the tiger, but here are great numbers of locusts, which some times swarm to such a degree as to darken the air.



They are eaten by the natives, and considered as a dainty food. Here are also crocodiles, and cameleons. The French have frequently attempted to settle here, but have always been driven

away; and there are only some parts on the coast yet known. The chief settlement was at Port Dauphin, on the S. E. coast, in long. 47. 0. E., lat. 25. 0. S., and the place most visited by the Europeans is more to the N., called Foulepointe, long. 49. 50. E., lat. 17. 40. S.

Madawaska river, one of the head streams of the St. John, in the northern part of the State of Maine. Its whole course lies within the territory which has lately been the subject of dispute between the American and British governments; and according to the recent decision of the king of the Netherlands it belongs to the British. At the junction of this stream with the St. John's are several French settlements established by refugees from Nova Scotia in the early part of the last century. The inhabitants amount to about 2,000.

Madalena, or *Magdalena*, a river of Terra Firma, which rises in the mountains to the E. of Popayan, takes a northerly course of above 600 m. and enters the Carribean Sea, by several mouths, between Carthagena and St. Martha.

Madbury, a township of Strafford Co. N. H. 11 m. N. W. Portsmouth, Pop. 510.

Madeira, an island in the Atlantic Ocean, 54 m. long and 20 broad, and 250 N. by E. of Teneriffe. The Portuguese discovered this island in 1419; it was uninhabited, and covered with wood, and on that account they called it *Madeira*. Prince Henry, the next year, settled a colony here, and not only furnished it with the plants and domestic animals common in Europe, but procured slips of the vine from Cyprus, and plants of the sugarcane from Sicily; and the sugar and wine of *Madeira* quickly became articles of some consequence in the commerce of Portugal. The sugarworks have since been removed, but its wine is now in the highest estimation, especially such as has been a voyage to the E. or W. Indies. The scorching heat of summer and the icy chill of winter are here unknown; for spring and autumn reign continually, and produce flowers and fruits throughout the year. The cedar tree is found in great abundance, and the dragon tree is a native of this island. Flowers nursed in the English green-houses grow wild here in the fields; the hedges are mostly formed of the myrtle, rose, jasmine, and honeysuckle; while the larkspur, *Scorodolus*, lupin, &c., spring up spontaneously in the meadows. There are few reptiles to be seen in the island; the lizard is the most common. Canary birds and gold-finches are found in the mountains. The hog is the food most relished; they are suffered to range among the mountains, and are hunted and caught by dogs. Salted cod is imported from America, and is the chief diet of the poor. *Madeira* is well watered and populous. The British factory settled in this island consists of upwards of 20 commercial houses, and have considerably more of its trade than the Portuguese. In 1808 it surrendered to the English, but was afterwards restored. Funchal is the capital.

Madely Market, a town in Shropshire, Eng. It is celebrated for having afforded refuge to Charles I., after the battle of Worcester. Here are some very extensive iron works; and a work for obtaining fossil tar from the smoke of coal. It is 9 m. N. of Bridgenorth, and 147 N. W. of London.

Madhugiri, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore with a strong hill-fort. In its vicinity much iron is smelted, and a great number of cattle are bred. It is seated amid hills and fertile valleys, 22 m. E. of Sera.

Madian, or *Midian*, a town of Arabia Petrea, on the E. side of the eastern arm of the Red Sea. The Arabians call it *Megar el Schuoi*, the Grotto of Schuaid (or Jethro), and suppose it to be the place where Moses tended the flocks of his father-in-law. It is 50 m. N. of Moilah, and 80 S. of Acaba.

Madison, a county of New York. Pop. 39,037. Cazenovia is the capital. A county of the E. District of Virginia. Pop. 9,336. Madison is the capital. A county of Georgia. Pop. 4,626. Danielsville is the capital. A county of Ohio. Pop. 6,190. London is the capital. A county of Indiana. Pop. 2,442. Andersonstown is the capital. A county of Illinois. Pop. 6,229. Edwardsville is the capital. A county of Missouri. Pop. 2,371. Fredericktown is the capital. A county of Kentucky. Pop. 18,035. Richmond is the capital. A county of W. Tennessee. Pop. 11,750. Jackson is the capital. A county of Alabama. Pop. 28,011. Huntsville is the capital. A county of Mississippi. Pop. 4,973. Livingston is the capital. A county of Florida. Pop. 525. Hickstow is the capital. Also the name of 27 towns and villages in different parts of the United States.

Madisonville, p.v. Hopkins Co. Ken.; p.v. St. Tammany Parish Louisiana.

Madras, or *Fort St. George*, a celebrated fort and city of Hindoostan. It is the capital of the British possessions on the E. side of the peninsula, and is a fortress of very great extent. It is close on the margin of the Bay of Bengal, from which it has a rich and beautiful appearance, the houses being covered with a stucco called chunam, which in itself is nearly as compact as the finest marble, and bears as high a polish. The Black Town is separated from the fort by an esplanade. In common with all the European settlements on this coast, Madras has no port for shipping, the coast forming nearly a straight line; and it is incommoded also with a high and dangerous surf. It is the seat of an archdeaconry, and of missions from different societies in Britain. In 1746 it was taken by the French, but restored by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. It is 100 m. N. by E. of Pondicherry. Long. 80. 25. E., lat. 13. 5. N.

Madras Territory, the countries subject to the presidency of Fort St. George, or Madras, comprehending nearly the whole of India, S. of the river Kistnah, and the extensive province denominated the Northern Circars. Within these boundaries, however, three native princes, the rajahs of Mysore, Travancore, and Cochin, still collect their resources, and exercise a certain degree of authority within their territories. The rest of the country is under the immediate jurisdiction of the governor and council of Madras; and is subdivided into 24 districts, over each of which there is a European judge and a collector, with the requisite establishments. There are also four provisional courts of circuit and appeal, to which the above mentioned judges are subordinate, and a supreme court of appeal stationary at Madras, consisting of four judges, selected from the company's civil servants.

Madre de Dios, an island in the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Patagonia, 180 m. in circumference.

Madre de Popa, a town of New Granada, with a celebrated convent. It is much resorted to by the pilgrims of S. America, and they pretend that the image of the Virgin has done a great many miracles in favour of the sea-faring people. It is seat-

ed on the Madalena, 50 m. E. of Carthagena.

Madrid, the capital of Spain, in New Castile. It was formerly an inconsiderable place, belonging to the archbishop of Toledo, but the purity of the air engaged the court to remove hither, and it is now a considerable city. It contains 77 churches, 66 convents, 15 gates of granite, and about 900,000 inhabitants. The houses are mostly built of stone; and the principal streets are long, broad, and straight, and adorned at proper distances with handsome fountains. There are above 100 towers or steeples, in different places, which contribute greatly to the embellishment of the city. It stands in a plain, surrounded by mountains, and has a high wall, built of masonry. There are two palaces on a large scale. The *Palacio Real*, at the west end, is strongly built and elegantly ornamented on the outside; the *Buen Retiro* is situated at the east of the town, and is chiefly remarkable for its large collection of paintings, and very extensive gardens. The churches and monasteries contain many paintings, by the most celebrated masters. The squares are numerous; the finest is the Plaza Mayor, which is 1,536 feet in circuit, surrounded by houses, 5 stories high, all of an equal height; every story being adorned with a handsome balcony, and the fronts supported by columns, which form very fine arcades. Here the *auto da fe*, were formerly celebrated, with all their terrible apparatus. In the environs are several royal residences, such as the Casa del Campo, where a great many wild animals were formerly kept for the chase. The manufactures of Madrid are very inconsiderable; those for hats, and the royal china and salt-petre works, are the principal. The French took possession of the city in March 1808, and on the 2nd of May the inhabitants rose up in arms to expel them from the city, when a terrible carnage took place for several hours, and it was not till the arrival of more troops that order was enforced among the people. On the 20th of July following, Joseph Bonaparte entered it as king of Spain; but was obliged to quit it soon afterwards. On the 2nd of December, of the same year, it was retaken by Napoleon, who reinstated his brother on the throne, and he kept possession till August 1812, when Madrid was entered by the British army, under the duke of Wellington. The French, however, again took possession of it in November; but finally evacuated it the following year. The inhabitants joined in the revolution of 1680, when the king was obliged to accede to the general desire of restoring the constitution of the Cortes of 1812. See *Spain*. Madrid is on the river Manzanares, over which is a magnificent bridge, 265 m. N. E. of Lisbon, and 650 S. S. W. of Paris. Long. 3. 34. W., lat. 40. 25. N.

Madrid, p.t. St. Lawrence Co. N. Y. on the St. Lawrence. Pop. 3,459.

Madrigal, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated in a plain, fertile in excellent wine, 10 m. N. E. of Medina del Campo.

Madrisio, a town of Italy, in Friuli, 30 m. N. of Venice.

Mad River, a town of Clark Co. Ohio, on a stream of that name running into the Great Miami.

Madrogan, a town of Africa, the capital of Mocarang, with a spacious royal palace. The upper part of the houses is in the shape of a bell. Long. 29. 40. E., lat. 10. 0. S.

Madura, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a district of the same name, belonging to the British, and included in the collectorship of Dindigul.

It is fortified with square towers and parapets, and has one of the most superb pagodas in Hindoostan. It is 130 m. N. N. W. of Cape Comorin, and 270 S. S. W. of Madras. Long. 78. 12. E., lat. 9. 55. N.

Madura, an island in the Indian Ocean, on the N. coast of the island of Java. It is 100 m. long and 15 broad, and the soil is fertile and well cultivated. The chief towns are Samanap, Parmacassan, and Bancallan.

Maeler, a lake of Sweden, 80 m. long and 20 broad, between the provinces of Westmania and Sudermania. It contains several fine islands, is usually frozen during a few weeks in winter, and opens an easy communication, by sledges, between the interior parts of Sweden and the city of Stockholm.

Maelstrom, a dangerous whirlpool on the coast of Norway, in 68. N. lat. and near the island of Moskoec, whence it is also named Moskoestrom. When it is flood, the stream runs up the country with a boisterous rapidity; but the roar of its impetuous ebb to the sea is scarcely equalled by the loudest cataracts. The whirlpool is of such an extent and depth that, if a ship comes within its attraction, it is inevitably absorbed and beaten in pieces against the rocks below; and when the water relaxes, the fragments come up again. The intervals of tranquility are only at the turn of the ebb and flood, and calm weather; and they last but a quarter of an hour, its violence gradually returning. When the stream is most boisterous, and its fury heightened by a storm, vessels have been reached by it at the distance of 5 m.

Maerna, a town of Germany, in Tyrol, 23 m. W. S. W. of Trent.

Meuse. See *Meuse*.

Meuseyk, a town of the Netherlands, in the province of Liege, on the river Meuse, 10 m. S. S. W. of Ruremonde.

Maeslandsluys, a town of S. Holland, near the mouth of the Meuse, 10 m. W. of Rotterdam.

Maastricht, a city of the Netherlands, about 4 m. in circumference, seated on the Meuse, opposite Wyck, with which it communicates by a stone bridge. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 18,000. It has fine long streets, many churches and convents, a college formerly belonging to the Jesuits, a council house with its library and considerable manufacture of cloth, leather, hosiery, and hardware. Near it is the lofty mountain of St. Peter, with a fortress; and a stone quarry, with such a number of subterranean passages as to be capable of containing 40,000 persons. The other fortifications and the situation of Maastricht are such that it is deemed one of the strongest places in Europe. The city was besieged by the French in 1748, during the negotiations of Aix-la-Chapelle, was unsuccessfully attacked by them in 1793, and they became masters of it towards the end of the following year. In 1814 it was delivered up to the allied forces. It is 14 m. N. N. E. of Liege, and 58 E. of Brussels. Long. 5. 48. E., lat. 50. 49. N.

Mafta, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a college founded in 1772. In a sandy and barren spot near this place John V., in pursuance of a vow, erected a building of extraordinary magnificence, as a Franciscan convent. The town is seated near the sea, 18 m. N. N. W. of Lisbon.

Magadi, or *Maghery*, a town of Hindoostan, in the district of Mysore, seated in a hilly country, abounding in timber-trees, stone and iron, 24 m. W. of Bangalore.

Magadoza, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, on the coast of Ajan, with a citadel, and a good harbour. It stands at the mouth of a river, which is supposed to have a long course, having regular inundations that fertilize the country to a great extent. The inhabitants are mostly Mahomedans; but there are also some Abyssinian Christians. They all speak the Arabic tongue, are stout and warlike and among other weapons use poisoned arrows and lances. The city is a place of great commerce, receiving from Adel and other parts, cotton, silk spices, and drugs, in exchange for gold, ivory, wax, and other commodities. Long. 46. 25. E., lat. 2. 10. N.

Magdalen Isles, a group of islets, in the gulf of St. Lawrence, near its entrance. They are inhabited by a few families, whose chief support is derived from fishing.

Magdalena, a large river of Colombia, which rises in the province of Popayan, and after a course of 900 m. falls into the sea, in lat. 11. 2. N.

Magdalena, a river of New Mexico, which runs into the sea between the rivers Flores and Mexicano.

Magdeburg, a government of the Prussian states, in Saxony, composed of part of the Old Mark on the left of the Elbe, the principality of Halperstadt, the abbey of Quedlinburg, the county of Wernigerode, the barony of Schauen, and the bailiwicks of Kloetze, Barby, and Gommern. It comprises a superficial area of nearly 4,400 sq. m., is divided into 15 circles, and contains 450,000 inhabitants. The country is in general level, and the parts which are not marshy and overgrown with wood are very fertile. Its commerce is greatly facilitated by the Elbe, which traverses through its whole extent.

Magdeburg, a fortified city, capital of the foregoing government. It has a handsome palace, a citadel with a fine arsenal, and a magnificent cathedral, which contains the superb mausoleum of Otho the great. The inhabitants are computed at 30,000. Here are manufactures of cotton and linen goods, stockings, gloves, porcelain, hats, leather, soap, and tobacco; but the principal are those of woolen and silk. It is well situate for trade, on both sides of the Elbe, by which it has an easy communication with Hamburg. In the neighbourhood are the monastery of Bergin, and the salt-works of Schönebeck, producing about 30,000 tons annually. Magdeburg has sustained several sieges. In 1631 it was taken by the Austrians, who burnt the town, except the cathedral and a few houses, adjacent, and massacred above 10,000 of the inhabitants; but it was soon handsomely rebuilt. In 1806 it surrendered to the French, and was not restored till 1813. It is 75 m. W. S. W. of Berlin, and 120 S. E. of Hamburg. Long. 11. 40. E., lat. 52. 10. N.

Magellan, a strait of S. America, discovered in 1520 by Ferdinando Magellan, a Portuguese in the service of Spain. It has since been sailed through by several navigators; but the passage, upward of 300 m. being dangerous and troublesome, they now sail round Cape Horn.

Magerville, a township of Sunbury Co. New Brunswick, on the St. Johns.

Maggeroe, or *Mageron*, a large island on the coast of Norway, and the most northern land in Europe. It is separated from the continent on the S. by a narrow channel; and its N. extremity is an enormous rock, called N. Cape. Long. 26. 57. E., lat. 71. 10. N.

Magherafell, a town of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, with a considerable linen manufacture, 13 m. W. of Antrim, and 30 S. E. of Londonderry.

Magia, a river of Switzerland, in the canton of Tessin, which runs S. with rapidity, through a narrow valley of its name, and enters the lake of Maggiore, near Locarno.

Maggiore, a lake of Upper Italy, separating part of the Austro-Italian government of Milan from the states of Sardinia, and extending from Sesto, northward to Locarno; 30 m. in length, and 3 in breadth. The river Tesino runs S. through its whole length; and it contains the celebrated Borromean Isles.

Magindanao. See *Mindanao*.

Magliano, a town of Italy, province of Sabina, seated on a mountain, near the river Tiper, 34 m. N. of Rome. Long. 12. 35. E., lat. 42. 25. N.

Magna Macca, a town and fort of Italy, in the Capal states, seated at the mouth of the lake of Commachio, in the gulf of Venice, 3 m. S. E. of Commachio.

Magnisa. See *Manachia*.

Magny, a town of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, 32 m. N. W. of Paris.

Magra, a river of Italy, which rises in the Apennines, on the S. confines of Parma, and flows by Pontremoli and Sarsana into the gulf of Genoa.

Mahaleu, a town of Egypt, capital of Garbia. It carries on a considerable trade in linen, cotton, and sal-ammoniac; and the inhabitants have ovens to hatch chickens. Long. 33. 30. E., lat. 31. 30. N.

Mahanada, a river of Hindoostan, which rises in the N. E. part of Berar, crosses Orissa, and enters the bay of Bengal, by several mouths, below Cattack. These mouths form an assemblage of low woody islands: and at the mouth of the principal channel, named Cajung or Codjung.

Makdia. See *Madea*.

Mahanoy, *Little*, *Lower* and *Upper*, three townships in Northumberland Co. Pa.

Mahantango, *Upper*, a township in Schuylkill Co. Pa.

Mahe, a town of Hindoostan, in Malabar, formerly belonging to the French, but taken by the English in 1793. It is situate on high ground, at the mouth of a river, 5 m. S. S. E. of Tellicherry.

Mahlberg, a town and castle of Germany, in Baden, 17 m. N. of Friburg.

Mahmoodabad, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat, 17 m. S. S. E. of Ahmedabad.

Mahmudpore, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, 80 m. N. E. of Calcutta.

Makomdy, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Oude, 70 m. N. W. of Lucknow, and 150 E. S. E. of Dehli.

Mahoning, three townships in Mercer, Indiana and Columbia Cos. Pa. Also a river of Pennsylvania falling into the Alleghany.

Mahratta Territory, an extensive country of Hindoostan, which till lately stretched across what is called the peninsula of India. On the accession of Ram Rajah, in 1740, the peishwa and the paymaster-general confined him to the fortress of Sattarah, and divided the empire between them, the former fixing his residence at Poonah, which became the capital of the Western Mahrattas; the latter founding a new kingdom in the province of Gundwanah, called the Eastern Mahrattas, and fixing his residence at

Nagpore, which see. The peishwa became dependent on the British in 1802, but attempting to shake off his dependence, he was defeated and deposed. The Mahrattas are Hindoos: and many of the Brahmins are polished and insidious merchants. They are fond of horses, and their army was almost entirely composed of cavalry; they were however, never very formidable, as a regular force, depending more on the celerity of their motions and the suddenness of their incursions than on the boldness with which they met their enemies.

Mahrburg. See *Marchburg*.

Mahur, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a district of its name, in the province of Berar; seated on the Chin, Gonga, which flows into the Godavery, 140 m. S. W. of Nagpore. Long. 78. 34. E., lat. 19. 24. N.

Maida, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. On the plain near this place, in 1806, a victory was obtained by the British troops over the French. It is 9 m. W. S. W. of Squillace.

Maiden Creek, a township of Berks Co. Pa.

Maidenhead, a town in Berkshire, Eng. with a good trade in malt, meal, and timber. It is seated on the Thames, over which is a bridge, 12 m. E. by N. of Reading, and 26 W. by N. of London. 2 m. distant is Maidenhead Thicket, formerly infested by highwaymen.

Maidenhead, a township of Hanterdon Co. N. J.

Maidenio, an island of the Pacific Ocean, 39 m. long and 9 broad. In the N. W. part of it native copper is found. Long. 167. 10. E., lat. 54. 40. N.

Maidstone, a borough and the county town of Kent, Eng. It has a brisk trade in exporting the commodities of the county, particularly hops, of which there are numerous plantations around, here are likewise paper-mills, and a manufacture of linen. The church is a spacious and handsome edifice; and there are several meeting houses for dissenters, a grammar school, 8 charity schools, &c. Maidstone is seated on the Medway, over which is a bridge of seven arches, 10 m. W. of Canterbury, and 34 E. S. E. of London. Long. 0. 38. E., lat. 51. 16. N.

Maidstone, a township of Essex Co. Vt. 53 m. N. Montpelier. Pop. 236; also a township of Essex Co. U. C.

Maidpore, a town of Hindoostan, in the Malwal, near which the troops of Holkar were defeated by the British in 1817. It is seated on the Soprah, 20 m. N. of Oojain.

Mailcotay, a lofty fortress of Hindoostan, in Mysore, and one of the most celebrated places of Hindoo worship. The large temple is a square building of great dimensions, and the jewels belonging to it are very valuable. In 1772 Hyder was completely routed by the Mahrattas near this place; and it was here that the Mahratta chiefs joined lord Cornwallis in 1791. It is 17 m. N. of Seringapatam.

Maillezais, a town of France, department of Vendee, seated on an island formed by the Seure and Autize, 22 m. N. E. of Rochelle.

Maina, a sea-port of Greece, in the Morea, which gives name to a district that lies between two bays of the Mediterranean Sea. The inhabitants of the district, estimated at 50,000, could never, even nominally, be subjected to the Turks, till the end of the 18th century, when they agreed to pay a small tribute to the Porte. The town is seated on the bay of Coron, 46 m. S. by W. of Mistrata. Long. 32. 10. E., lat. 36. 34. N.

Maine, one of the United States, and constituting the north-eastern extremity of the Union. It extends from 43. 5. to 47. 20. N. lat. and from 66. 49. to 71. 4. W. long. bounded N. and N. W. by Lower Canada. E. by New Brunswick, S. by the Atlantic, and W. by New Hampshire, and containing 30,000 square m. The northern limit, as fixed by the king of the Netherlands, has somewhat reduced the state from its former dimensions. The northern parts are mountainous, and a part of the north-western limit is formed by one of the extremities of the Apalachian chain. Mount *Katahdin* or *Ktaada* an isolated peak in the north is 5,385 feet in height, and several other elevations exceed 4,000. The mountains are covered with wood, and indeed all the northern regions may be considered as one great forest. Here



is still to be found the moose, a wild animal which has disappeared from almost every other part of the United States. The trees are principally pine, hemlock, spruce and birch. Toward the sea grow the white and red oak, but these trees are not abundant. The chief rivers in Maine are the Penobscot, Kennebec, Androscoggin, and Saco which rise among the mountains and flow southerly into the Atlantic. These streams have a rapid course and in the upper part are much broken by falls. The *Walloostook* *Aroostook* and *Allagash*, in the north, flows into the St. Johns. The St. Croix forms a part of the eastern boundary. There are many lakes in this state, the largest of which are the *Moosehead*, *Chesuncook*, and *Schoodic*. The coast is indented with a great number of bays and inlets of the sea, and no state in the Union has so many excellent harbours. Along the coast are also scattered many fine islands, a great number of which are populous and well cultivated. The mineral productions are few. Iron and lead in small quantities have been discovered. Slate and limestone are abundant; lime is burnt for exportation at *Thomastown* and *Camden*, and all the New England States are supplied from this quarter. The soil among the mountainous parts and on the coast is inferior, but there are many tracts in the interior of great fertility. Wheat, barley, rye and potatoes are extensively cultivated. Maize also receives attention, but does not thrive so well here as in the other New England States. The climate is the coldest in the United States; and in the spring heavy fogs are common. The summer is hot but of short continuance.

The inhabitants subsist mostly by agriculture and maritime enterprize. There are few manufactures in the state except domestic fabrics. The commerce is chiefly confined to the exportation coastwise of lumber, fish, lime, plaster &c. There is also some trade to the West Indies. The shipping in 1827, amounted to 202,396 tons. The

imports for 1829, were valued at 742,781; the exports of domestic produce, 729,106 dollars; the total exports 737,832 dollars. The fisheries are very productive; the fish annually taken are estimated to be worth nearly half a million of dollars. The northern parts of the state furnish vast quantities of timber. The trees are felled in the depth of winter by parties which penetrate into the woods in autumn for that purpose, and cut down the trees after the ground is covered with snow sufficiently to enable them to drag the timber by oxen to the rivers where they are rolled upon the ice. When the rivers, break up in the spring the logs are floated down to the sea. Where the rivers are wide and uninterrupted by falls, the logs are fastened together in immense rafts.



This state is divided into 10 counties. The capital is *Augusta*. The legislature consists of a Senate and House of Representatives, the members of which are chosen annually. The Governor is also elected annually. All the elections are popular, and suffrage is universal. The most numerous religious sect is that of the Baptists; they have 148 ministers; the Calvinistic congregationalists have 107; the Methodists 56; the Unitarians 8; the Episcopalians 4; the Catholics 4. There are also 30 societies of Quakers, 50 of Freewill Baptists; 3 of Sandemanians and some Universalists. There are colleges at *Brunswick* and *Waterville* and theological seminaries at *Bangor* and *Readfield*. Common schools are supported by law and the business of education receives great attention.

There are some Indians remaining in this state, chiefly of the *Pennobscot* tribe. Their settlements are on the *Penobscot*, and on *Pasamaquoddy Bay*. The population of Maine is 399,462. This state was originally a part of *Massachusetts* with the title of the *District of Maine*. In 1820 it was admitted into the Union as an independent State.

The most populous part of the state lies along the coast. The northern part is unsettled. The largest town is *Portland*; the other principal towns are *Bath*, *Hallowell*, *Gardiner*, *Bangor*, *Wiscasset*, *Thomastown*, *Eastport*, *Lubec* and *York*.

Maine, a large river of Germany, formed by two streams called the *Red* and *White Maine*, which rises among the mountains of *Franconia*. It joins the *Rhine* a little above *Mentz*.

Maine, Lower, a circle of the Bavarian states, contiguous to *Baden*, *Hesse-Cassel*, and *Hesse-Darmstadt*, comprising a superficial extent of 3000 sq. m. with 423,000 inhabitants. The principal products are corn and wine. *Wartsburg* is the capital.

Maine, Upper, a circle of the Bavarian states, 2 x 2

contiguous to Bohemia and Saxony, comprising an extent of 3,460 sq. m. with 434,000 inhabitants. The manufactures, though confined to the productions of the province, viz. the metals, flax, and timber, are considerable. Bayreuth is the capital.

Maine-et-Loire, a department of France, bounded by the departments of Mayenne, Sarthe, and Indre-et-Loire, comprising an extent of 4,000 sq. m. with 404,600 inhabitants. The soil is in general fertile, producing corn, flax, hemp, fruit, and wine; and the manufacture of linen is carried on to a considerable extent. Angers is the capital.

Maine and Tauber, a circle of Baden, comprising the N. E. portion of the grand duchy, and a small tract on the Maine, insulated from the rest by part of Bavaria. Wertheim is the chief town.

Mainland, the principal of the Shetland Isles, is 60 m. long, and from 6 to 18 broad, and is divided into eight parochial districts. The face of the country exhibits a prospect of black, craggy mountains, and marshy plains, interspersed with some verdant spots, which appear smooth and fertile. The mountains abound with various kinds of game; the lofty cliffs, impending over the sea, are the haunts of eagles, falcons, and ravens; the deep caverns underneath shelter seals and otters; and to the winding bays resort the swans, geese, scaups, and other aquatic birds. The seas abound with fish, such as the herring, cod, turbot, and haddock; lobsters, oysters, muscles, &c., are also plentiful; while the rivulets and lakes abound with salmon, trout, &c. The hills are covered with sheep of a small breed, and of a shaggy appearance; but their fleeces is very soft, and extremely fine. Their horses are of a diminutive size, but remarkably strong and handsome, and are well known by the name of Shelties. There is an immense store of peat, but no coal. The inhabitants are estimated at about 14,000. They have some manufactures of linen and woolen cloth, but their chief employment is derived from the fisheries. Lerwick is the capital.

Mainland, the principal of the Orkney islands. See *Pomona*.

Maintenon, a town of France, department of Eure-et-Loire, seated between two mountains on the river Eure, 11 m. N. by E. of Chartres.

Maire, La, a strait of S. America, between Terra del Fuego and Staten Land, about 15 m. long, and as many broad.

Maisa, a town of Hungary, in Little Cumania, with 4,100 inhabitants. 17 m. S. by W. of Felegahaza.

Maizant, St. a town of France, department of Deux Sevres, with a trade in corn, and manufactures of stockings, woolen stuffs, &c. It is seated on the Sevre Niortoise, 36 m. S. W. of Poitiers.

Majombo, a country on the coast of Guinea, between Biafara and Gabon, of which little is known.

Majorca, the principal of the Balearic Isles, 40 m. long and 35 broad, situate in the Mediterranean Sea, between Ivica and Minorca. The whole coast is lined with strong towers. The N. W. part is mountainous; the rest produces good corn, olive-trees, fine honey, and delicate wine. Palma is the capital.

Mayumba. See *Mayumba*.

Maikarev, a town of Russia, in the government of Niznei Novogorod, situate on the Volga, 24 m. E. N. E. of Niznei Novogorod.

Makariuf, or *Makarev*, a town of Russia, in the

government of Kostroma. It is seated on the river Unza, 140 m. E. of Kostroma. Long. 44. 14. E., lat. 58. 50. N.

Makefield, p.t. Bucks Co. Pa.

Maker, a village in Cornwall, Eng. 7 m. S. E. of St. Germans, on an eminence, forming the W. point of the Hamoaze, at Plymouth. On the heights is a very strong battery; and the steeple of the church, called Maker Tower, it is a noted sea-mark. Long. 4. 10. W., lat. 50. 21. N.

Malabar, a maritime province of Hindoostan, lying between 10. and 13. N. lat., now under the dominion of the British. It consists either of flat land washed by the sea, or of different ranges of hills, extending to the foot of the mountains; and it is intersected by a number of mountain streams. Its chief produce is timber, sandalwood, cocoa-nut, coir, and black pepper. Its principal towns are Calicut, Tellicherry, and Cannanore. The inhabitants are principally Hindoos; but there are also Jews, Mahomedans, and Christians.

Malacca, or *Malaya*, an extensive country of India, beyond the Ganges, bounded on the N. by Siam, E. by the ocean, and S. W. by the strait of Malacca, which separates it from Sumatra. It is 775 m. in length and 125 in breadth; and produces a great many excellent fruits and roots, pepper, and other spices, with some precious gums and woods. There is but little corn, and sheep and oxen are scarce; but hogs and poultry are plentiful. The Malays are rather below the middle stature; their limbs well shaped; their complexion tawny; their eyes large; and their



hair long, black, and shining. They are fond of navigation, war, plunder, emigration, adventures and gallantry; talk incessantly of their honor and bravery, and speak the softest language of Asia; yet they are deemed the most treacherous and ferocious people on the face of the globe. The government is vested in a rajah, or sultan, with a great number of chiefs under him, who generally pay very little regard to his authority. Their religion is a mixture of Mahomedism and paganism. The inland parts are possessed by a savage and barbarous people.

Malacca, the capital of the above country, situate on the western coast. The Portuguese had a factory here, which was taken from them by the Dutch in 1640; it was subjected to the English in 1795; restored to the Dutch in 1818; but is now under the authority of Great Britain, and is one of the principal stations of the London Missionary Society. It is seated on the strait of its name, 480 m. S. E. of Acheen. Long. 102. 5 E., lat. 2. 12. N.

Malaga, a sea-port and city of Spain, in Granada, with a good harbour, capable of containing 400 merchant vessels and 20 sail of the line. The cathedral is a stupendous pile, begun by Philip II. while married to Mary of England, and their united arms are over the gate. The inhabitants are about 50,000, who have some trade in raisins and excellent wines, and manufactures of silks, velvets, soap, paper, &c. Malaga was taken by the French in 1810, and remained in their possession till 1812. It is seated on the Mediterranean, surrounded by hills, 55 m. W. S. W., of Granada. Long. 4. 10. W., lat. 36. 35. N.

Malaga, p.v. Gloucester Co. N. J. 30 m. S. Philadelphia; p.v. Monroe Co. Ohio. 147 m. S. E. Columbus

Malahide, a town and bay of Ireland, in the county of Dublin, 6 m. from the capital. In the vicinity is Malahide Castle, the residence of the Talbot family.

Malambito, a town of S. America, in the province of Carthage, about 60 m. E. of Carthage, on the W. side of the river Magdalena.

Malamocco, a small island and town of Austrian Italy, 5 m. S. of Venice.

Malatia, a town of Asia Minor, on the site of the ancient Melitene, once the capital of Armenia Minor; seated 15 m. W. of the Euphrates, 90 W. N. W. of Diarbekir. Long. 57. 30. E. lat. 37. 30. N.

Malavully, or **Malavilly**, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with a large mud fort, separated into two parts by a transverse wall. Here is a fruit-garden of great extent, planted by the late sultans. Tipoo Sultan was defeated here by general Harris in 1799. It is 35 m. E. of Seringapatam.

Malchin, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, seated on the river Peene, where it forms the lake Camrow, 22 m. E. of Gustrow.

Malcho, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, between the lakes Calpin and Plan, 23 m. S. S. E. of Gustrow.

Maldegheina, a town of France, department of Lys, 10 m. E. of Bruges.

Malda, a town of Bengal, capital of a district of the same name, on the N. E. side of the Ganges. It is the residence of the commercial agent of the E. India Company, and carries on an extensive trade in raw silk, and manufactured goods. Long. 88. 4. E., lat. 25. 3. N.

Malden, a borough in Essex, Eng. with considerable trade, chiefly in corn, salt, coal, iron, deals, and wine. It has two parish churches, a free school, a library, and a town-hall. Vessels of moderate burden come up to the town, but large ships are obliged to unload at a distance below, in Blackwater Bay. The custom of Borough English, by which the youngest son succeeds to the burghage tenure, is kept up here. It is seated on an eminence, on the river Blackwater, 8 m. E. of Chelmsford, and 37 N. E. of London.

Malden, p.t. Middlesex Co. Mass. 5 m. N. E. Boston. Pop. 2,010. Also a town and fort on Detroit river, U. C.

Maldiveas, a cluster of small islands, in the Indian Ocean, lying S. W. of Cape Comorin, extending from the equinoctial line to 8. N. lat., and situated between 72. and 74. E. long. They are divided into 17 attolons, or provinces, each having its separate governor and its distinct branch of industry, the brewers residing in one, the goldsmiths in another, &c. The inhabitants appear to be a mixture of Arabs and Hindoos from Mal-

abar. They supply ships with sails and cordage, cocoa-nuts, oil, and honey, dry fish, tortoise-shell, and especially cowries.

Maldonado, a town of Buenos Ayres, with a harbour sheltered by a small island of its name; seated near the N. entrance of the Plata. Long. 55. 36. W., lat. 34. 50. S.

Maldonado, a small river of Buenos Ayres, which enters the sea in the bay of Maldonado.

Malembe, a sea-port on the coast of Loango, Western Africa. 50 m. S. of Loango.

Male, the principal of the Maldivé islands, and the residence of the prince. Long. 73. 10. E., lat. 6. 20. N.

Malesherbes, a town of France, department of Loiret; seated on the Essone, 35 m. N. E. of Orleans.

Malestroit, a town of France, department of Morbihan, seated on the Ouse, 19 m. E. N. E. of Vannes.

Malham, a village in W. Yorkshire, Eng. surrounded on every side by mountains and rising grounds, which abound in natural curiosities: and among them, on a high moor, is a circular lake, about a m. in diameter, which is the source of the river Aire. 6 m. E. of Settle. 233 from London.

Malines. See *Mecklin*.

Malinagonga, a river of Ceylon, which rises among the hills to the S. E. of Candy, nearly encompasses that city, and, after many windings among the mountains, enters the sea at Trincomalee.

Malleville, a town of France, department of Aveyron, 6 m. N. E. of Villefranche.

Mallicollo, one of the largest of the New Hebrides, in the S. Pacific, extending 90 leagues from N. W. to S. E. The inland mountains are very high, and clad with forests; but the soil is rich and fertile, producing cocoa-nuts, bread fruit, bananas, sugar canes, yams, eddoes, turmeric, oranges, &c. Hogs and common poultry are the domestic animals. The inhabitants appear to be a different race from those of the Friendly and Society Islands. In many particulars they seem to correspond with the natives of New Guinea, particularly in their black colour and woolly hair. They go almost naked, are of a slender make, have lively but very irregular features, and tie a rope fast round their belly. At the S. end of the island is a port, named Sandwich Harbour. Long. 167. 53. E., lat. 16. 25. S.

Malling, *West*, a town in Kent, Eng. 6 m. W. of Maidstone, and 29 E. by S. of London.

Mallow, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Cork, with considerable linen manufactures and a fine spring of tepid water. It is seated on the Blackwater, 17 m. N. by W. of Cork.

Malmody, a town of the Prussian province of Lower Rhine, government of Aix-la-Chapelle, seated on the Recht, 20 m. S. of Aix-la-Chapelle.

Malmoe, a sea-port of Sweden, government of Malmöhus, with a large harbour and a strong citadel. It has manufactures of woolen, and a considerable trade; seated on the Sound, 18 m. E. by S. of Copenhagen. Long. 13. 7. E., lat. 55. 36

Malmöhus, a government of Sweden, including a great part of the ancient Schonen or Scania. It lies along the Sound and the Baltic, and comprises an area of 1,380 square m. with 137,000 inhabitants.

Malmesbury, a borough in Wiltshire Eng. with a woolen manufacture. Its castle is demolished but there are some remains of its once celebrated abbey. It is seated on a hill, almost surrounded

by the Avon, over which it has 6 bridges, 26 m. E. by N. of Bristol, and 96 W. of London.

Malone, p.t. Franklin Co. N. Y. 50 m. N. W. Plattsburg. Pop. 2,907.

Malé, *St.*, a sea-port of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, with a strong castle. It has a large harbour, difficult of access, on account of the rocks that surround it, and is a trading place of great importance. It was bombarded by the English in 1693, but without success. In 1758, they landed in Canceille Bay, went to the harbour by land, and burnt above 100 ships. *St. Malo* is seated on an island, united to the mainland, by a causeway, 44 m. N. N. W. of Rennes. Long. 2. 2. W., lat. 48. 39. N.

Malpas, a town in Cheshire, Eng. It has a handsome church, an independent chapel, an hospital, a grammar school, and a national school; and is seated on a hill, near the river Dee, 15 m. S. E. of Chester, and 165 N. W. of London.

Malplaquet, a village of France, department of the North, famous for a victory gained over the French by the duke of Marlborough, in 1709, 9 m. S. E. of Mons.

Malta, an island in the Mediterranean, between Africa and Sicily, 20 m. long and 12 broad, formerly reckoned a part of Africa, but now belonging to Europe. It was anciently little else than a barren rock, but is now become a fertile island. The principal objects of cultivation are lemons, indigo, saffron, cotton, and vines which produce excellent wine. The number of inhabitants is said to be about 90,000, who speak Arabic and Italian. After the taking of Rhodes, the emperor Charles V., gave this island to the grand master of the order of St. John of Jerusalem. It was attacked in 1566 by the Turks, who were obliged to abandon the enterprise with the loss of 30,000 men. It was taken by Bonaparte in the outset of his expedition to Egypt on the 12th of June, 1798, when he found in it 1,200 canons, 200,000 lbs. of powder, two ships of the line, a frigate, four galleys, and 40,000 muskets; besides an immense treasure collected by superstition; and 4,500 Turkish prisoners, whom he set at liberty. It was soon afterwards taken by the British; was stipulated to be restored to the knights at the peace of Amiens, but retained in consequence of pretended dangers from France. In 1803 the war commenced between the two nations, and the treaty of Paris, in 1814, confirmed the possession of it to Great Britain. Malta is extremely well fortified; the ditches, of a vast size, are all cut out of the solid rock, and extend many miles. Valetta is the capital.

Malta, a township of Kennebec Co. Me. 8 m. E. Augusta, p.t. Saratoga Co. N. Y. 7 m. W. Saratoga. Pop. 1,517.

Malton, *New*, a borough in N. Yorkshire, Eng. with a considerable trade in coals, corn, butter, &c. Here are two churches, four dissenting meeting houses, a free school, and a national school. It is seated on the Derwent, over which is a stone bridge to the village of Old Malton, 18 m. N. E. of York, and 214 N. by W. of London.

Malvern, *Great* and *Little*, two villages in Worcestershire, Eng. The former is 8 m. W. by S. of Worcester, and had once an abbey, of which nothing remains but the gateway of the abbey and the nave of the church, now parochial; the latter is seated in a cavity of the Malvern hills, 3 m. from Great Malvern. Between Great and Little Malvern are two celebrated chalybeate springs, one of which is called the Holy Well.

Malvern Hills, a range of hills in the counties of Worcester and Hereford, Eng. extending about 9 m. in length and from 1 to 2 in breadth. They appear to be of limestone and quartz, and the highest point is 1,313 feet above the surface of the Severn.

Malsah, a province of Hindoostan, bounded N. by the provinces of Agimere and Agra, E. by Allahabad and Gundwannah, S. by Khandaish and Berar, and W. by Agimere and Guzerat. It is 250 m. in length by 150 in breadth, and is one of the most extensive elevated, and diversified tracts in Hindoostan. Till lately the whole territory belonged to the Mahrattas.

Malsieu, a town of France, department of Lozère; seated on the Truyere, 12 m. N. N. E. of Mende.

Mamakating, p.t. Sullivan Co. N. Y. 23 m. W. Newburg. Pop. 3,062.

Mamaroneck, p.t. Westchester Co. N. Y. on Long Island Sound. 23 m. N. E. New York. Pop. 638.

Manars, a town of France, department of Sarthe, seated on the Dive, 14 m. W. of Bellesme.

Man, an island in the Irish Sea, 30 m. long and 12 broad. It contains 18 parishes under the jurisdiction of a bishop, called the bishop of Sodor and Man, who is sole baron of the isle, and possesses other important privileges, but has no seat in the British parliament. The air is healthy, and the soil produces more corn than is sufficient to maintain the inhabitants, who are a mixture of English, Scotch, and Irish. The commodities of the island are wool, hides, butter, tallow, black marble, slate, limestone, lead, and iron. Some manufactures of coarse hats, cotton goods, and linen cloth, are carried on in different parts; but its principal trade arises from the herring fishery. The duke of Athol was formerly lord of this island, the sovereignty of which he sold, in 1765, to the crown. The chief towns are Castletown, Douglas, Peele, Ruthin, and Ramsay. It is 18 m. S. of Scotland, 40 m. N. of Wales, 30 W. of England, and 26 E. of Ireland.

Manaar, a small island in the Indian Ocean, on the N. W. side of Ceylon. From this island a bank of sand, called Adam's Bridge, runs over to the continent of Hindoostan, which can be passed only by boats. The sea to the S. of this, between the continent and the island of Ceylon, is called the gulf of Manaar.—The Portuguese obtained possession of the island in 1560; but it was taken by the Dutch in 1658, and in 1795 by the English. Long. 79. 3. E., lat. 9. 6. N.

Nanachia, or *Magnisia* the ancient Magnesia, a town of Asia Minor, formerly the capital of the Greek empire, seated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Sarabat, 20 m. N. E. of Smyrna. Long. 27. 6. E., lat. 38 45. N.

Nanaharokin, p.v. Monmouth Co. N. J. 54 m. S. E. Philadelphia.

Manellan, a township of Fayette Co. Pa.

Manaper, a town of Hindoostan, district of Tinevelly, situate on a point of land projecting into the gulf of Manaar, 40 m. S. E. of Palamcottah. Long. 78. 17. E., lat. 8. 39. N.—Also a town in the province of Tanjore. Long. 78. 30. E., lat. 16. 39. N.

Manasquan, p.v. Monmouth Co. N. J. 50 m. N. E. Philadelphia.

Manabong, a town of Eastern Africa, situate on the sea-coast, 60 m. S. of Sofala. Long. 35. 39 E., lat. 21. 15. S.

Manchester, a village in Warwickshire, Eng. near Atherstone. It was a Roman station, and here several coins have been dug up: seated on an eminence near the Anker, 106 m. from London.

Mancha, a territory of Spain, lying S. of Old Castile, and N. of Andalusia. It is divided into Upper and Lower, and is nearly surrounded by mountains, producing antimony, vermilion, and mercury. The country is an immense plain, intersected by ridges of low hills and rocks; but it is well cultivated, and produces corn, olives, and wine. The inhabitants are affable, and great lovers of music and dancing; and it was here that Cervantes made his hero, Don Quixote, perform his chief exploits.

Manche, a department of France, including the W. part of Normandy, and comprising about 2,500 sq. m., with 600,000 inhabitants. It is almost surrounded by the English Channel. St. Lo is the capital, but Cherbourg the largest town.

Manchester, a large town in Lancashire, Eng. seated between the rivers Irk and Irwell. It is a place of great antiquity, and has attained greater opulence than almost any of the trading towns in England, but is neither a corporation nor a borough. It has long been noted for various branches of the linen, silk, and cotton manufactures, and is now principally conspicuous as the centre of the cotton trade. The labours of a very populous neighbourhood are collected at Manchester, whence they are sent to London, Liverpool, Hull, &c. These consist of a great variety of cotton and mixed goods, fitted for all sorts of markets, both at home and abroad, spreading over a great part of Europe, America, and the coast of Guinea. Manufactures of tapes and other small wares, of silk goods, and of hats, are also carried on at Manchester. Its chief ornaments are the college, the exchange, the collegiate church, another large church, and a spacious market-place. The churches and chapels of the establishment, several of which are recent erections, are 19 in number. Here are also upwards of 40 places of worship for different sects of dissenters and three for Roman Catholics; one of the latter, opened in 1820, is a beautiful edifice, erected at a cost of £10,000. The charity schools and Sunday schools are numerous. The most important of the other charitable institutions are the Manchester General Infirmary and Dispensary—The Lunatic Asylum—the Fever Hospital—the Lying-in Hospital—the Strangers' Friend Society—the Samaritan Society—the Lock Hospital—the female Penitentiary, and the School for Deaf and Dumb, instituted in 1825. Of the institutions for the promotion of literature and science, the principal are—the Literary and Philosophical Society—the Society for the Promotion of Natural History, and the Royal Manchester Institution. The Mechanics' Institute is in a very flourishing state; and there are several valuable libraries, particularly the College Library and the Portico. Manchester is governed by a borough-reeve, two constables, a deputy constable, &c., and contains several courts of law. It has risen to its present consequence entirely by its manufactures. In respect to population it ranks next to London: in 1821 it contained 133,788 inhabitants. By the Irwell it has a communication with the Mersey and all the late various extensions of inland navigation. It is 36 m. E. by N. of Liverpool, and 186 N. N. W. of London. Long. 2 10. W., lat. 53. 27. N.

Manchester, p.t. Bennington Co. Vt. 22 m. N.

Bennington. Pop. 1,525. p.t. Essex Co. Mass. 30 m. N. E. Boston. Pop. 1,238. p.t. Hillsborough Co. N. H. Pop. 877. p.v. Niagara Co. N. Y. at the falls. p.t. Ontario Co. N. Y. Pop. 2,811. p.v. Oneida Co. N. Y. 8 m. S. W. Utica, and towns in York Co. Pa., Baltimore Co. Maryland, Chesterfield Co. Va., Sumter Dis. S. C. Clay Co. Ken., Adams and Morgan Cos. Ohio, Dearborn Co. Ind., and St. Louis Co. Missouri.

Mandal, a town of Norway, capital of a province in the government of Bergen; seated near the mouth of a river of the same name, 60 m. W. S. W. of Christiansand. Long. 7. 42. E., lat. 58. 2. N.

Mandan, a fort and Indian village of N. America, on the Missouri, where captains Lewis and Clarke had their winter encampment, when on their expedition to the Missouri. Long. 100. 50. W., lat. 47. 20. N.

Mandar, a district of the island of Celebes, on the W. and N. coast, bounded W. by the straits of Macassar, and E. by a tract of desert mountains.

Mandingo, a country in the W. part of Negroland, at the sources of the rivers Niger and Senegal. Not only the inhabitants of this state, but the bulk of the people in many other districts in the western part of Africa, are called Mandingoes, probably from having originally emigrated from this country. They are of a mild, sociable, and obliging disposition: the men are above the middle size, well-shaped, strong, and capable of enduring great labour; the women are good-natured, sprightly, and agreeable. The dress of both sexes is composed of cotton cloth of their own manufacture. Polygamy is common, but the women are not under that restraint which prevails in many other countries. Most of the towns contain a mosque, where public prayers are offered; and a bentang, or coffee-house, where public business is transacted. The private houses are built of mud, with a conical bamboo roof, thatched with grass. The language of the Mandingoes is said to be copious and refined, and is generally understood in all the regions of Western Africa.

Mandshars, or **Mandshews**, a branch of the Mongul Tartars, whose ancestors conquered China in the thirteenth century, but were expelled by the Chinese in 1368. They inhabit the three provinces of Eastern Tartary, and retain the customs they brought from China.

Manfredonia, a sea-port of Naples, in Capitanata, with a castle and a good harbour. All sorts of vegetables are in abundance, and most of the corn exported from the province is shipped here. It is seated on a gulf of the same name, 30 m. E. N. E. of Lucera. Long. 16. 12. E., lat. 41. 31. N.

Mangalore, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Canara, seated between the two arms of a fine lake of salt water, each of which receives a river from the Ghauts; but the bar at the entrance into this harbour will not admit vessels drawing more than ten feet. It is a place of great trade: the principal exports are rice, betel-nut, black pepper; sandal-wood (from the country above the Ghauts,) cinnamon, and turmeric. Here are the ruins of a fort which Tippoo Sultan ordered to be demolished in 1784. In this town a treaty of peace was signed between Tippoo and the English in 1784: in 1799 it came into the hands of the British, and is now the residence of the judge, collector, &c., of S. Canara. It is 130 m. N. N. W. of Calicut, and 190 S. S. E. of Goa. Long. 75. 4 E., lat. 12. 50. N.

Mangroes, an island in the S. Pacific, 5 leagues in circumference. In the interior parts it rises into small hills, and captain Cook, by whom it was discovered in 1777, represents it as a fine island; but he did not find a landing place. Long. 158. 16. W., lat. 21. 27. S.

Manheim, a town of Baden, and capital of the circle of the Neckar. The streets are spacious, straight, and well paved; the houses are elegant and uniform. The palace is a magnificent structure, with a cabinet of natural curiosities and a gallery of pictures. The inhabitants are computed at 24,000. Manheim was frequently taken and re-taken by the French and Austrians in the late wars; and was finally ceded to Baden in 1802. It is 17 m. N. of Spire, and 43 S. of Frankfort. Long: 8. 31. E., lat. 49. 29. N.

Manheim, p.t. Herkimer Co. N. Y. on the Mohawk. Pop. 1,937. p.t. Lancaster Co. Pa. and townships in York and Schuylkill Cos. Pa.

Manica, an inland kingdom in the S. E. part of Africa, bounded on the N. by Mocaranga, E. by Sofala and Sabia, and S. and W. by unknown regions. It is said to abound with mines of gold, and has a river and capital of the same name; but it is little known to Europeans.

Manickdurg, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in the province of Berar, 5 m. S. E. of Chanada.

Manickpatam, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Orissa, 12 m. S. W. of Juggernaut.

Manickpore, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a district of the same name in the province of Allahabad; seated on the Ganges, in lat. 19. 40. N., long. 85. 36. E.

Manlius, p.t. Onondaga, Co. N. Y. Pop. 7,375.

Manilla, the capital of the island of Luconia, as well as of the other Philippine islands, and the see of an archbishop, who is commonly the Spanish viceroy. It is well fortified, and defended by the castle of St. Philip. The number of Christian inhabitants is estimated at 12,000. Most of the public structures are built of wood, on account of the frequent earthquakes, by one of which, in 1617, a mountain was levelled, and in 1625 a third part of the city was overthrown by another, when 3,000 persons perished. This city is seated near the lake Bahia, on the E. side of a bay, on the S. W. coast. The bay is a circular basin, 10 leagues in diameter, and great part of it land locked, but the part peculiar to the city, called Cavete, lies 9 m. to the S. W. On account of the pure and mild temperature of the air, it is deemed the most healthy of all the European settlements in the East. Long. 120. 52. E., lat. 14. 36. N.

Manningtree, a town in Essex, Eng. The principal imports are deals, corn, coal, and iron. It is seated on a branch of the Stour, called Manningtree-water, 11 m. W. of Harwich, and 60 E. N. E. of London.

Mannhartstberg, a mountain chain of Austria, beginning at the frontier of Moravia, and terminating at the Danube. The products are corn, saffron, and wine. The chief towns are Crems and Kloster-Neuburg.

Manoquee, a town of France, department of Lower Alps, near the Durance, with a castle, 25 m. N. E. of Aix.

Manpurry, a town and fort of Hindoostan, in the district of Doonab, seated on Issah, 54 m. E. of Agra.

Manresa, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a castle, and manufactures of silk, hats, gunpowder, &c.; seated at the conflux of the Cardenero with the Lobregat, 20 m. N. W. of Barcelona.

Mans, a town of France, capital of the department of Sarthe, and the see of a bishop. It contains 18,000 inhabitants, and was formerly much more populous. It has excellent poultry, and its wax and stuffs are famous. It is seated on a high hill, near the Sarthe, 20 m. S. of Alencon, and 75 W. by N. of Orleans. Long. 0. 9. E., lat. 48. 0 N.

Manasarovar, a lake of Thibet, from which the southernmost head of the Ganges was long supposed to issue. It is about 115 m. in circumference, and lies about 79. E. long. and 34. N. lat.

Manzfeld, a town of Prussian Saxony, in the government of Merseburg, with a decayed castle on a high rock: seated on the Thalbach, 8 m. N. W. of Eisleben.

Manzfield, a town in Nottinghamshire, Eng. with a trade in corn and malt, and manufactures of lace, hosiery, and cotton spinning. Here are a commodious church, five meeting houses, a grammar school, two charity schools, and 12 almshouses. Coins of several Roman emperors have been dug up near this town, and the relics recently discovered afford indisputable proof that the Romans had a station in the vicinity. It communicates with the Pinxton Canal by a railway 7 m. in length; and is seated on the edge of the forest of Sherwood, 14 m. N. of Nottingham and 138 N. by W. of London.

Mansilla, a town of Spain, province of Leon, 10 m. S. S. E. of Leon.

Mansoora, a town in the kingdom of Fes, seated near the mouth of the Guir, 60 m. W. of Mequinez.

Manasour, a town of Lower Egypt, with a considerable trade in rice and sal ammoniac, built by the Saracens, during the crusades, as a bulwark against the Christians. It is seated on the E. side of the Nile, 24 m. S. S. W. of Damietta and 60 N. of Cairo.

Mataca. See *Malaca*.

Mantes, a town of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, with a bridge over the Seine, the great arch of which is 120 feet wide. The wines of its vicinity are famous. It is 31 m. N. W. of Paris.

Mantua, a province of Italy, contiguous to the duchies of Parma and Modena, fertile in corn, flax, fruits, and excellent wine. It comprises a superficial extent of 880 square m. with 214,000 inhabitants; but the former duchy of Mantua was of greater extent. It was governed by the Gonzago family, with the title of duke, till Charles IV., taking part with the French in the dispute relating to the succession of Spain, was put under the ban of the empire, and died in 1708. Having no heirs, the house of Austria kept possession till 1800, when the French obtained it, after the battle of Marengo, but the Austrians obtained possession of it again in 1814.

Mantua, a city of Austrian Italy, capital of the above province. It is seated on an island in the middle of a lake, 20 m. in circumference and two broad, formed by the Mincio; and so very strong by situation, as well as by art, that it is one of the most considerable fortresses in Europe. The only way into this city is by means of two moles or bridges, each of which is defended by a fort and other works. The city is well built, and most of the streets are spacious, regular, and well paved. In the cathedral are paintings by the most celebrated masters; the church of St. Anthony is famous for relics; and the Franciscan church is one of the most elegant of that order in

Italy. Here are many other churches, numerous convents, a synagogue for the Jews, who live in a distinct quarter, a university, the ancient ducal palace, with its gallery of paintings, &c. Virgil was born at a village near this city. Mantua surrendered to the French in 1797 (after a siege of eight months), was taken by the Austrian and Russian army in 1799, again ceded to France in 1801, and finally delivered up to the Austrians in 1814. It is 35 m. N. E. of Parma and 70 E. S. E. of Milan. Long. 10 50. E., lat. 45. 10. N.

Mantua, a village in Blockley township adjoining Philadelphia.

Mantua, p.t. Portage Co. Ohio, on the Cuyahoga, 148 m. N. E. Columbus. Pop. 949.

Maoua, one of the Navigator's Islands, in the S. Pacific. Here, in 1787, La Perouse met with his first fatal accident; captain Langle, Lemanon the naturalist, and 9 sailors being massacred by the natives. Long. 169. 0. W., lat. 14. 19. S.

Maracaibo, a province of S. America now forming part of the Venezuelan province of the Colombian republic, and extending N. to the Carribean Sea. The soil is in many places exceedingly fertile, and the climate, although excessively hot, is not on the whole unhealthy. The inhabitants are estimated at about 100,000.

Maracaibo, the capital of the above province, with a harbour which can only admit small vessels, owing to the obstruction of a sand bar. It has a mean appearance, some of the houses being covered with tiles, others with reeds. The climate is hot, and the storms of thunder and lightning that frequently occur are accompanied with tremendous rains. It is seated on the outlet of the lake of its name, 60 m. W. S. W. of Caracas. Long. 71. 46. W., lat. 10. 30. N.

Maracaibo, a lake of Caracas in the province of Venezuela. It is 150 m. long and 90 where broadest, with a circumference of 450; and is navigable for vessels of the greatest burden. The banks are sterile, and the air insalubrious; but the water is fresh, except in stormy weather, when the waters of the sea are forced into it. It communicates with the gulf of Venezuela, by a strait which is defended by strong forts, and has several Spanish towns seated on its borders.

Maracay, or *Maracao*, a town of Colombia, in the province of Venezuela, in the neighbourhood of which are plantations of cotton, indigo, coffee, corn, &c.; seated on the E. side of the lake Valencia, in the valley of Aragoa.

Maraga, a well built city of Persia, province of Aderbijan, with a spacious bazaar, a glass manufactory, and a handsome public bath; situated at the extremity of a well cultivated plain, opening to the lake of Urumea, from which it is distant 10 or 12 m., and 68 m. N. of Tabreez. Long. 46. 25. E., lat. 37. 30. N.

Maranhão, a northern province of Brazil, which comprehends a fertile and populous island of the same name, 112 m. in circumference. The French settled here in 1612; but they were soon expelled by the Portuguese. St. Luis de Maranhão is the chief town.

Maranon. See *Amazon*.

Marano, a sea-port of Austrian Italy, in the province of Udina; seated on the gulf of Venice, 27 m. S. by E. of Udina. Long. 13. 5. E., lat. 45. 52. N.

Marsens, a town of France, department of Lower Charente, with a brisk trade in salt, malt, corn, and meal; seated on the Sevre, in the midst of salt marshes, 12 m. N. N. E. of Rochelle

Marant, or *Amarant*, a town of Persia, in the province of Adirbeitsan, containing 2,500 houses, each with a garden; situate near a river, and watered by canals. Cochineal is found in its neighbourhood. The inhabitants say that Noah was buried here. It is 50 m. N. of Tauris. Long. 47. 46. E., lat. 39. 7. N.

Marass, a town of W. Africa, in Wangara, on the N. side of the Niger, 160 m. N. E. of Ghana. Long. 17. 10. E., lat. 15. 50. N.

Marasch, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania, the capital of a sangiacate and the see of a bishop. It is 180 m. E. by S. of Cogni. Long. 37. 25. E., lat. 37. 24. N.

Marathon, a village of Attica, formerly a city, famous for the victory obtained by Miltiades with 10,000 Athenians over 500,000 Persians, B. C. 490. It is a few m. N. N. E. of Athens.

Marathon, p.t. Lawrence Co. Alab. on the Tennessee, 35 m. W. Huntsville.

Maravi, a lake of Eastern Africa, W. of Mozambique, reported to be about 40 m. in breadth, and of much greater length. At its S. extremity is a district with a town of the same name. Long. 3. 10. E., lat. 13. 10. S.

Marawar, a country of Hindoostan, situated on the eastern coast, opposite Ceylon, and between 9. and 10. of N. lat. It is 66 m. in length by 40 in breadth; and is included in the collectorship of Dindigul. The chief towns are Ramnad and Tripatore.

Marawina, a river of Guiana, noted for a curious pebble, known by the name of the Marawina diamond, which, when polished, is often set in rings, &c. It enters the Atlantic in long. 53. 48. W., lat. 5. 58. N.

Marazion, or *Market Jew*, a town in Cornwall, Eng. The parish church of St. Hilary is about 2 m. distant; but the town has a chapel of ease beside several meeting houses for dissenters. It is seated on Mount Bay, 4 m. E. of Penzance and 279 W. by S. of London.

Marbella, a town of Andalusia, seated at the mouth of the Rio Verde, with a harbour, defended by a castle, 28 m. S. W. of Malaga.

Marblehead, p.t. Essex Co. Mass. 19 m. N. E. Boston and 4. S. E. Salem. Pop. 5,150. This town lies close to the sea and has a safe but small harbour. It carries on a very active fishing business. Here is a bank, an academy and 5 churches.

Marbletown, p.t. Ulster Co. N. Y. on Esopus creek, 70 m. S. W. Albany. Pop. 3,223.

Marbauf, a town of France, department of Eure, 12 m. N. of Conches.

Marboz, a town of France, department of Ain, 12 m. N. of Bourg.

Marbrook, a river in Shropshire, Eng. which joins the Severn below Bridgenorth.

Marburg, a town of Germany, capital of that part of Upper Hesse which belongs to the elector of Hesse-Cassel. It has a fortified castle on the top of a mountain, a university, an academy, a Lutheran, a Calvinist, and a catholic church, an hospital, two infirmaries, and an orphan house. It was taken by the French in 1757; surrendered to the allies in 1759; and again taken by the French in 1760. It is seated on the Lake, 47 m. S. W. of Cassel. Long. 8. 50. E., lat. 50. 48. N.

Marburyville, p.v. Feliciana Co. Lou. 83 m. N. W. New Orleans.

Marcollin, St., a town of France, department of Isere; seated on the Isere, at the foot of a hill, in an excellent wine country, 30 m. S. S. E. of Vienne

Marcellus, p.t. Onondago Co. N. Y. 4 m. N. E. from Skeneateles Lake. Pop. 2,626.

March, a town in Cambridgeshire, Eng. with a considerable trade in corn, coals, and timber. Near this place three urns full of burnt bones and some small Roman coins were dug up in 1730. It is seated on the Nen, in the isle of Ely, 26 m. N. N. W. of Cambridge and 81 N. of London.

Marchburg, or *Mahrburg*, a town of the Austrian States in Styria, capital of a circle of its name, with two castles. In its vicinity are good vineyards. It is seated on the Drave, 36 m. S. S. E. of Gratz. Long. 15. 38. E., lat. 46. 48. N.

Marche, a town of France, department of Vosges; situate near the source of the Mouzon, 20 m. S. of Neufchateau.

Marcheck, a town of Lower Austria, with an old castle; seated on the March, on the frontiers of Hungary, 23 m. E. by N. of Vienna.

Marciennes, a town of the Netherlands, province of Hainault; seated on the Sambre, 18 m. E. by S. of Mons.

Marchiennes, a town of France, department of Nord, seated in a morass, on the river Scarpe, 9 m. W. N. W. of Valenciennes.

Marcianisi, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, 13 m. N. N. E. of Naples.

Marcigny, a town of France, department of Saone-et-Loire, near the river Loire, 32 m. W. of Macon.

Marco, St., a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, seated on the Senito, 22 m. N. of Cosenza.

Maroon, St., two small islands in the English Channel, near the coast of France, 7 m. S. E. of La Hague.

Marcus Hook, p.v. Delaware Co. Pa. on the Delaware, 20 m. below Philad.

Mardike, a village, of France department of Nord, seated on a canal, to which it gives name, 4 m. W. by S. of Dunkirk.

Mardin, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the district of Bogdad. It stands on a high and steep hill and is surrounded by a wall.

Marab, the capital of a district of Arabia, in Yemen. It is 100 m. S. E. of Sanaa. Long. 47. 20. E., lat. 15. 44. N.

Marengo, a village Austrian Italy, in the government of Milan, famous for a decisive victory gained by the French over the Austrians, June 14, 1800. It is 3 m. S. E. of Alessandria.

Marengo, a county of Alabama. Pop. 7,742. Linden is the capital.

Marengo, p.v. Seneca Co. N. Y.

Marennes, a town of France, department of Lower Charente, remarkable for the green-finned oysters, found near the coast. It is 25 m. S. of La Rochelle and 270 S. W. of Paris.

Maratimo, an island in the Mediterranean, on the W. coast of Sicily, 12 m. in circumference. It has a castle, with a few farm-houses, and produces much honey. Long. 12. 15. E., lat. 38. 5. N.

Margaretta, a township of Huron Co. Ohio. 110 m. N. E. Columbus.

Margaret's Island, in the N. Pacific, was discovered by captain Magee, in the ship Margaret, of Boston, in his voyage from Kamtschatka, in 1780. Long. 141. 12. E., lat. 24. 40. N.

Margarita, an island near the coast of Cumana, about 40 m. long and 15 broad, discovered by Columbus in 1498. The continual verdure renders it pleasant; but it has no fresh water. The inhabitants are principally mulattoes and the original natives. The pearl fishery, was once prosecuted to a great extent, but in 1620 the Dutch

landed and burnt the town and castle, since which it has greatly declined. Its chief importance arises from its situation, as all vessels from Europe bound for Cumana, Barcelona, and La Guira, must pass through the channel which separates it from Cumana. Its ports are Pampatar, Pueblo de la Mar, and Pueblo del Norte. It was the scene of several sanguinary battles between the independants and the royal troops under general Morillo, who was defeated with great loss near Pampatar, and obliged to retire to the continent. Ascension is the capital. Long. 64. to 65. W., lat. 10. 56. N.

Margate, a town in Kent, Eng. on the isle of Thanet, with a brisk trade in corn, coals, fish, timber, iron, tar, &c. It is a member of the port of Dover, and owing to the great resort to it, for sea bathing, for which its situation is well adapted, it has rapidly increased in population and wealth. The harbour has been greatly improved, and the town is protected from the inroads of the sea by a stone pier. There are regular passage boats to and from London, and during summer a number of steam packets. It is situate on the side of a hill, 17 m. E. E. N. of Canterbury and 71 E by S. of London. Long. 1. 22. E., lat. 51. 24. N.

Marguerite, a small uncultivated island on the S. E. coast of France, opposite Antibes, with a strong castle, in which "the man with the iron mask" was for some time confined. Long. 7. 3. E., lat. 45. 31. N.

Mari, Loch, a lake of Scotland, in Ross-shire, 16 m. long, and from 1 to 2 broad. There are 24 small islands in it.

Maria, a river of N. America, which rises in the Rocky Mountains, and, after a course of 500 m. falls into the Missouri, 54 m. below the Great Falls.

Maria, Cape, a small island on the N. coast of New Holland, in the gulf of Carpentaria. Long. 135. 53. E., lat. 14. 50. S.

Maria, St., an island in the Indian Ocean, near the E. side of Madagascar. It is 45 m. long and 7 broad, well watered, and surrounded by rocks. The air is extremely moist; for it rains almost every day. It produces rice, sugar-canes, legumes, pine-apples, tobacco, &c., and on the coasts are found white coral and ambergris. Long. 50. 20. E., lat. 17. 0. S.

Maria, St., the most southern island of the Azores, which produces plenty of wheat, and has about 5,000 inhabitants. It has a town of the same name. Long. 25. 9. W., lat. 36. 57. N.

Maria, St., a town of Congo, capital of the kingdom of Matamba. It stands on a river that flows into the Coanzo, 310 m. E. of Loanda. Long. 18. 0. E., lat. 8. 50. S.

Mariagalante, one of the Carribee islands, belonging to the French. It extends 16 m. from N. to S. and 4 from E. to W. On the E. shore are lofty perpendicular rocks; and about half its surface is barren mountains. It is indifferently watered, but produces tobacco, cotton, coffee, and sugar. It was taken by a British frigate in 1808. The S. end is 30 m. N. by E. of Dominica. Long. 61. 12. W., lat. 15. 52. N.

Marian Islands. See *Ladrone*.

Marie aux Mines, a town of France, department of Upper Rhine, divided into two parts by the river Labor. It is 14 m. N. W. of Colmar.

Marimburg, a strong town of W. Prussia, in the government of Dantzic, with a brisk trade. It is seated on the E. branch of the Vistula, 24 m. S. E. of Dantzic. Long. 19. 1. E., lat. 54. 3. N.

Mariburg, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Erzgebirge, near which are mines of silver, iron, vitriol, and sulphur. It is 35 m. S. W. of Dresden.

Maristadt, a town of Sweden, capital of the province of Scarborg, seated on the lake Wenner, 35 m. S. E. of Carlstadt, and 162 S. W. of Stockholm. Long. 14. 25. E., lat. 58. 28. N.

Marienwerder, one of the two governments into which W. Prussia is now divided. It is a long tract, of very irregular form, lying N. of Poland and S. of Pomerania and the government of Dantzic. Area 6,890 sq. m.

Marienwerder, a neat town of W. Prussia, capital of a government and circle, with a spacious palace, built in the old Gothic style. The cathedral is the largest church in the kingdom of Prussia, being 320 feet long; and by its strong breastworks seems to have formerly served as a fortress. In 1709, Peter the Great, and Frederic I. of Prussia, had an interview at this place. It is seated near the Vistula, 90 m. S. W. of Königsberg. Long. 18. 52. E., lat. 53. 50. N.

Marietta, p.t. Washington Co. Ohio; it is beautifully situated at the confluence of the Muskingum and Ohio, but is subjected to the inconvenience of being annually overflowed by the rising of the river. This town was the first settlement of any consequence made in the state, yet it is not a large place and of late years has rather declined than increased. Pop. 1,914. Also villages, in Onondaga Co. N. Y. and Lancaster Co. Pa. on the Susquehanna, 13 m. W. Lancaster.

Marignano, a town of Austrian Italy, in the government of Milan, seated on the Lambro, 10 m. S. E. of Milan.

Marina, a town of Italy, in the papal states, with a castle, 10 m. E. S. E. of Rome.

Marion, a District of S. Carolina. Pop. 11,203. A county of Ohio. Pop. 6,558. Marion is the capital. A county of E. Tennessee. Pop. 5,516. Jasper is the capital. A county of Alabama. Pop. 4,056. Pikeville is the capital. A county of Mississippi. Pop. 3,701. Columbia is the capital. A county of Indiana. Pop. 7,181. Indianapolis is the capital. A county of Illinois. Pop. 2,021. Salem is the capital. A county of Missouri. Pop. 4,839. Palmyra is the capital.

Marion, p.t. Twiggs Co. Geo. 34 m. S. W. Milledgeville, p.v. Marion Co. Ohio, 48 m. N. W. Columbus, p.v. Cole Co. Missouri, 145 m. W. St. Louis.

Marissa, or **Maritza**, a river of Romania, which flows by Philippopolis, Adrianople, and Eno, into the Archipelago.

Mark, a territory of Prussian Westphalia, bounded N. by the principality of Munster, E. by the duchy of Westphalia, and S. and W. by that of Berg. Ham is the capital.

Mark, St., a sea-port and jurisdiction on the W. side of St. Domingo. The town is one of the pleasantest on the island; and the houses are built of freestone, which is abundant in the neighbouring county. It is situated on a bay of the same name, 53 m. S. W. of Cape Francois. Long. 72. 40. W., lat. 19. 20. N. See also *St. Mark*.

Marksborough, p.v. Sussex Co. N. J. 70 m. N. Trenton.

Marksville, p.v. Avoyelles Parish, Lou.

Market, Jew. See *Marazion*.

Marlborough, a borough in Wiltshire, Eng. Here king John had a castle, in which a parliament was held in 1267, when the Statute of Marlborough for suppressing riots was enacted. The town contains two churches, several meeting

houses, a free grammar school, a Lancasterian school, &c. It is seated on the Kennet, 26 m. N. of Salisbury and 74 W. of London.

Marlborough, p.t. Cheshire Co. N. H. Pop. 822 p.t. Windham Co. Vt. 9 m. S. W. Brattleborough. Pop. 1,218. p.t. Middlesex Co. Mass. 28 m. W. Boston. Pop. 2,074. p.t. Ulster Co. N. Y. on the Hudson. 90 m. S. Albany. Pop. 2,272. p.t. Hartford Co. Conn. 17 m. S. E. Hartford. Pop. 704. Townships in Montgomery Co. Pa. and Delaware Co. Ohio, and a village in Calvert Co. Maryland, 45 m. S. Baltimore.

Marlborough, a District of S. Carolina on the Great Pedee. Pop. 8,573.

Marlborough, East, and West, townships in Chester Co. Pa. 30 m. S. W. Philad.

Marlborough, Upper, p.v. Prince George's Co. Maryland, on the W. branch of the Patuxent. 12 m. S. E. Washington.

Marlborough, Fort, an English factory, on the W. coast of the island of Sumatra, 3 m. E. of Bencoolen.

Marlow, a borough in Buckinghamshire, Eng. with a manufacture of black silk, lace, and paper. It is seated near the Thames, over which is a bridge into Berkshire, 17 m. N. of Aylesbury and 31 W. of London.

Marlow, p.t. Cheshire Co. N. H. on Ashuelot river, 46 m. W. Concord. Pop. 645.

Marmande, a town of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, with a brisk trade in corn, wine and brandy. It is seated on the Garonne, 25 m. S. E. of Bordeaux. Long. 0. 11. E., lat. 44. 20. N.

Marmora, or **White Sea**, the ancient Propontis, an inland sea between Europe and Asia, which communicates with the Archipelago by the strait of Gallipoli, and with the Black Sea by the strait of Constantinople. It is 120 m. in length and 60 in breadth.

Marmora, an island in the above sea, 30 m. in circumference, with a town of the same name. Long. 27. 34. E., lat. 40. 28. N.

Marne, a department of France, including part of the former province of Champagne, and the district of Brie. It takes its name from a river which rises near Langres, and falls into the Seine a little above Paris. Chalons is the capital.

Marne Upper, a department of France, including the S. E. part of the province of Champagne and Brie. Chaumont is the capital.

Maro, a town of the Sardinian states, in the province of Oneglia, seated in a valley, 8 m. N. W. of Oneglia.

Marples, a township of Delaware Co. Pa. 14 m. W. Philadelphia.

Marquartstein, a town of Bavaria, with an ancient castle, seated near the river Acha, 22 m. W. of Salzburg.

Marquesas, 5 islands in the Pacific Ocean, named St. Christina, Magdalena, St. Dominica, St. Pedro, and Hood. The first four were discovered by Quiros in 1595, the last by Cook in 1774. St. Dominica is much the largest, about 48 m. in circuit. Captain Cook, in his second voyage, lay some time at Christina, in long. 136. 9. W., and lat. 9. 55. S. It is high and steep, but has many valleys, which widen towards the sea, and are covered with fine forests to the summits of the interior mountains. The products of these islands are breadfruit, bananas, plantains, cocoa-nuts, scarlet beans, paper-mulberries (of the bark of which their cloth is made), casuarinas, with other tropical plants and trees. The inhabitants are

well made, strong, and active; of a tawny complexion, but look almost black by being punctured over the whole body. Their language, manners, customs, &c., very much resemble those of the Society islands.

Marsal, a town of France, department of Meurthe, with considerable salt-works: seated on the Seille, in a marsh of difficult access, 17 m. E. S. E. of Nancy.

Marsala, a town of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, built on the ruins of the ancient Lilybæum, at the most western part of the island, 45 m. W. S. W. of Palermo. Long. 12. 29. E., lat. 36. 4. N.

Marsaquivier, a strong sea-port of Algiers, in the province of Mascara; seated on a rock, near a bay of the Mediterranean, 3 m. from Oran.

Marsiah. See *Moravos*.

Marsden, a village in W. Yorkshire, Eng. near the source of the Colne, 7 m. S. W. of Huddersfield. Here are some extensive cotton mills, and the Huddersfield Canal passes this place.

Marseilles, a flourishing sea-port of France, capital of the department of Mouths of the Rhone. The inhabitants are computed at 110,000. It was so celebrated in the time of the Romans that Cicero styled it the Athens of the Gauls, and Pliny called it the Mistress of Education. It is divided into the Old Town and the New. The former appears like an amphitheatre to the vessels which enter the port; but the houses are mean, and the streets dirty, narrow, and steep. In this part is the principal church, built by the Goths, on the ruins of the temple of Diana. The New Town is in every respect, a perfect contrast to the Old, with which it has a communication by one of the finest streets imaginable. The other streets and squarer as well as the public buildings in general are very elegant. With respect to commerce, Marseilles has long been eminent; and it is now sometimes called Europe in Miniature, on account of the variety of dresses and languages. In the environs are nearly 5,000 little country boxes of the citizens, called Bastides. The port is a basin of an oval form, 3,480 feet long, by 960 broad at its widest part, with 18 or 20 feet depth of water. In 1649 the plague raged with great violence in Marseilles, and with still greater in 1720, when it carried off 50,000 of the inhabitants. The late lord Gardenstone observes that Marseilles was a little republic within itself, that the citizens elected their own magistrates, and that the expense of a law-suit never exceeded *two pence-halfpenny*, which sum was lodged by each party with the clerks of court, at the commencement of every process; after which no further expense was incurred. Marseilles is seated on the Mediterranean, 15 m. S. of Aix, and 450 S. by E. of Paris. Long. 5. 27. E., lat. 43. 18. N.

Marseilles, p.v. Halifax Co. Va. 150 m. S. W. Richmond.

Marshallsville, a village of Mecklenburg Co. Va.

Marshallton, p.v. Chester Co. Pa. 30 m. S. W. Philadelphia.

Marshfield, a town in Gloucestershire, Eng. seated on the Coteswold Hills, 11 m. E. of Bristol, and 103 W. of London.

Marshfield, p.t. Washington Co. Vt. 12 m. S. E. Montpelier. Pop. 1,271. p.t. Plymouth Co. Mass. on the coast of Mass. Bay, 36 m. S. E. Boston. Pop. 1,563.

Marshpee, an Indian town in Barnstable Co. Mass. on the S. side of Cape Cod. 70 m. S. E.

Boston. Here are about 150 Indians. See *Massachusetts*.

Marsico Nuovo, a town of Naples in Principato Citra, 12 m. N. N. E. of Policastro.

Marsico Vecchio, a town of Naples in Basilicata, near the river Acro 23 m. N. E. of Policastro.

Marsilly, a town of France, department of Marne, 10 m. S. of Suzanne.

Marstrand, a town of Sweden, in the government of Gottenburg. The inhabitants, about 1,200, subsist chiefly by the herring fishery, by the number of ships which in bad weather take refuge in the harbour, which though difficult of entrance is secure and commodious, and by a contraband trade. It stands at the entrance of the Cattegat, 23 m. N. N. W. of Gottenburg. Long. 11. 36. E., lat. 57. 53. N.

Marta, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter; seated on a river of the same name, 10 m. E. of Castro.

Martaban, a city of the Birman empire, capital, of a province of the same name, fertile in rice, fruits, and wines of all kinds. It was at one time a rich trading place, but after it fell into the hands of the Birmanes, they caused its harbour to be nearly choked up, and it is now of little importance. It is seated on the Bay of Bengal, at the mouth of the Thaluau, 120 m. S. E. of Pegu. Long. 97. 56. E., lat. 16. 30. N.

Martapuro. See *Metapura*.

Martel, a town of France, department of Lot seated near the Dordogne, 18 m. E. of Sarlat.

Martha, St., a district of the republic of Colombia, in the territory of New Granada, bounded N. by the Caribbean Sea, E. by Maracaibo, and W. by Carthagena. It abounds with fruits proper to the climate, and there are mines of gold and precious stones, and salt-works. Here commences the famous ridge of mountains, called the Andes, which runs S. the whole length of S. America.

Martha, St., a town of Colombia, capital of the above district. The harbour is surrounded by high mountains. It was once flourishing and populous, but has of late years much declined. It has been frequently pillaged by the English, the Dutch, and the Buccaneers: in 1596 it was reduced to ashes by Sir Francis Drake. It is seated on one of the mouths of the Madalena, 100 m. W. by S. of Rio de la Hache. Long. 74. 4. W., lat. 11. 27. N.

Marthasville, p.v. Montgomery Co. Miss. 66 m. W. St. Louis.

Martha's Vineyard, an island near the S. coast of Massachusetts, a little to the W. of Nantucket. It is 21 m. long and from 2 to 10 broad; with the Elizabeth Islands it forms Dukes County, containing a pop. of 3,518. The chief products are Indian corn and rye. Edgarton is the chief town.

Marthalen, a town of Switzerland, canton of Zurich, 6 m. S. of Scaffhausen.

Martic, a township of Lancaster Co. Pa. on the Susquehanna.

Martigues, a town of France, department of Mouths of the Rhone, seated near a lake, 12 m. long and 5 broad, which produces excellent salt. 20 m. N. W. of Marseilles.

Martin, a county of N. Carolina. Pop. 8,544. Williamstown is the capital, a county of Indiana. Pop. 2,010. Mount Pleasant is the capital.

Martinsburg, p.t. Lewis Co. N. Y. 50 m. N. Utica. Pop. 2,383; also villages in Bedford Co. Pa. Berkshire Co. Va., Knox Co. Ohio., Morgau Co. Indiana, and Hopkins Co. Kentucky.

Martin's Creek, p.v. Northampton Co. Pa. 10 m. N. Easton.

Martin, Cape, a promontory of Spain, separating the gulf of Valencia from that of Alicant. Long. 0. 36. E., lat. 39. 54. N.

Martin, St., a town of France, in the isle of Re, with a harbour and strong citadel, 10 m. W. N. W. of Rochelle. Long. 1. 21. W., lat. 46. 18. N.

Martin, St., one of the Leeward Carribee islands, 44 m. in circumference. It has neither harbour nor river, but several salt-pits, and salt water lakes. Tobacco is the chief commodity cultivated. It was long jointly possessed by the French and Dutch, was taken by the British in 1801, but subsequently restored. The W. end is 5 m. S. of Anguilla. Long. 63. 16. W., lat. 18. 4. N.

Martinach, a town of Switzerland, in the Valais, on the river Dranse, 12 m. S. W. of Sion.

Martinsville, p.t. Henry Co. Va., p.v. Guilford Co. N. C., p.v. Morgan Co. Indiana.

Martinique, one of the Windward Carribee islands, 50 m. long and 18 broad, belonging to the French. There are high mountains covered with trees, several rivers, and many fertile valleys. The chief products are sugar, cotton, ginger, indigo, chocolate, aloes, pimento, plantains, and other tropical fruits. The island is extremely populous; and it has several safe and commodious harbours, well fortified. It was taken by the English in 1762, 1794, and 1809, but restored in 1815. In 1806 it suffered great damage by a tremendous hurricane. Fort Royal is the capital.

Martock, a town in Somersetshire, Eng. with an elegant church, 130 W. by S. London.

Martorano, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, and a bishop's see, 18 m. from the sea and 15 S. of Cosenza.

Martorel, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, at the conflux of the Noya and Lobregat, 18 m. N. W. of Barcelona.

Martos, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a fortress. 10 m. W. of Jaen.

Mars, a town of Persia, in Khorasan, celebrated for its salt works; situate on the Morga, 130 m. E. N. E. of Mesched.

Marsao, a town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, 8 m. N. E. of Portalegre.

Marvejols, a town of France, department of Lozere, seated on the Colange, 10 m. N. W. of Mende.

Marsville, a town of France, department of Meuse, seated on the Oshein, 3 m. N. of Jametz.

Mary, St., a sea-port of the state of Georgia, in Camden county, at the mouth of St. Mary River, 70 m. S. by W. of Newport. Long. 81. 52. W., lat. 30. 43. N.

Mary River, St., a river of the state of Georgia, navigable for vessels of considerable burden for 90 m. Its banks afford immense quantities of fine timber suited to the W. India markets. It rises in the Okefonoko Swamp, and thence forms the boundary between Georgia and Florida to the ocean, which it enters at the town of St. Mary, between the points of Amilla and Cumberland islands.

Mary, Strait, St., a strait in N. America, about 70 m. long, which connects Lake Superior and Lake Huron. It contains a number of islands, and at the upper end is a rapid, which, by careful pilots, can be descended without danger.

Maryborough, a town of Ireland, in Queen's county, with considerable woollen manufactures.

It is the shire and assize town, and has an excellent gaol and a market-house. 17 m. S. of Philpottown and 43 S. W. of Dublin.

Maryland, one of the United States, bounded N. by Pennsylvania, E. by Delaware and the ocean; S. and W. by Virginia; extending from 38. to 39. 88. N. lat. and from 75. 10. to 75. 20. W. long. and containing 10,800 sq. m. It embosoms all the northern part of Chesapeake Bay, and is washed on the south-western limit by the Potomac; the other streams are the Patuxent, Patapasco, Severn, Choptank, and Nanticoke. A very narrow strip of its territory extends westwardly and is crossed by the eastern ranges of the Apalachian mountains; but nearly the whole of the state is level and low. In the west the soil is somewhat strong, and in other parts are tracts of thin unproductive soil, but in general the land is excellently fitted for the culture of grain and tobacco. The climate in the southern and eastern parts is unhealthy; agues and intermittent fevers are prevalent in this quarter in summer. The mineral productions are not numerous; bog iron is afforded in many of the level tracts in the south, and coal occurs in various quarters; neither of these, however, are extensively worked. Agriculture is chiefly confined to the staple articles of wheat and tobacco; cotton has lately been introduced, and promises well; flax and hemp are also raised in the west. The manufactures consist of cotton, paper, iron, glass, carpeting, &c. and there are great numbers of flour mills in the state, particularly in the neighbourhood of Baltimore. Commerce is very active; the state is admirably situated for maritime trade, being intersected by the noble bay of Chesapeake and many navigable rivers. The shipping in 1828 amounted to 170,967 tons, but a great proportion of the commerce is carried on by northern vessels. The imports for the same year were estimated at 4,804,135 dollars; the exports of domestic produce 3,662,273 dollars, total exports 4,804,465 dollars.

Maryland consists of two divisions, separated by the Chesapeake, called the *Eastern* and *Western* shores. The counties are 19. The population is 446,913, of whom 102,878 are slaves. Annapolis is the seat of government. Baltimore is much the largest city. The other principal towns are Fredrickstown and Hagerstown. The legislature consists of a Senate and House of Delegates. The senators are chosen for 5 years and the Delegates for one. The governor is chosen by the legislature annually. Suffrage is universal. The senators are chosen by electors, who are chosen by the people. Other elections are popular.

The most numerous sect are the Catholics who have an archbishop, the metropolitan of all the Catholics in the United States. They have in this state between 30 and 40 churches. The Episcopalians have 57 ministers; the Presbyterians 17; the Baptist 12; the German Reformed 9. Maryland has a university at Baltimore; at which place there is a Catholic college, and another at Emmittsburg. There is also a college at Annapolis.

The means of internal communications have been greatly increased by artificial improvements. The Potomac and Ohio canal commences in the western part of the state, and extends north-westwardly through this state and Virginia. The Port Deposit Canal passes along the Susquehanna to avoid the obstructions in that river. The Chesapeake and Delaware canal opens a ready communication between these two bays, and rail-

reads extend from Baltimore toward the Ohio and Susquehanna.

This state was settled in 1663 by catholics who fled from persecution in England. The present constitution was formed in 1776.

Maryland, p.t. Otsego Co. N. Y. 67 m. W. Albany.

Maryport, a town in Cumberland, Eng. with a good harbour. In 1750 it was only a poor fishing town; but it has now upwards of 5,000 inhabitants who employ upwards of 130 vessels, from 50 to 250 tons burden, in the coal or coasting trade. Here are three ship-yards, and some manufactures; and near the town is the Roman station, Virosidum, where several altars and statues have been dug up. Besides the parish church, here are 5 meeting houses, and a national school. Maryport is situate at the mouth of the Ellen, in the Irish Sea, 28 m. S. W. of Carlisle and 312 N. N. W. of London. Long. 3. 22. W., lat. 54. 35. N.

Maryville, p.v. Charlotte Co. Va. 60 m. S. W. Richmond.

Marysville, p.v. Campbell Co. Va. 160 m. S. W. Richmond, a town of Union Co. Ohio, 27 m. N. W. Columbus, p.v. Harrison Co. Ken. 35 m. N. E. Lexington, p.v. Blount Co. Ten. 12 m. S. Knoxville.

Marza, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto, noted for its salt; 10 m. S. by W. of Noto.

Mas d' Agenois, a town of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, on the river Garonne, 24 m. N. W. of Agen and 50 S. E. of Bordeaux.

Mas d' Aril, a town of France, department of Arriege, with a benedictine abbey seated on the Clisse, 8 m. S. W. of Pamiers.

Masafuero, an island in the Pacific Ocean, 80 m. W. of Juan Fernandez. It is high and mountainous but lowest to the N., and at a distance appears like a hill or rock. It is uninhabited, except by numerous seals and goats. There is also plenty of wood, but difficult to be got off; the heavy surf allows of no good landing place. Long. 81. 40. W., lat. 33. 40. N.

Masbate, one of the Philippines, about 80 m. in circumference; the natives are tributary to the Spaniards. Long. 123. 25. E., lat. 12. 18. N.

Masbrough, a village in W. Yorkshire, Eng. on the river Don, adjoining the bridge of Rotherham. Here are considerable iron works, where all sorts of hammered and cast-iron goods are made.

Mascara, the western province of Algiers, 370 m. long and 130 broad. It is dry, barren, and mountainous, except on the N. where there are plains abounding in corn, fruit, and pastures. The S. parts are inhabited by independent wandering tribes, particularly the Angad tribe.

Mascara, the capital of the above province, with a strong castle, in which the bey resides. In 1732 it was an inconsiderable place; but is now populous and flourishing. It is not so large as Tremesan, but surpasses it in beauty, having a great number of good houses and mosques. It is seated in a fertile district, 45 m. E. S. E. of Oran and 190 S. W. of Algiers. Long. 0. 40. E., lat. 35. 54. N.

Mascat, a sea-port on the E. coast of Arabia, with an excellent harbour. It has a castle on a rock, and is very strong both by nature and art, though the buildings are mean. It was taken, in 1508, by the Portuguese, who retained it for a century and a half. The cathedral, built by the Portuguese, is now the imam's palace. There is no vegetation to be seen on the sea-coast near it, and only a few date trees in a valley at the back of the town, though the inhabitants have all

things in plenty. The bazaars are covered with the leaves of date trees, laid on beams which reach from the house tops on one side to those of the other. The inhabitants are Mahomedans. Great Britain recognises the flag of Mascat as neutral, and in time of war it has often been the medium of communication with the enemies' ports. It is seated on a small bay of the Arabian Sea. Long. 59. 26. E., lat. 23. 30. N.

Masham, a town in N. Yorkshire, Eng. with manufactures of coarse woolen cloths; seated on the Ure, 7 m. S. E. of Middleham and 21½ N. N. W. of London.

Mashanagur, a town of Candahar, province of Cabul, situate on the Seward, 48 m. N. of Attock and 130 E. S. E. of Cabul. Long. 71. 7. E., lat. 33. 54. N.

Maskelane Isle, a small beautiful island, in the S. Pacific, lying off the S. E. point of Mallicollo, one of the New Hebrides. Long. 167. 59. E., lat. 16. 32. S.

Masmunster, a town of France, department of Upper Rhine, 25 m. S. S. W. of Colmar.

Mason, p.t. Hillsborough Co. N. H. 36 m. S. Concord. Pop. 1,403; a village in Pike Co. Miss.

Mason, a county of the W. district of Virginia. Pop. 6,534. Point Pleasant is the capital. A county of Kentucky. Pop. 16,205. Washington is the capital.

Mason Hall, p.v. Orange Co. N. C. 52 m. N. W. Raleigh.

Masonville, p.t. Delaware Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,145.

Masovia, a palatinate of Poland, bounded by Prussian Poland, the palatinates of Sendomir and Kalisch, and Vistula. The name formerly included a province of much greater extent. Warsaw is the capital.

Massa, a town of Italy, capital of the duchy of Massa Carrara which is famous for its quarries of fine marble. The town and its territory belonged to Tuscany, but they are now independent. It is seated on the river Frigido, 3 m. from the sea and 30 N. by W. of Leghorn. Long. 10. 10. E., lat. 44. 2. N. Pop. of the duchy 29,000; of the cap. 7,000.

Massa, a town of Tuscany, in Siennese. Borax and lapis lazuli are found in the neighbourhood. It is seated on a mountain near the sea, 35 m. S. W. of Sienna. Long. 11. 3. E., lat. 43. 5. N.

Massachusetts, one of the New England States bounded N. by N. Hampshire, E. by the ocean, S. by the ocean and the states of Rhode Island and Connecticut, extending from 41. 23. to 43. 52. N. lat. and from 69. 50. to 73. 10. W. long. 190 m. in extreme length from E. to W. and 90 in breadth and containing 7,500 square miles. The Green Mountains extend from Vermont into the western part of this state where they form two ridges called the Hoosac and Tagkanunc Mountains. Farther to the East the White Mountain range enters from New Hampshire and passes southerly to the east of Connecticut river, dividing below Northampton into the Mount Tom, and Lyme ranges. There are no considerable ridges farther east, but several detached eminences are scattered here and there, the most easterly of which is Mount Wachusett in Princeton. The highest point is Saddle Mountain, an eminence of the Tagkanunc ridge in the north-western corner of the state; this is 4,000 feet in height, few of the other peaks exceed 3,000. The rivers of Massachusetts are the Connecticut which intersects the western

part, the Merrimack which enters at the north-east and meets the sea in this state, and the Housatonic which rises in the west and passes into Connecticut. The Pawtucket and Taunton which flow into Narraganset Bay, the Charles and Neponset flowing into Boston harbour. The climate exhibits considerable extremes of heat and cold; all the rivers are frozen for 3 months in winter, and the ground is commonly covered with snow during that time.



The spring is wet, foggy and disagreeable; pleasant, settled weather is not generally expected before the middle of May. The summers are hot and vegetation is rapid; the autumn is serene and delightful; winter sets in at the end of November. The climate is salubrious with the exception of its tendency to aggravate pulmonary complaints.

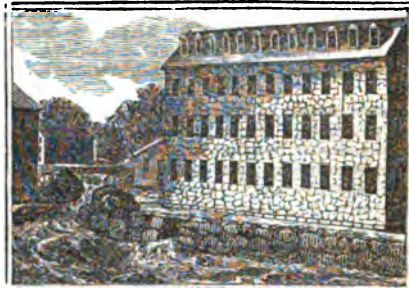
The soil in the interior is generally good, and along the valley of the Connecticut, it is uncommonly rich. The south-eastern part consists of the narrow peninsula of Cape Cod, which projects into the sea in the shape of a man's arm bent inward at the elbow and wrist; it is 75 m. in length and from 5 to 20 in breadth; the soil of this part is almost entirely sand and produces little vegetation except pine shrubs, coarse grass and whortleberry bushes. Agriculture is well understood and skillfully practised in Massachusetts; no state in the Union surpasses it in this respect. The farms are generally from 100 to 200 acres and are almost universally the property of the cultivators; there are many agricultural societies in the state whose exertions to promote skilful and thrifty husbandry have been productive of the best effects. Cattle-shows and exhibitions of the various products of the soil and of household manufacture are also held in many parts of the state. The articles of cultivation are maize, wheat, rye, barley, oats, potatoes, pulse and garden vegetables in great varieties: hay is afforded in great quantities.

In minerals this state is not very productive. Iron is produced in the south; chiefly from bog ore; copper and lead have been found in the interior but they are not at present wrought; marble is abundant in the west, and granite of the best quality abounds at Chelmsford and Quincy. Soap stone and slate are produced in the interior parts, and the island of Martha's Vineyard furnishes argillaceous earth for the manufacture of alum.

The roads in this state are excellent, and the means of internal communication are facilitated by canals. Middlesex canal extends from the Merrimack to Boston harbour: Blackstone canal extends from Worcester to Providence and several canals pass round the obstructions in the Merrimack and Connecticut. The first railroad built in the United States was in this state, and extends from the granite quarries at Quincy to Neponset

river. A railroad has also been commenced from Boston to Lowell, and another is projected from Boston to Providence.

In commerce this state is the second in the Union, and in tonnage of shipping, the first. The imports for 1829 were valued at 12,520,744 dollars. The exports of domestic produce at 3,949,751 dollars, total exports 8,254,937 dollars. The shipping in 1828 amounted to 429,513 tons. The fisheries are also very productive, and every sea-port in the state is engaged in them. The cod and mackerel fisheries occupy above 1,000 vessels and the whale fishery 460 ships. The product of the fisheries in 1829 was estimated at 1,070,922 dollars. In manufactures this state has the second rank: the fabrics are cotton, woolen, carpeting, paper, glass, iron, copper, lead, hats, leather, hosiery, lace, duck, chemical preparations, &c. The largest establishments are at Lowell on the Merrimack, 15 m. above Haverhill. This town has been recently founded, and by means of its manufactures has experienced a very rapid growth; a small cotton manufactory was first established here in 1813, and others were added a short time afterwards; at present the place continues to increase and bids fair to equal any of the interior towns in the United States. The manufactures



of Lowell are chiefly cotton, of which more than 14,000,000 yards are made annually. Here are also made carpeting, cassimeres, satinets, &c. At Waltham, near Boston, are large manufactures of cotton, principally sheeting and shirting; about 3,000,000 yards are made annually. At Troy are large manufactures of cotton, woolen and iron. At Taunton are manufactures of calico, iron, copper, and lead. At Amesbury are manufactures of flannel, and there are others of woolen and cotton at Southbridge, Milbury, Ware, M. Dudley, Northampton, and a great number of other towns. In many places on the coast are manufactures of salt by solar evaporation. Upon Cape Cod, and in the neighbourhood of New Bedford, more than 600,000 bushels are made yearly.

There are colleges in this state at Cambridge, Williamstown and Amherst, a Theological institution at Andover, and between 50 and 60 incorporated academies in different parts. General education receives the greatest care; common schools are maintained by law in every town. The religious sects are not so numerous as in most other parts of the Union. The Calvinistic Congregationalists have 154 ministers; the Unitarians 140; the Baptists 110; the Methodists 71; the Universalists 46; the Episcopalians 30; and there are one or two other sects. Remnants of some of the Indian tribes still remain in this state; they are about 750 in number and live principally on the island of Martha's Vineyard and on the southerly coast of Cape Cod. They are under the guardianship of the State.

ship of the state government and have missionaries residing among them.

Massachusetts was first settled at Plymouth in December 1620, and this establishment was the germ of all the New England colonies. The state received its name from Massasoit, an Indian Sachem with whom the first settlers made a treaty



which was faithfully observed for 50 years. The American revolution began in this state with the battle at Lexington in 1775. The British were driven from Boston the next year, and an independent government was established which preserved the colonial form till 1790. A convention of delegates in that year framed the present constitution, which was slightly revised in 1820.

Massachusetts is divided into 14 counties. The pop. is 610,014. There are 305 towns in the state. The legislature consists of a Senate and House of Representatives, the members of which as well as the Governor and Lieutenant Governor are chosen yearly. Elections are popular, and suffrage is universal. Boston is the capital. The other large towns are Salem, Newburyport, New Bedford, Charlestown, Cambridge, Gloucester, Plymouth, Lynn, Marblehead, Nantucket, Northampton, Springfield, and Haverhill.

Massachusetts Bay, a bay of the foregoing state between Cape Ann, and Cape Cod.

Massafra, a town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, 16 m. N. W. of Taranto.

Massena, p.t. St. Lawrence Co. N. Y. on the St. Lawrence. Pop. 2,070.

Masserano, a town of the Sardinian states, in Piedmont. 40 m. N. N. E. of Turin.

Masserne Mountains, a branch of the Ozark range, extending east and west through the western part of Arkansas Territory.

Massèube, a town of France, department of Gers, 14 m. S. of Auch.

Massingales, p.v. Sullivan Co. Ten.

Masuah, a town of Abyssinia, situate on an island on the coast of the Red Sea, with an excellent harbour, distributed into three divisions. The houses, in general, are built of poles and bent grass, as in the towns in Arabia. Long. 56. 36. E., lat. 15. 35. N.

Masulipatam, a city and sea-port of Hindoostan, in the district of Condapilly, with a good harbour and a considerable trade in chintzes, painted linens, &c. It formerly belonged to the French, but was taken by the British in 1769. It is seated near one of the mouths of the Kistna, 73 m. S. W. of Rajamundry. Long. 81. 15. E., lat. 19. 10. N.

Massoux, a town of France, department of Upper Rhine, at the foot of the Vosges mountains, 10 m. N. of Befort.

Mata, a town of Spain, in Valencia. Near it is

a lake of the same name, noted for the immense quantity of salt that it produces. The town stands on the sea-coast, 28 m. S. S. W. of Alicant.

Mataca, or *Matanca*, a commodious bay on the N. coast of the island of Cuba, 35 m. E. of Havana. Long. 81. 16. W., lat. 23. 12. N.

Matala, a town and cape on the S. coast of the island of Candia, 30 m. S. of Candia. Long. 24. 51. E., lat. 34. 46. N.

Matamba, a country of Africa, in Congo, bounded on the N. by Congo Proper, E. by parts unknown, S. by Bemba and Benguela, and W. by Angola. The chief town is St. Maria.

Matamushet, a village in Hyde Co. N. C.

Matanzas, a sea-port on the N. coast of Cuba. 60 m. E. Havana. It has a good harbour and a large trade with the United States. Pop. 8,000. Lat. 23. 3. N., long. 81. 30. W.

Matan, or *Mactan*, one of the smaller Philippines, on which Magellan was killed in 1521, after he had conquered the isle of Zebu.

Matapan, *Cape*, the most southern promontory of the Morea, between the gulf of Coron and that of Colochina. Long. 22. 20. E., lat. 36. 35. N.

Mataram, a town of the island of Java. It is strong by situation, and is seated in a fertile and populous country, surrounded by mountains. Long. 111. 55. E., lat. 7. 15. S.

Mataro, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, celebrated for its glass works, and the best red wine made in the province. Here are also manufactures of calico, silk stuffs, laces, &c. It is seated on the Mediterranean, 20 m. N. E. of Barcelona.

Matera, a town of Naples, capital of Basilicata, and the see of an archbishop. It is seated on the Canapio, 35 m. W. N. W. of Taranto. Long. 16. 34. E., lat. 40. 50. N.

Materia. See *Heliopolis*.

Mathan, a town of the empire of Bornou, with a royal palace, forming a kind of citadel; situate on a small river, 100 m. S. W. of Bornou.

Mathieu, a town of France, department of Upper Vienne, 12 m. W. S. W. of St. Junier.

Mathura, a celebrated town of Hindoostan, province of Agra, much venerated by the Hindoos as the birth-place of their god Krishna. It is one continued street of temples, the resort of innumerable pilgrims from all parts of India, and is seated on the Jumna. Long. 80. 40. E., lat. 27. 32. N.

Matildaville, a village in Fairfax Co. Va.

Matlock, a village in Derbyshire, Eng. situate on the Derwent, 4 m. N. of Wirksworth. It is an extensive straggling place, built in a romantic style, on the steep side of a mountain; and near the bridge are two chalybeate springs. A little to the S. is Matlock Bath, famous for its warm baths, which are much frequented from April to October. Near the western bank of the river is a petrifying spring.

Matlaponi, a river of Virginia which passes through N. Carolina, and joining the Pamunkey, forms York River.

Matteceiz, or *Matsehevice*, a town of Poland, memorable for a great victory obtained by the Russians over the Poles in 1794. 32 m. E. of Warsaw.

Mattheo, *St.*, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 10 m. from the Mediterranean, and 58 N. N. E. of Valencia.

Matthew, *St.*, an island in the Atlantic, 420 m. S. by W. of Cape Palmas, on the coast of Guinea. It was planted by the Portuguese, but is now deserted. Long. 8. 10. W., lat. 1. 24. S.

Matthens, St., a small island in the Indian Ocean. Long. 123. 51. E., lat. 52. 3. S.

Matthens, a county of the E. District of Virginia. Pop. 7,663.

Mattapoiet, a village on Buzzard's Bay in Plymouth Co. Mass.

Mattituck, p.v. Suffolk Co. N. Y. on Long Island.

Matto Grosso, a province of Brazil, bounded N. by the province of Para, S. by that of St. Paul, W. by that of La Plata, and E. by that of Goias, and lying between 52. and 64. of W. long., and between 10. and 23. of S. lat. It was first visited by the Portuguese in search of gold, which abounds near the sources of many of its rivers. The country is generally fertile.

Matsuyama, a sea-port in the island of Jesso, capital of a province of the same name, tributary to Japan. Long. 138. 55. E., lat. 42. 0. N.

Matura, a sea-port of Ceylon, with a small fort. The country round is exceedingly wild, and abounds in elephants, which are here principally caught for exportation. It is seated at the mouth of the Melipu, near the southern extremity of the island, 25 m. E. S. E. of Galle. Long. 80. 28. E., lat. 5. 53. N.

Matura, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Agra, 23 m. N. E. of Agra and 70 S. S. E. of Dehli.

Maubourg, a fortified town of France, department of Nord, with manufactures of arms and woolen stuffs. In 1793 the Austrians formed the blockade of this place, but were soon driven from their position. It was one of the fortresses occupied by the allies from 1815 to 1818. Seated on the Sambre, 13 m. S. of Mons.

Mausch Chunk, a village of Northampton Co. Pa. on the Lehigh, 35 m. S. W. Easton and 108 by the river above Philad. Here are large coal mines, for an account of which See *Pennsylvania*.

Mauldah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, situate on a river that communicates with the Ganges. It arose out of the ruins of Gour, which are in its neighbourhood; and is a place of trade, particularly in silk. 170 m. N. of Calcutta. Long. 88. 16. E., lat. 25. 3. N.

Maulé, a province of Chile, 132 m. long and 120 broad. The soil is fertile, and the province is well watered. The capital is Talca. Lat. 34. 47. S.

Maulé, a river of the above province, which rises in the Cordillera, and enters the Pacific in lat. 34. 50. S.

Mauléon, a town of France, department of Vendée, with an ancient castle on a rock. It is seated near the river Oint, 52 m. N. E. of Rochelle.

Mauléon, a town of France, department of Lower Pyrenees, 20 m. W. S. W. of Pau.

Mauléon, a town of France, department of Upper Pyrenees, 23 m. S. E. of Tarbes.

Maumee, a river of Indiana, flowing into the Ohio. Also a village in Wood Co. Ohio, on the same river.

Maure, *St.*, an island in the Ionian Sea, on the W. coast of Greece, 15 m. N. of the island of Cephalonia, and about 50 m. in circuit. Its surface is mountainous and rugged, and it is subject to frequent earthquakes. The chief products are wine, olives, citrons, pomegranates, almonds, and other fruits. It forms part of the Ionian republic, and sends four deputies to the assembly. There are several good ports; but no town of consequence except the capital, of the same name, situate at the N. extremity of the island. Long. 20. 46. E., lat. 38. 40. N.

Maurepas, a lake in the eastern part of Louisiana which discharges its waters into Lake Pontchartrain by a strait 7 m. long; the lake is 12 m. in length and 7 in breadth, with a depth of 12 feet.

Mauriac, a town of France, department of Cantal, famous for excellent horses; seated near the Dordogne, 20 m. E. of Tulle.

Maurice, St., a town of Switzerland, in the Valais, situate on the Rhone, between two high mountains, 16 m. N. W. of Martigny.

Maurice, St., a river of Lower Canada, flowing into the St. Lawrence. Also a county lying upon the same river.

Maurice, p.v. Cumberland Co. N. J. on a stream of the same name, falling into Delaware Bay.

Mauritius. See *France, Isle of*.

Maurua, one of the smaller Society Islands, in the S. Pacific, 14 m. W. of Bolabola. Long. 152. 32. W., lat. 16. 25. S.

Maury, a Co. of W. Tennessee. Pop. 23,153. Columbia is the capital.

Mautern, a town of Austria, on the S. side of the Danube, opposite Stein, with which it is connected by a long wooden bridge. It is 11 m. N. by W. of St. Pölten.

Mawes, St., a borough in Cornwall, Eng. It has no church, but a chapel has been erected at the expense of the late marquis of Buckingham. Henry VIII. built a castle here, opposite to Pendennis, for the better security of Falmouth. It is seated on the E. side of Falmouth Haven, 12 m. S. S. W. of Grampond and 260 W. by S. of London.

Mazataway, a township of Berks Co. Pa. 20 m. N. E. Reading.

Mazen, a town of Upper Saxony, celebrated for a victory obtained by the Austrians over the Prussians, in 1759, when 20,000 Prussians surrendered themselves prisoners of war. It is 10 m. S. of Dresden.

Maxfield, p.t. Penobscot Co. Me. Pop. 186.

Maximin, St., a town of France, department of Var, seated on the Argens, 21 m. N. of Toulon.

May, a small island of Scotland, at the mouth of the frith of Forth, with a light-house, 6 m. S. E. of Anstruther.

May, Cape, a cape of N. America, on the N. side of the mouth of the Delaware. Long. 75. 4. W., lat. 39. 0. N.

Mayamba, or *Majumba*, a sea-port of Africa, in Loango. The chief trade is in logwood. It stands at the mouth of the Banna, 110 m. N. W. of Loango. Long. 10. 20. E., lat. 3. 40. S.

Maybole, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire, with a manufacture of blankets; seated on an eminence, surrounded by hills, 6 m. S. of Ayr.

Mayen, a town in the Prussian province of Lower Rhine, with a castle and a collegiate church, seated on the Nette, 15 m. W. by N. of Coblenz.

Mayence. See *Mentz*.

Mayenfeld, a town of Switzerland, in the Grison country, chief place of the League of the Ten Jurisdictions, with 900 inhabitants; seated on the Rhine, in a romantic valley, 22 m. S. by E. of Appenzel.

Mayenne, a department of France, including part of the former province of Maine. It takes its name from a river, which flows S. by the cities of Mayenne and Laval, to that of Angers, where it receives the Sarthe, and soon after joins the Loire. Laval is the capital.

Mayenne, the chief place of an arrondissement in the above department, with a castle on a rock. It has manufactures of linen, woolen, and thread

and is seated on the river Mayenne, 45 m. W. N. W. of Mans. Long. 0. 43. W., lat. 48. 18. N.

Mayfield, p.t. Montgomery Co. N. Y. Pop. 2,614. Also a township of Cuyahoga Co. Ohio, and a village of Hickman Co. Ken.

Mayhew, a village among the Choctaw Indians in the north-eastern part of Mississippi. Here is a missionary station.

Maynesborough, a township of Coos Co. N. H. 16 m. E. Lancaster.

Maynooth, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kildare. Here is a royal college for students intended for the Romish church; also a college for lay students of the same persuasion, established in 1802. It is 12 m. W. of Dublin.

Mayo, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 62 m. long and 52 broad; bounded E. by Roscommon, S. by Galway, W. and N. by the Atlantic, and N. E. by Sligo. It is divided into 76 parishes, contains about 294,000 inhabitants, and sends two members to parliament. The W. coast is mountainous, and thinly inhabited; but the interior produces excellent pasturage, and is watered by several lakes and rivers. The fisheries are very productive. In 1827, 1,180 boats, with 5,169 persons, were employed in Westport alone. Mayo gives the title of earl to the family of Bourke. The principal town is Castlebar.

Mayo, a town of Ireland, once the capital of the county of its name, but now a poor place, 9 m. S. E. of Castlebar.

Mayo, one of the Cape Verde islands, 20 m. in circumference. The N. E. end is low, and the land rises gradually till it arrives at a volcanic mountain, to the S. W. of which is irregular ground, soon followed by a high peak, much more lofty than the volcanic cone. The soil in general is barren, and water is scarce; but there are plenty of beehives, goats, and asses; as also some corn, yams, potatoes, plantains, figs, and water-melons. The chief commodity is salt. Long. 23. 5. W., lat. 15. 10. N.

Mayo, p.v. Rockingham Co. N. C. 97 m. N. W. Raleigh.

Mayorga, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, near the Atlantic, 67 m. N. of Lisbon.

Maystick, p.v. Mason Co. Ken. on the N. Fork of Licking river.

Maysville, p.t. Mason Co. Ken. on the Ohio, 66 m. above Cincinnati, 63 N. E. Lexington. Pop. 2,040. It stands on a narrow bottom below the mouth of Limestone creek, and has considerable trade and manufactures.

Maytown, t. Lancaster Co. Pa.

Mayville, p.v. Chataque Co. N. Y. on Chataque Lake.

Maywar. See *Oudipour*.

Mazagan, a sea-port of Morocco, near the Atlantic, 8 m. W. of Azamor and 120 N. of Morocco. Long. 8. 15. W., lat. 33. 2. N.

Mazanderan, a province of Persia, bounded N. by the Caspian Sea, W. by Ghilan, S. by the lofty mountains of Elburz, which separate it from Irak and E. by Khorassan. It is a fertile country, and the mountains on its S. boundary are covered with timber trees; but the climate is moist and unhealthy. Sari is the capital.

Mazara, a sea-port of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, and a bishop's see. It has a capacious harbour, and is built on the ruins of the ancient Sesinuntam, 45 m. S. W. of Palermo. Long. 12. 30. E., lat. 37. 53. N.

Maziera, or *Maccira*, an island in the Arabian Sea, on the coast of Oman, 60 m. long and from

4 to 8 broad. Long. 59. 30. E., lat. 20. 30. N.

Meaco, a city of Nippon, in Japan, formerly the metropolis of the whole empire. It is still the ecclesiastical capital, the residence of the dairo, or spiritual sovereign, and the centre of literature and science. The palace and some of the temples are of extraordinary magnificence. A number of the finer manufactures, particularly japan-work, painting, carving, &c., are carried on here. The town is seated in a fine plain, 160 m. W. S. W. of Jeddo. Long. 153. 30. E., lat. 35. 24. N.

Mead, townships in Crawford and Belmont Cos. Ohio.

Meadia, a town of Hungary, in the bannat of Temeswar. It was taken by the Turks in 1738 and 1789, and is 23 m. S. E. of Temeswar.

Meadville, p.v. Crawford Co. Pa. Here is an institution called Alleghany College, founded in 1815. It has a library of 8,000 volumes and is tolerably well endowed.

Meadsville, p.v. Halifax Co. Va. 150 m. S. W. Richmond, p.v. Franklin Co. Mississippi, 30 m. S. E. Natchez.

Meco, one of the smaller Moluccas, in the Indian Ocean, with a good harbour. Long. 137. 5. E., lat. 1. 12. N.

Meansville, p.v. Bradford Co. Pa.

Mearns. See *Kincardineshire*.

Meath, or *East Meath*, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 43 m. (English) long and 36 broad; bounded N. by Cavan and Louth, E. by the Irish Sea, S. by Kildare and Dublin, and W. by West Meath. It is divided into 16 baronies and 147 parishes, contains 159,183 inhabitants, and sends two members to parliament. It formerly contained several small bishoprics, which were gradually united into one see, and received the name of Meath in the twelfth century. There is no cathedral, and the episcopal palace is at Ardbraccan, a village near Navan. The agriculture of this county is now in a very flourishing state. The soil in general is a rich fertile loam, producing abundance of corn, and feeding numerous sheep and cattle. Trim is the capital.

Meath, West, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 49 m. long and 35 broad; bounded N. by Cavan, E. by East Meath, S. by King's county, W. by Roscommon (from which it is separated by the Shannon), and N. W. by Longford. It is divided into 11 baronies (besides half the barony of Fore) and 59 parishes, with parts of seven others, contains about 130,000 inhabitants, and sends three members to parliament. It is very fertile in corn and pasturage, and has several lakes and rivers. This county gives the title of marquis to the family of Nugent. Mullingar is the county town.

Meaux, a large and populous town of France, department of Seine-et-Marne. The marketplace is a peninsula, contiguous to the town, which was formerly well fortified. In the cathedral is the tomb of the celebrated Bossuet, bishop of Meaux. It is seated on both sides of the Marne, 25 m. N. E. of Paris. Long. 2. 53. E., lat. 48. 58. N.

Mecca, a city of Arabia, famous as the birth-place of Mahomet. It is seated in a barren valley, surrounded by many little hills, consisting of a blackish rock. The houses follow the windings of the valley, and are built partly on the declivities upon each side. The streets are regular, level, and convenient. The chief support of the

inhabitants is derived from the pilgrims, who flock to this place from every part of the Mahometan world. On the top of one of the hills is a cave, where they pretend Mahomet usually retired to perform his devotions; and hither, they affirm, the greatest part of the Koran was brought to him by the angel Gabriel. Numbers of sheep are brought hither to be sold to the pilgrims. The principal ornament of Mecca is the famous temple, which has 42 doors, and its form resembles that of the Royal Exchange in London, but it is nearly ten times as large. The area in the middle is covered with gravel, except in two or three places that lead to the Beat-Allah through certain doors; and these are paved with short stones. The Beat-Allah, in the middle of the temple, is a square structure, covered all over with a thick sort of silk, and the middle embroidered with large letters of gold: the door is covered with silver plates, and has a silver curtain before it, thick with gold embroidery. This Beat is the principal object of the pilgrims' devotion, and is open but two days in the space of six weeks, one day for the men and the next for the women. About 12 paces from the Beat is the pretended sepulchre of Abraham, by whom the Mahometans affirm the Beat-Allah to have been erected; and 2 m. from the town, according to the same authority, is the hill on which he prepared to offer up his son Isaac. The famous balm of Mecca is not manufactured in this city but is found and brought hither from the surrounding country. Mecca is governed by a sheref, who is a temporal prince, and his revenue is increased by the donations of Mahometan sovereigns. It is 34 m. E. N. E. of Jidda, the sea-port of Mecca, and 220 S. by E. of Medina. Long. 40. 55. E. lat. 21. 40. N.

Mechnick, a village in Dutchess Co. N. Y. 15 m. N. E. Poughkeepsie.

Mechanicburg, p.v. Cumberland Co. Pa. 8 m. from Harrisburg; p.v. Champaign Co. Ohio and a village in Liberty township, Butler Co. Ohio.

Mechanickstown, p.v. Frederick Co. Maryland.

Mechanick's Mill, p.v. Moore Co. N. C. 68 m. S. W. Raleigh.

Mechanicville, p.v. Saratoga Co. N. Y., Montgomery Co. Maryland and Darlington Dis. S. C.

Mechlin, or *Malines*, a town of the Netherlands, capital of a district in the province of Antwerp, and an archbishop's see. The cathedral is a superb structure, with a very high steeple. Here is a great foundry for ordnance of all kinds; and the best Brabant lace, fine linen, damask, carpets, and leather are made here. Mechlin submitted to the duke of Marlborough in 1706: and was taken by the French in 1746, 1792, and 1794. It is seated on the Dyle, 10 m. N. N. E. of Brussels and 15 S. S. E. of Antwerp. Long. 4. 29. E., lat. 51. 2. N.

Mechoacan. See *Valladolid*.

Meckenheim, a town of the Prussian states, in the province of Berg and Cleves, situate on the Erfft, 8 m. S. W. of Bone.

Mecklenburg, a duchy of Germany, bounded N. by the Baltic, E. by Pomerania, S. by Brandenburg, and W. by Holstein and Lunenburg. It extends 135 m. in length, and 90 where broadest, and abounds in corn, pastures, and game. The country was, for many centuries, under the government of one prince; but on the death of the sovereign, in 1592, it was divided between his two sons; the elder obtaining the duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and the younger the

duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Both princes received the title of grand duke at the congress of Vienna in 1815, and they have each a vote at the diet of the empire. Schwerin and Strelitz are the chief towns.

Mecklenberg, a county of the E. District of Virginia. Pop. 90,366. Boydton is the capital. A county of N. Carolina. Pop. 20,076. Charlotte is the capital.

Meckley. See *Cassay*.

Mecon, a river which rises in the N. E. part of Thibet, flows through the country of Cambodia, and falls into the China Sea by three mouths.

Meeran, or *Mekran*, a province of Persia, bounded on the N. by Segistan and Candahar, E. by Hindoostan, S. by the Indian Ocean, and W. by Kerman. The southern part is dry, and little more than a desert; the northern is less so, but animals are rare, and the soil far from fertile. Kidge is the capital.

Medea, a town of Algiers, on the site of the ancient Lamida, in a country abounding in corn, fruit, and sheep. 35 m. S. W. of Algiers.

Medea, or *Mahdia*, a sea-port of Tunis, formerly a place of importance; seated on a peninsula in the gulf of Cabes, 8 m. S. by E. of Tunis.

Medebach, a town of Prussia, in the province of Westphalia, 32 m. E. of Cassel.

Medelin, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, the birth-place of the celebrated Fernando Cortes. It is seated in a fertile country on the river Guadiana, 40 m. E. by S. of Merida.

Medelpadia, a province of Sweden, between the gulfs of Bothnia and Jamtland. It is 100 m. long and 45 broad; very mountainous and woody, but interspersed with lakes, rivers, and fertile valleys. Sundswold is the capital.

Medenblick a sea-port of the Netherlands, in N. Holland, with a good harbour. The chief commerce is in timber brought from Norway and Sweden; the vicinity is remarkable for its rich pastures. Medenblick was taken by the English in 1799. It is seated on the Zuyder Zee, 28 m. N. E. of Amsterdam. Long. 51. E., lat. 52. 46. N.

Medfield, p.t. Norfolk Co. Mass. 18 m. S. W. Boston. Pop. 817.

Medford, p.t. Middlesex Co. Mass. on Mystic river, 5 m. N. W. Boston. Pop. 1,755.

Median. See *Median*.

Medina, a town of Arabia Deserta, celebrated as the burial place of Mahomet. It is a small, poor place, but is walled round, and has a magnificent mosque, in one corner of which is the tomb of Mahomet, enclosed with rich curtains and lighted by a great number of lamps. Medina is called the City of the Prophet, because here he was protected by the inhabitants when he fled from Mecca, and here he was first invested with regal power. The time of his death was in 637; but the Mahometan epoch begins in 622, from the time of his flight. Medina is seated on a sandy plain, abounding in palm trees, 200 m. N. W. of Mecca. Its port is Jambo. Long. 39. 33. E., lat. 25. 20. N.

Medina, the capital of the kingdom of Woolly, W. Africa. It contains about 1,000 houses, and is defended by a high wall, surrounded by a thick hedge. Long. 12. 50. W., lat. 13. 38. N.

Medina, a town and fort of the island of Bahrain, near which is a bank containing the finest pearls in the world. The harbour will not admit vessels of more than 200 tons. It is seated near the Arabian shore of the Persian Gulf.

Medina, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, seat-

ed at the foot of a mountain. 20 m. W. N. W. of Lerana.

Medina, a county of Ohio. Pop. 7,560. A town of the same name is the capital.

Medina del Campo, a town of Spain, province of Leon, in a country abounding with corn and wine, 23 m. S. S. W. of Valladolid.

Medina del Rio Seco, a decayed town of Leon, near the Sequillo, 25 m. N. W. of Valladolid and 56 S. S. E. of Leon.

Medina Sidonia, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a castle, 24 m. S. E. of Cadiz, and 60 S. of Seville.

Mediterranean, a sea between Asia, Africa, and Europe, communicating with the Atlantic Ocean by the strait of Gibraltar, and with the Black Sea by the strait of Gallipoli, the sea of Marmora, and the strait of Constantinople. It is of very great extent, but its tides are inconsiderable, and a constant current sets in from the Atlantic through the strait of Gibraltar. It contains many islands, several of them large, as Majorca, Minorca, Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily, Candia, Cyprus, &c. The eastern part of it, bordering on Asia, is sometimes called the Levant Sea.

Medway, a river of England, which rises in Ashdown Forest, in Sussex; entering Kent, it flows by Tunbridge and Maidstone, and thence to Rochester; below which, at Chatham, is a station for the royal navy. Dividing into two branches, the western one enters the Thames, between the isles of Grain and Sheppey, and is defended by the fort at Sheerness. The eastern branch, called the E. Swale, passes by Queenborough and Milton, and enters the German Ocean below Faversham. The tide flows up nearly to Maidstone and the river is navigable to Tunbridge.

Medway, p.t. Norfolk Co. Mass. 25 m. S. W. Boston. Pop. 1,766.

Medwi, a town of Sweden, in Gothland, much frequented on account of its waters, which are vitriolic and sulphureous. The lodging houses form one street of uniform wooden buildings, painted red. It stands near the lake Wetter, 3 m. from Wadstena.

Meelah, a town of Algiers, province of Constantina, surrounded by gardens producing abundance of herbs and excellent fruit, particularly pomegranates. It is 14 m. N. W. of Constantina.

Megara, a town of Greece, in the isthmus of Corinth, formerly very large, but now inconsiderable. It has some fine remains of antiquity. 20 m. W. of Athens.

Megen, a town of the Netherlands, in N. Brabant; seated on the Meuse, 15 m. W. S. W. of Nimeguen.

Megna. See *Burrampooter*.

Meherrin, a river of Virginia which runs into N. Carolina, and uniting with the Nottaway forms the Chowan.

Melun, a town of France, department of Cher. Here are the ruins of a castle built by Charles VII. as a place of retirement; and here he starved himself, in the dread of being poisoned by his son, afterwards Louis XI. It is seated on the Yevre, 10 m. N. W. of Bourges.

Mehwas, a district of Guzerat, Hindooetan, inhabited by a race of marauders who live by plunder.

Meigs, a county of Ohio. Pop. 6,159. Chester is the capital. There are townships of this name in Muskingum, Adams and Morgan Cos. Ohio.

Meigsville, p.v. Randolph Co. Va., p.v. Jackson Co. Ten.

Meissen, a small island in the middle lake of Constance, which produces excellent wine. 5 m. N. W. of Constance.

Meisungen, a principality of Germany, in Saxony, forming the territory of the duke of Saxe-Meiningen, comprising an area of 448 sq. m., with 56,000 inhabitants.

Meisungen, the capital of the foregoing principality, with a fine castle, a lyceum, a council house, &c. The principal manufacture is black crape. It is situate amongst mountains, on the river Werra, 16 m. N. W. of Hildburghausen and 21 N. of Schweinfurt. Long. 10. 43. E., lat. 50. 38. N.

Meissen, or *Mimia*, a circle of Saxony, formerly a margraviate. Part of it was ceded to Prussia in 1815; but it has still an area of 1,600 sq. m., with 298,000 inhabitants. It is a fine country, producing corn, wine, metals, and all the conveniences of life; and is situate on both sides of the Elbe, having Bohemia on the S., and Prussian Saxony on the N.

Meissen, the capital of the foregoing circle, with a castle and a famous manufacture of porcelain. The cathedral is the burial place of the Saxon princes to the year 1539. The bridge over the Elbe, burnt down by the Prussians in 1757, has been replaced by another of a very handsome construction. Meissen is seated on the rivulet Meisse, at its junction with the Elbe, 12 m. N. N. W. of Dresden. Long. 13. 31. E., lat. 51. 11. N.

Meissteim, a town of Bavaria, in a district of the same name, situate on the Glan, 34 m. N. by E. of Deux Ponts and 30 W. S. W. of Mentz.

Mellasse, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Anatolia, situate on a fertile plain, near a mountain abounding in white marble. It was anciently a city, adorned with many public buildings, especially temples; and is still a large place, but the houses are mean. 80 m. S. of Smyrna. Long. 27. 50 E., lat. 37. 15 N.

Melazzo. See *Milazzo*.

Melbourn, a considerable village in Derbyshire, Eng. 8 m. S. by E. of Derby. Here are a church, four meeting-houses, and the vestiges of an ancient castle in which the duke of Bourbon was confined after the battle of Agincourt. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of worsted stockings and a peculiar kind of silk flowered shawls.

Melbourn, a township in Buckingham Co. L. C.

Melck, a town of Austria, with a benedictine abbey on a high rock, near the Danube. 10 m. W. of St. Polten.

Melcombe Regis, a town in Dorsetshire, Eng. It has a good market-place, and a town hall in which the corporation of Weymouth, and Melcombe transact business. It is seated at the mouth of the river Wey, opposite to Weymouth, with which it communicates by an elegant bridge 127 m. W. S. W. of London. See *Weymouth*.

Meldert, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant. 10 m. S. E. of Louvain.

Meldorf, a town of Denmark, in Holstein, seated near the mouth of the Miele, 50 m. N. W. of Hamburgh.

Meldrum, a town of Scotland, in Aberdeen shire, 17 m. N. N. W. of Aberdeen.

Melfi, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, and a bishop's see, with a castle on a rock, 20 m. N. N. W. of Acerenza.

Medresa, a town of Portugal, in Entre Douro e Minho, with a strong castle; seated on the Minho, 27 m. N. by E. of Braga.

Melida, an island of Dalmatia, in the gulf of Venice, with a benedictine abbey, 6 villages, and several harbours. It is 30 m. in length, and abounds in oranges, citrons, wine, and fish.

Melilla, a sea-port of Fez, on the coast of the Mediterranean. In 1496 it was taken by the Spaniards, who built a citadel. It is 115 m. N. E. of Fez. Long. 2. 57. W., lat. 34. 58. N.

Melinda, a kingdom of E. Africa, on the coast of Zanguebar. Its products are gold, elephants' teeth, ostriches' feathers, wax; and aloes, senna, and other drugs; also plenty of rice, sugar, coconuts, and other tropical fruits.

Melinda, the capital of the above kingdom, is a large and handsome place, surrounded by fine gardens. It has a good harbour, defended by a fort; but the entrance is dangerous, on account of the great number of shoals and rocks under water. The inhabitants are said to amount to above 200,000, principally negroes. 470 m. S. W. Magadoza. Long. 41. 48. E., lat. 2. 15. S.

Melipilla, a province of Chile, extending about 25 leagues from E. to W., and abounding in grain and wine. Logrono is the capital.

Melita. See *Malta*.

Melitello, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto, 8 m. W. of Leontini.

Melitopol, a town of Russia, government of Taurida, situate on a lake, 12 m. from the sea of Asoph and 108 S. of Catharinensk.

Melksham, a town in Wiltshire, Eng. with a market every other Thursday for cattle, and a manufacture of broad cloths. It has a large parish church and three meeting houses. 99 m. W. of London.

Melle, a town of Hanover, seated on the Hase, 15 m. E. by S. of Osnaburg.

Melle, a town of France, department of Deux Sevres, 12 m. S. W. of Niort.

Meller. See *Masler*.

Mellingen, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Aargau, seated on the Reuss, 9 m. S. by W. of Baden.

Melville, a township of Cumberland Co. N. J.

Melnick, a town of Bohemia, with a castle. Its vicinity yields excellent red and white wine, and near it stands the Augustine convent of Schopka. It is seated on the Elbe, opposite the influx of the Muldau, 18 m. N. of Prague.

Meloni, a town of Egypt, with a remarkable mosque; seated on the Nile, 3 m. S. of Ashmun.

Melrose, a town of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, with manufactures of linen and woollen cloth. At some distance from the town, on the S. side of the Tweed, are the magnificent remains of Melrose Abbey, founded by David I., part of which is still used for divine service. Alexander II. is said to be buried under the great altar. Abbotsoford, the seat of Sir Walter Scott, is in the vicinity of the abbey. Melrose is 11 m. N. W. of Jedburgh and 35 S. of Edinburgh.

Melton Mowbray, a town in Leicestershire, Eng. The fine cheese called Stilton is chiefly made in its neighbourhood. The church is a fine Gothic edifice, and here are two meeting-houses, a charity school, a national school, and 12 almshouses, six of which were erected in 1627. It is seated in a rich grazing country, on the river Eye, over which are two handsome stone bridges, 15 m. N. E. of Leicester and 106 N. by W. of London.

Meltonville, p.v. Anson Co. N. C. 130 m. S. W. Raleigh.

Melun, a town of France, department of Seine-et-Marne. It has a trade with Paris in corn, meal, wine, and cheese; and is seated on the Seine, 25 m. S. E. of Paris. Long. 2. 35. E., lat. 48. 30. N.

Melville Island, one of a group of islands in the Polar Sea of the western continent, called the Georgian Archipelago, where the English discovery ships under Capt. Parry wintered. It lies between 74. 25, and 75. 50. N. lat. and 106. and 114. W. long. 240 m. long and 100 broad. It is a mass of rocks without a tree or shrub, but in the ravines or valleys the soil affords grass, moss and salads. A few Esquimaux resort hither in summer, and the wild animals of the north also make it their abode in the same season. Herds of musk oxen were seen at Winter Harbour in this island early in the spring. These animals have a



singular appearance owing to the shortness of their limbs, their broad, flattened and crooked horns and their long hair which hangs nearly down to the ground. When full grown they weigh about 700 pounds. The flesh of the young cow and calves is tolerably good, but the old ones have so strong a scent of musk that they cannot be eaten. They are found in great numbers within the Arctic Circle, and go in herds of eighty or an hundred.

Memel, a strong town of E. Prussia, with a castle, a fine harbour, and an extensive commerce. It is seated on a river of the same name, at the N. extremity of the Curische Haff; and on the N. E. side of the entrance into the harbour is a lighthouse. It is 70 m. N. E. of Königsberg and 130 N. E. of Danzig. Long. 21. 28. E., lat. 55. 45. N.

Memmingen, a town of Bavaria, defended by art, and surrounded by a morass. It has a considerable trade in fine linen, fastium, cotton, paper, salt, tobacco, and hops. Near this place, in 1795, the French republicans defeated the emigrants under the prince of Conde; and in 1800 the French defeated the Austrians, and took the town. It is seated in a fertile plain, near the river Iller, 28 m. S. by E. of Ulm. Long. 10. 12. E., lat. 48. 0 N.

Memphis, p.t. Shelby Co. Ten. on the Mississippi, on the site of old Fort Fitching. It has a fine situation at a point where the great western road strikes the river.

Memphremagog, a lake of N. America, in Canada and Vermont, 35 m. long and 3 broad. Its outlet is the river St. Francis, running into the St. Lawrence. On an island in this lake is a quarry of oil stone equal to the best Turkey oil stone.

Menas, a strait which divides the island of Anglesey from the other parts of N. Wales. An elegant suspension bridge has been thrown over this strait, which will allow vessels that pass the strait to sail beneath it.

Menan, a river of the kingdom of Siam, which passes by the city of Siam, and enters the gulf of Siam, below Bangkok.

Menancabow, a kingdom in the centre of the island of Sumatra. The country is described as a large plain, clear of wood, comparatively well cultivated, and abounding in gold.

Mende, a town of France, capital of the department of Lozere, and a bishop's see. It has manufactures of serges and other woolen stuffs; and is seated on the Lot, 35 m. S. W. of Puy and 210 S. by E. of Paris. Long. 3. 30. E., lat. 44. 31. N.

Mendham, p.t. Morris Co. N. Y.

Mendip Hills, a lofty tract in the N. E. of Somersetshire, Eng. abounding in coal, calamine, and lead: copper, manganese, bole, and red ochre, are also found. A great portion of these hills, formerly covered with heath and fern, has been brought into cultivation and produces good corn. At the bottom of a deep ravine, near the village of Berrington, a cavern was discovered, in 1798, containing a great number of human bones, many of them incrustated with a calcareous cement, and a large portion completely incorporated with the solid rock.

Mendelsham, a decayed village and parish in Suffolk, Eng. where an ancient silver crown, weighing 60 ounces, was dug up about the end of the 17th century. It is seated near the source of the Deben, 80 m. N. E. of London.

Mendon, p.t. Worcester Co. Mass. 37 m. S. W. Boston. Pop. 3,152; a township of Monroe Co. N. Y. Pop. 3,076.

Mendoza, a city of Buenos Ayres, province of Cuyo, on the E. side of the Andes, in a plain adorned with gardens, well watered by canals. It contains four convents, a college, and a church. A river of the same name flows by this town, and finally enters the Atlantic under the name of Colorado. Long. 70. 12. W., lat. 34. 0. S.

Mendrah, a province of the kingdom of Ferzan, much of which is a continued level of hard and barren soil; but the quantity of trona, a species of fossil alkali, that floats on the surface, or settles on the banks of its numerous smoking lakes, has given it a higher importance than that of the more fertile districts. It has a town of the same name, 60 m. S. of Mourzouk.

Mendrisio, a town of Switzerland, canton of Ticino, containing several convents. 7 m. W. by N. of Como.

Menehould, St., a town of France, department of Marne. In 1792 the French gave the first check to the progress of the Prussians at this place, which in the end compelled them to a retreat. It is seated in a morass, on the river Aisne, between two rocks, 90 m. E. N. E. of Chalons.

Mengen, a town of Wurtemberg, near the Danube, 60 m. S. of Stuttgart.

Mengeringhausen, a town and castle of Germany, county of Waldeck, 8 m. N. E. of Corbach and 24 N. W. of Cassel.

Menin, a town of the Netherlands, in W. Flanders. It has been often taken; the last time by the French in 1794. It is seated on the Lis, 10 m. N. of Lisle.

Mentona, a town of Nice, with a castle and a small harbour, 5 m. E. N. E. of Monaco.

Mentor, p.t. Geauga Co. Ohio.

Mentz, or *Mayence*, a city of Germany, in the grand duchy of Hesse, and a bishop's see. It is well fortified, and deemed a barrier fortress. The city is built in an irregular manner, and plentifully provided with churches. The principal buildings are the electoral palace (now much decayed), the house of the Teutonic knights, and the cathedral. Mentz is one of the towns which claim the invention of printing; and the growth of the best Rhenish wine is limited to a circle of about five miles round it. The French took this place by surprise in 1792; and the next year it stood a long blockade and siege before it surrendered to the allies. It was twice re-attacked by the French in 1795, but they were defeated by the Austrians, who also relieved it from a blockade of two months in 1796. The siege was soon after resumed, and continued till the signing of the treaty of Udina in 1797, when the city was taken possession of by the French. By the peace of Luneville, in 1801, it was formally ceded to France, but was delivered up to the allies in 1814. Mentz is seated on the Rhine, just below the influx of the Maine, and on the opposite side is the town of Cassel, connected with it by a bridge of boats. It is 22 m. W. S. W. of Frankfort and 70 E. by N. of Treves. Long. 8. 10. E., lat. 49. 58. N.

Mentz, a township of Cayuga Co. N. Y. 12 m. N. W. Auburn on the Erie Canal. Pop. 4,144.

Menut, a town of Egypt, situate in a well cultivated country, near that branch of the Nile which flows to Rosetta, 40 m. N. N. W. of Cairo.

Menzala, a town of Egypt, situate near a lake of the same name, 60 m. long, separated from the Mediterranean by a narrow slip of land. It is 20 m. S. S. E. of Damietta and 73 N. N. E. of Cairo. Long. 32. 2. E., lat. 31. 3. N.

Meppen, a town of Westphalia, capital of a district of the same name, 52 m. N. of Munster.

Mequinenza, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a castle, seated at the conflux of the Segra with the Ebro, 58 m. E. S. E. of Saragossa and 180 E. N. E. of Madrid.

Mequinez, a city of Morocco, seated in a delightful plain, having a serene and clear air; for which reason the emperor frequently resides in this place in preference to Fez. The palace stands on the S. side, and is guarded by several hundreds of black eunuchs, whose knives and scimitars are covered with wrought silver. In the middle of the city, the Jews have a place to themselves, the gates of which are locked every night, and guarded. Close by Mequinez, on the N. W. side, is a large Negro town, which takes up as much ground as the city, but the houses are not so high, nor so well built. The inhabitants of Mequinez, estimated at 112,000, are considered more polished and hospitable than those of the southern provinces. 58 m. W. of Fez. Long. 5. 46. W., lat. 32. 40. N.

Mer, a town of France, department of Loire-et-Cher, 11 m. N. N. W. of Blois.

Meran, a town of the Austrian States, in Tyrol, of which it was formerly the capital; seated near the conflux of the Passar, with the Adige, 12 m. N. N. W. of Botzen. Long. 11. 5. E., lat. 46. 39. N.

Mercer, a county of the W. district of Pennsylvania. Pop. 19,731. The chief town has the same name. A county of Kentucky. Pop. 17,706. Harrodsburg is the capital. A county of Ohio. Pop. 1,110. St. Mary's is the capital. A county of Illinois. Pop. 26.

Mercer, p.t. Somerset Co. Me 94 m. S. E. Port

land. Pop. 1,110; also towns in Mercer and Butler Cos. Pa.

Mercesburg, p.v. Franklin Co. Pa. 16 m. S. W. Chambersburg.

Merdin, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Diarbeck, and an archbishop's see, with a castle. The country about it produces a great deal of cotton. It is seated on the summit of a mountain, 45 m. S. E. of Diarbekir. Long. 39. 59. E., lat. 36. 50. N.

Mere, a town in Wiltshire, Eng. 100 m. W. by S. of London.

Meressa, a town of Algiers, in the province of Mascara, celebrated for its warm baths. 25 m. S. E. of Shersabel and 50 S. W. of Algiers

Meretz, a town of Russian Lithuania government of Wilna, seated at the conflux of the Merce and Nemen, 30 m. N. of Grodno.

Meredith, p.t. Strafford Co. N. H. 63 m. N. W. Portsmouth. Pop. 2,683. Here are considerable manufactures of cotton, woolen and paper.

Mergentheim, a well built town of Wurtemberg: seated on the Tauber, 20 m. S. S. W. of Wurtzburg. Long. 9. 52. E., lat. 49. 30. N.

Merguen, or **Mergum**, a city of E. Tartary, province of Teitcicar; seated on the Nonni, 140 m. N. by E. of Teitcicar. Long. 124. 55. E., lat. 49. 10. N.

Mergus, a sea-port on the W. coast of Siam, with an excellent harbour. It was wrested from the Siamese by the Birmans in 1755, but was ceded to Britain in 1824-5, and is 208 m. S. W. of Siam. Long. 96. 9. E., lat. 12. 12. N.

Mergus Archipelago, consists of islands extending 135 m. along the coast of Tannasserim and the isthmus of the Malay peninsula, with a strait between them and the mainland, from 15 to 30 m. broad, having regular soundings and good anchorage. They are in general covered with trees, but are not inhabited, although the soil appears fertile. The principal of them are King's Island, Clara, St. Mathew's and Tannasserim.

Merissa, a strong town of Spain, in Estremadura, built by the Romans, before the birth of Christ. Here are fine remains of antiquity, particularly a triumphal arch. In 1811 it fell into the hands of the French, but was retaken by general (afterwards lord) Hill in the following year. It is seated in an extensive fertile plain, on the river Guadiana, over which is a noble Roman bridge, 32 m. E. of Badajoz. Long. 6. 58. W., lat. 38. 47. N.

Merida, a town of Mexico, capital of a province of the same name, lying between the Bays of Honduras and Campechy. It is situated in an arid plain, 30 m. S. of the gulf of Mexico and 70 N. E. of Campechy. Long. 89. 58. W., lat. 20. 45. N.

Meriden, p.t. New Haven Co. Conn. 17 m. N. E. of Haven. Pop. 1,708.

Meridianville, p.v. Madison Co. Alab.

Meriden, p.v. Madison Co. Missouri.

Merion, *Upper and Lower*, two townships in Montgomery Co. Pa. near Philadelphia.

Merionethshire, a county of Wales. It contains nearly 500,000 acres, is divided into 5 hundreds and 37 parishes, has four market towns, and sends one member to parliament. The number of inhabitants in 1821 was 34,382. The face of the country is varied throughout with a romantic mixture of all the scenery peculiar to a wild and mountainous region. The principal rivers are the Dee and Dyfi. Cader Idris, one of the highest mountains in Wales, is in this county.

Meritch, an important town and fortress of Hin

doostan, in the province of Bejapoor; situate near the N. bank of the Kistna, 62 m. S. W. of Visiapour.

Mormontau, a lake and river in the S. W. part of Louisiana flowing into the gulf of Mexico.

Mero, a strong town of the kingdom of Pegu 140 m. S. W. of Pegu. Long. 98. 38. E., lat. 16. 0. N.

Merou, a town of Persia, in Khorassan, seated in a fertile country, which produces salt, 112 m. S. W. of Bokhara. Long. 64. 25. E., lat. 37. 40. N.

Merrittstown, p.v. Fayette Co. Pa.

Merrittsville, p.v. Greenville Dis. S. C. 120 m. N. W. Columbus.

Merrimack, a river of New England rising in New Hampshire. One of its head streams called the Pemigewasset has its source near the Notch of the White Mountains; the other flows through Winnipisiogee Lake. The river runs south into Massachusetts, where it turns south-east and flows to the sea at Newburyport. In the upper part of its course it is much obstructed by falls. These afford excellent mill sites, and the largest manufactures in the United States are situated on this river. Many canals pass around the falls; at Chelmsford the Middlesex canal extends from this river to Boston harbour. The mouth of the river is obstructed by a sand bar which does not admit the passage of ships except at high water. There is a good navigation for vessels of 200 tons to Haverhill. Two chain bridges cross the river at Newburyport and Salisbury. The current is rapid and the shores bold; the interval borders are narrower than upon the Connecticut, but afford much beautiful scenery. The waters are pure and salubrious and abound in salmon, shad, alewives, herring and sturgeon, which last gave name



to the river, Merrimack being the Indian name for sturgeon. The chief branches are the Contoocook in New Hampshire and Nashua and Concord rivers in Massachusetts.

Merrimack, a county of New Hampshire, formed from the N. part of Hillsborough Co. Pop. 34,619. Concord is the capital.

Merrimack, p.t. Hillsborough Co. N. H. 6 m. E. Amherst. Pop. 1,191. Also townships in Washington and Franklin Cos. Missouri.

Merryhill, p.v. Bertie Co. N. C.

Merrymeeting Bay, a wide expansion of water at the junction of the Kennebec and Androscoggin rivers. Also a bay in Winnipisiogee Lake.

Mersea, a town in Essex Co. U. C. on Lake Erie.

Mersch, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, 8 m. N. of Luxemburg.

Merseburg, one of the new divisions of the Prussian states, consisting principally of cessions made by Saxony in 1815. It lies to the S. of Anhalt and to the E. of the government of Erfurt, and comprises an area of 4,000 sq. m. with 471,000 inhabitants.

Merseburg, the capital of the above government, formerly a bishopric. The most remarkable buildings are the castle, the cathedral which stands below it, and the academy. The brewing and ex-

portation of strong beer furnish the principal employment of the inhabitants. It is seated on the Saale, 15 m. N. W. of Leipzig.

Mersey, a river of England, which rises in the N. extremity of the Peak in Derbyshire, receives the Tame at Stockport, and, lower down, the Irwell; it then passes by Warrington, and receives the Weaver at Frodsham, where it forms a broad estuary, that contracts on its approach to Liverpool, below which it enters the Irish Sea. This river not only affords salmon, but it is visited by annual shoals of smelts, here called sparlings, of a remarkable size and flavor.

Mersey, an island in Essex, Eng. between the mouth of the Coln and the entrance of Blackwater Bay. It has two parishes, called E. and W. Mersey. 7 m. S. of Colchester.

Merthyr Tydfil, a town of S. Wales, in Glamorganshire. It has a canal to Cardiff, immense mines of iron and coal, and very extensive iron works. 3 m. distant are the ruins of Morlais Castle, said to have been the residence of the kings of Brecknock. It is seated on the Taaf, 24 m. N. N. W. of Cardiff and 180 W. of London.

Mertala, a strong town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, seated near the Guadiana, 60 m. S. of Evora and 100 S. E. of Lisbon. Long. 7. 37 W. lat. 37. 41 N.

Merton, a village in Surrey, Eng. with calico manufactures and bleach-fields. Here Henry III. held a parliament in 1236, at which were enacted the Provisions of Merton, the most ancient body of laws after Magna Charta. It is seated on the Mandle, 7 m. S. W. of London.

Merville, a town of France, department of Nord, seated on the Lys, 15 m. N. of Lisle.

Mesched, a city of Persia, capital of Khorassan. It is fortified with several towers; and is famous for the magnificent sepulchre of Iman Risa, of the family of Ali, to which the Persians pay great devotion. Here is a manufacture of beautiful pottery, and another of skins. Caravans are continually passing through this city from Bokharia, Balk, Candahar, Hindoostan, and all parts of Persia. It is 180 m. E. of Asterabad and 490 N. E. of Ispahan. Long. 58. 30. E., lat. 35. 56. N.

Mesched Ali, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Irak-Arabi, near a large lake, called Rahema, which communicates with the Euphrates by a canal. It stands on the spot where Ali, one of the successors of Mahomet, was interred; and his tomb is annually visited by Persian pilgrims. It is 110 m. S. of Bagdad. Long. 44. 50. E., lat. 32. 5. N.

Mesopotamia, the ancient name for the country lying between the Tigris and Euphrates. It now forms a part of Asiatic Turkey.

Mesopotamia, p.t. Trumbull Co. Ohio. 170 m. N. E. Columbus. Pop. 563.

Messa, a considerable town of Morocco, on the river Sus, not far from the Atlantic. It is 165 m. S. W. of Morocco. Long. 10. 46. W., lat. 29. 58. N.

Messina, a sea-port of Sicily, capital of an intendency of the same name, in Val di Demona, with a citadel and several forts. It is 5 m. in circumference, has four large suburbs, and contains 36,000 inhabitants. The public buildings and monasteries are numerous and magnificent; there are 50 churches, including the cathedral, which is much admired. The harbour is one of the safest in the Mediterranean, and has a quay about a mile in length. A great trade is carried on here in silk, oil, fruit, corn, and excellent wine. This city suffered much by an earthquake in 1770; and

also in 1683, when it was half destroyed. It has since been rebuilt, with elegant houses only two stories high. For several years prior to the peace of 1814, Messina was the head-quarters of the British troops in Sicily. It is seated on the strait of Messina, which separates Sicily from Calabria, 130 m. E. of Palermo. Long. 15. 50. E., lat. 38. 10. N.

Messing, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Aichstat. 14 m. N. N. E. of Aichstat.

Mostre, a town of Austrian Italy, in Treviso 8 m. N. W. of Venice.

Mesurado, a considerable river of W. Africa, which falls into the Atlantic on the Grain Coast. On its banks is a kingdom of the same name, the boundaries of which are very uncertain. See *Liberia*.

Mesurata, a sea-port of Tripoli, and the residence of a governor. Caravans travel hence to Fezzan and other interior parts of Africa, by which they carry on a great trade. It is 100 m. E. S. E. of Tripoli. Long. 15. 20. E., lat. 32. 0. N.

Meta, a large river of New Granada, which has its rise opposite to Santa Fe de Bogota, and falls into the Orinoco, about 450 m. from its source, in long. 67. 45. W., lat. 6. 10. N.

Metapura, a town of the isle of Borneo, in the kingdom of Banjermassing, 72 m. N. E. of Banjermassing and 100 S. E. of Negara.

Metcalfeborough, a village in Franklin Co. Ten.

Metelen, a town of Prussia, in the province of Westphalia, seated on the Vechta, 19 m. N. W. of Munster.

Metelin, or *Mytilene*, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, anciently called Lesbos, to the N. of Scio, and almost at the entrance of the gulf of Guesstro. It is about 40 m. long and 12 broad; somewhat mountainous, and has many hot springs. The soil is very good, and the mountains are in many places covered with wood. It produces good wheat, wine, oil, and the best figs in the Archipelago. Castro is the capital.

Methil, a town of Scotland, in Fifeshire, with a safe harbour on the frith of Forth, whence much coal is exported. 6 m. N. E. of Dysart.

Methuen, p.t. Essex Co. Mass. on the Merrimack, 30 m. N. Boston. Pop. 2,011. Here are manufactures of cotton and paper.

Methven, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire, where king Robert Bruce was defeated by the English in 1306. 6 m. W. N. W. of Perth.

Metling, or *Motling*, a strong town of the Austrian states, in Carniola; seated on the Kulp, 13 m. N. W. of Carlsstadt and 40 S. E. of Laubach.

Metro, a river of Italy, which rises on the frontiers of Tuscany, crosses the duchy of Urbino and enters the gulf of Venice near Fano.

Metropoli, a town of the island of Candia, on the site of the ancient Gortyna, of which many vestiges remain. 22 m. S. S. W. of Candia.

Metz, a town of France, in the department of Moselle, and formerly the capital of the kingdom of Austrasia. The fortifications are excellent, and it has three citadels and noble barracks. The cathedral is one of the finest in Europe. Here are manufactures of cotton, linen, gauze, chintz, fustian, &c.; and a considerable trade in leather, wine, brandy, &c. The sweetmeats made here are in high esteem. Metz is the seat of the department administration and a bishop's see, and contains nearly 42,000 inhabitants. It is seated at the conflux of the Moselle and Seille, 210 m.

N. E. of Paris. Long. 6. 10. E., lat. 49. ° N.

Metzow, a range of mountains in European Turkey, separating Albania from Thessaly. It is the ancient Pindus. There is a village of this name among the mountains.

Moudon, a village of France, with a magnificent royal palace and park; seated on the Seine, 6 m. S. of Paris.

Moulon, a town of France, department of Seine-et-Oise; seated on the Seine, over which is a stone bridge of 21 arches, 26 m. N. W. of Paris.

Mours, or **Moers**, a town of the Prussian states, capital of a small principality of the same name. It has a castle, and was formerly a place of strength, but its fortifications were destroyed in 1764. 16 m. N. E. of Dusseldorf.

Mourthe, a town of France, including part of the former province of Lorraine. It is bounded by the department of Moselle, Vooges, and Meuse, and comprises an area of 2,500 sq. m., with 365,600 inhabitants. The climate is temperate, and the soil in general fertile. Nancy is the capital.

Mourthe, a river of France, which rises in the department of Vosges, and flows by Luneville and Nancy into the Moselle.

Meuse, a river which rises in France, in the department of Upper Marne. It enters the Netherlands at Givet, flows to Charlemont, Namur, Huy, Liege, Maestricht, Ruremonde, Venlo, Grave, Battenburg, Ravestern, Gorcum (where it receives the Waal), and Worcum. At Dort it divides into four principal branches, the most northern of which is called the Merve. These form the island of Ysselmonde, Voorn, and Overslackee, and enters the German Ocean below Briel, Helvoetsluys and Goree.

Meuse, a department of France, including the former duchy of Bar. It is bounded by the grand duchy of Luxembourg, and the departments of Moselle, Vooges, Marne, and Ardennes, and comprises an area of 2,500 sq. m. with 285,000 inhabitants. Bar sur Ormain is the capital.

Mewar, an extensive district of Hindoostan, province of Agimere, lying chiefly between 25. and 26. of N. lat.

Mewat, a hilly and woody tract of Hindoostan lying on the S. W. of Dehli, confining the low country, along the W. bank of the Jumna, to a comparatively narrow slip, and extending westward 130 m. From N. to S. it is 90 m. Its inhabitants, the Mewatti, have been ever characterized as the most savage and brutal, and are still noted as thieves and robbers. The country contains some strong fortresses on steep or inaccessible hills. It is nominally possessed by the rajah of Macherry.

Mexicano, or **Adayas**, a river of New Mexico, on the confines of Louisiana, which runs into the gulf of Mexico.

Mexico, a country of N. America, now forming an independent republic, situated between 42. and 113. W. long., and extending from the Pacific Ocean to the Carribean Sea, the gulf of Mexico and the Sabine River. It comprises an area of 1,700,000 sq. m. with about 7,000,000 of inhabitants. In general it is a mountainous country intermixed with many rich valleys: the highest mountains many of which are volcanoes, are near the coast of the Pacific Ocean. The eastern shore is a flat country, full of impenetrable forests, with bogs and morasses, overflowed in the rainy season, which is from April to September. Although

a considerable portion of Mexico is within the torrid zone, the climate in general is temperate and healthy. No country abounds more with grain, fruits, roots, and vegetables, many of them peculiar to the country, or at least to America. It is also celebrated for its mines of gold and silver, and has quarries of jasper and porphyry, and exquisite marble. Cochineal is almost peculiar to this country; its indigo and cocoa are superior to any in America; and its logwood has long been an important article of commerce. Among the quadrupeds are the puma, jaguar, bears, elks, wolves, deer, &c. The peccary of this country is sometimes called the Mexican hog. These animals frequent the mountainous and woody parts and go in large herds together. They commit great ravages among the sugar-canes, maize, manihot and potato fields. In Guiana the Indians shoot



them with poisoned arrows blown through a tube. The domestic animals of Europe, particularly horned cattle, have multiplied here, almost with incredible rapidity. Numbers of these having been suffered to run wild, now range over the vast plains, in herds from 30,000 to 40,000; they are killed merely for the sake of their hides, which are annually exported, in vast quantities, to Europe. The inhabitants consist of native Spaniards, Creoles, who are descendants of Europeans; Mulattoes, the issue of whites and negroes; Mestizoes, descendants of whites and Indians; Zamboes, descendants of negroes and Indians; and African negroes, with whom are classed a mixed extraction from Europeans, Africans, Indians, and Malays or others of Asiatic origin. Far from becoming extinct, the indigenous population goes on increasing, especially during the last hundred years; and accordingly, it would appear that, in total amount, these countries are more populous at present than they were previously to the arrival of Europeans. The kingdom of Montezuma did not equal in extent the eighth part of New Spain as it now exists. The great towns of the Aztecs, and their most cultivated lands were met with in the environs of the capital of Mexico, and particularly in the delicious valley of Tenochtitlan. The kings of Alcolhuacan, of Tlacopan, and of Mechoacan, were independent princes. Beyond the parallel of 20. were the Chichimegs and Otomites, two wandering and barbarous nations, whose hordes, though far from numerous, pushed their incursions as far as Tula, a town situated near the northern border of the valley of Tenochtitlan. It would be just as difficult however to estimate, with any degree of accuracy, the number of Montezuma's subjects, as it would be to decide respecting the ancient population of Egypt, Persia, Carthage, or Greece, or even with regard to many modern states. History presents us, on the one hand, with a train of conquerors

ambitious to throw additional lustre on their own exploits; on the other, religious and sensible men directing with noble ardour the arms of eloquence against the cruelty of the first colonists. Both parties were equally interested in exaggerating the flourishing condition of the newly discovered countries. At all events, the extensive ruins of towns and villages that are met with in the 18. and 20. of latitude in the interior of Mexico, seem to prove that the population of this single part of the kingdom was once far superior to what it is now. Yet it must be remarked that these ruins are dispersed over a space that, relatively speaking, is but very limited.

To a great degree of muscular strength, the copper-coloured natives add the advantage of being seldom or never subject to any deformity. M. Humboldt assures us that he never saw a hunch-back Indian, and that they very seldom squint, or are met with either lame or wanting the use of their arms. In those countries where the inhabitants suffer from the goitre, this affection of the thyroid gland is never observed among the Indians, and rarely among the Mestizoes. The Indians of New Spain, and especially the women, generally live to an advanced age. Their hair, it is said, never turns grey, and they preserve all their strength till the period of their death. In respect of the moral faculties of the indigenous Mexicans, it is difficult to form a just estimate of them, if we consider this unhappy nation almost in the only light in which there has been an opportunity of viewing it by intelligent travellers, as sinking under long oppression, and depressed almost to the lowest pitch of degradation.

In his present condition, the Mexican Indian is grave, melancholy, and taciturn, as long as he is not under the influence of intoxicating liquors. This gravity is particularly remarkable in the children of Indians, who at the early age of four or five years display infinitely greater intelligence and developement of mind than the children of whites. They delight in throwing an air of mystery over their most trifling remarks. Not a passion manifests itself in their features. At all times sombre, there is something terrific in the change, when he passes all at once from a state of absolute repose to violent and ungovernable agitation. The energy of his character, to which every shade of softness is unknown, habitually degenerates into ferocity. This is especially the case with the inhabitants of Tlascala. In the midst of their degradation, the descendants of these republicans are still distinguished by a certain haughtiness with which they are inspired by the remembrance of their former greatness.

The Mexicans have preserved a particular taste for painting and for the art of carving on stone and wood. It is truly astonishing to see what they are capable of executing with a bad knife upon the hardest wood and stone. They exercise themselves in painting the images, and carving the statues of saints; but from a religious principle, they have continued to servilely imitate for 300 years, the models which the Europeans brought with them at the period of the original conquest. In Mexico as well as Hindoostan, the faithful are not allowed to make the smallest change in their idols; every thing connected with the rites of the Aztecs was subjected to immutable laws: It is on this very account that the Christian images have preserved in some degree, that stiffness and hardness of feature which characterised the hieroglyphical pictures of the age of

Montezuma. They display a great deal of aptitude for the exercise of the arts of imitation, and still greater for those of a purely mechanical nature.

When an Indian has attained a certain degree of cultivation, he shows great facility in acquiring information, a spirit of accuracy and precision, and a particular tendency to subtilize, or to seize on the minutest differences in objects that are to be compared with each other. He reasons coldly and with method; but he does not evince that activity of imagination, that lively freshness of sentiment, that art of producing, which characterises the people of Europe and many tribes of African negroes. The music and dancing of the indigenous natives partake of that want of cheerfulness which is so peculiar to them. Their singing is of a melancholy description. More vivacity, however, is observed in their women than in their men; but they share the evils of that state of subjection to which the sex is condemned among most of those nations where civilization is still imperfect. In the dance women take no part; they are merely present for the sake of offering to the dancers the fermented drinks which they themselves had prepared.



The Mexican Indians have likewise preserved the same taste for flowers that Cortez noticed in his time. We are astonished to discover this taste, which doubtless indicates a taste for the beautiful, among the people in whom a sanguinary worship, and the frequency of human sacrifices appears to have extinguished every feeling connected with sensibility of mind and the softer affections. In the great market of Mexico, the native does not even sell fish, or ananas, or vegetables, or fermented liquor, without his shop being decked out with flowers, which are renewed every succeeding day. The Indian shop-keeper appears seated behind a perfect entrenchment of verdure and every thing around him wears an air of the most refined elegance.

The Indian hunters, such as the *Mecos*, the *Apaches*, and the *Lipans*, whom the Spaniards comprehend under the denomination of *Indios bravos*, and whose hordes in their incursions which are often made during night, infest the frontiers of New Biscay, Sonora, and New Mexico, evince more activity of mind, and more strength of character, than the agricultural Indians. Some tribes have even languages, the mechanism of which appears to prove the existence of ancient civilization. They have great difficulty in learning the European idioms, while, at the same time they express themselves in their own with an extreme degree of facility. These same Indian chiefs, whose gloomy taciturnity astonishes the observer, will hold a discourse of several hours, whenever any strong interest rouses them to

break their habitual silence. This whole country was long under the dominion of Spain, and governed by a viceroy. The first attempt to assume independence took place in 1810. In 1824 a federal government was established. Numerous disturbances have since arisen, and the country is still far from being in a settled state.

Mexico, the capital of the above country. It was a flourishing city before the Spaniards entered the country, and was seated on several islands, in a salt-water lake, called Tezcuco, to which there was no entrance, but by three cause-ways, 2 m. in length each. The circumference of the city, exclusive of the suburbs, was formerly above 10 m. and it contained at least 80,000 houses, with several large temples, and three palaces. It was taken by Ferdinando Cortez, in 1521, after a siege of nearly three months, and, as the Mexicans defended themselves from street to street, it was almost ruined, but was afterwards rebuilt by the Spaniards. The water in the neighborhood of the city has dried up, and Mexico is now three miles distant from the shores of the lake. The streets are wide and straight, but badly paved. The houses present a magnificent appearance, being built of porphyry and amygdaloid. Several palaces and private mansions have a majestic effect, and its churches glitter with metallic riches. The cath-



edral surpasses, in this respect, all the churches in the world; the balustrade which surrounds the great altar being composed of massive silver. A lamp of the same metal, is of so vast a size that three men go into it when it is to be cleaned; and it is enriched with lions' heads, and other ornaments of pure gold. The statues of the Virgin and the saints are either made of solid silver, or richly gilded, and ornamented with precious stones. Palaces, mansions of great families, beautiful fountains, and extensive squares, adorn the interior of this city. To the north, near the suburbs, is the principal public promenade, or *Alameda*. Round this walk flows a rivulet, forming a fine square, in the middle of which there is a basin with a fountain. Eight alleys of trees terminate here, in the figure of a star. But in consequence of an unfortunate proximity, immediately in front of the *alameda*, the eye discovers the *Quemadero*, a place where Jews and other victims of the terrible Inquisition, were burned alive. This detestable tribunal was finally abolished by the Emperor Augustin Iturbide in 1820. In the fine evenings, during the dry season, the environs of the city present a scene of pleasure, gaiety, and bustle, scarcely to be paralleled; hundreds of canoes, on the canal of Chalco, of various sizes, mostly with awnings, crowded with native Indians, neatly dressed, and their heads crowned with the most gaudy flowers, are seen

passing in every direction; each boat, with its musician seated on the stern, playing on the guitar, and some of the party singing, dancing, or both united. Revolution has had its usual operation here; it has reduced the overgrown, but insecure wealth of the rich, to an independent protected competence; but it has also wiped away the tears, and broken the chains which galled the innocent people whose labours had amassed it.

M. de Humboldt saw erecting, in the great square of Mexico, an equestrian and colossal statue of the king of Spain, by *M. Tolza*, "a statue," says he, "which, by its imposing mass, and the noble simplicity of its style, might adorn the first cities of Europe. According to the accounts of Spanish authors, balls, and games of hazard, are pursued with ardour, while the more noble enjoyments of the drama are less generally relished. To vivid passions the Mexican Spaniard adds a



great fund of stoicism. He enters a gaming-house, loses all his money upon a single card, and then takes out his cigar from behind his ear, and smokes as if nothing had happened.

Mexico preserves few monuments of antiquity. The ruins of aqueducts, the stone of sacrifices, and the calender stone, both of which are placed in the great square of the city; manuscripts, or hieroglyphical tables, badly preserved in the archives of the vice-regal palace; and finally, the colossal statue of the goddess *Teo-Yacumiqui*, lying on its back in one of the galleries of the University, are all that remains worthy of notice in this city. But, to the north-east of the town, and of the lake Tezcuco, on the little hills of *Totihuacan*, are seen the imposing remains of two pyramids, consecrated to the sun and moon, and, according to some historians, constructed by the *Olmec*, an ancient nation that came to Mexico from the east, that is to say, from some country situated on the Atlantic Ocean. The pyramid, or house of the sun, (*Tonatiu-ytzaqual*), is 171 feet high, and its base measures 645 feet; that of the moon, (*Mexli-ytzaqual*), is thirty feet smaller. These monuments appear to have served as models for the *Tzocallis*, or houses of the gods, constructed by the Mexicans in the capital and other parts of the country; but the pyramids are incased by a thick wall of stone. They formerly supported statues covered with very thin leaves of gold. A few small pyramids, which appear to have been dedicated to the stars, surround the two great ones. The situation of Mexico is highly favorable for carrying on commerce both with Europe and Asia, being about 69 leagues distant from Vera Cruz on the one hand and from Acapulco on the

other. The working of gold and silver has long been carried to great perfection here, and here are also manufactures of calico, cloth, soap, and tobacco. This city has been frequently inundated by the overflowing of the lakes in its vicinity, particularly in 1623, when 40,000 persons are said to have been drowned. To prevent the recurrence of such calamities, a vast conduit was constructed to turn the course of the waters which formerly flowed into the lake Tezcuco through the mountains. 200 m. E. N. E. of St. Juan de Ulhua. Long. 100. 40. W., lat. 20. 4. N.

Mexico, Gulf of, an immense gulf of N. America lying between the S. coast of E. Florida and the N. E. point of Yucatan.

Mexico, p.t. Oxford Co. Me. Pop. 344; p.t. Oswego Co. N. Y. on a bay of Lake Ontario, 15 m. E. Oswego. Pop. 2,671; p.t. Mifflin Co. Pa. on the W. branch of the Susquehanna.

Meyahous, a city of Pegu, with numerous gilded temples and spacious monasteries. Its vicinity is uncommonly fruitful in rice; and here are capacious granaries always kept filled with grain ready to be transported to any part of the empire in which there happens to be a scarcity. It stretches 2 m. on the S. W. bank of the Irrawaddy, and is 85 m. N. W. of Pegu. Long. 95. 8. E., lat. 18. 18. N.

Meyenfeld. See *Mayenfeld*.

Meyries, a town of France, department of Lozere, 23 m. S. of Mende.

Mezenna, a sea port of Fez, on the coast of the Mediterranean, 80 m. E. of Tetuan. Long. 4. 1. W., lat. 35. 22. N.

Mezieres, a town of France, department of Ardennes, with a citadel; seated on an island in the river Meuse, 12 m. W. by N. of Sedan.

Mazin, a town of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, 9 m. N. W. of Condom.

Mhendigaut, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Agra, on the W. bank of the Ganges. Long. 79. 57. E., lat. 27. 3. N.

Mico. See *Meaco*.

Miami, *Little* and *Great*, two rivers of the state of Ohio, which run S. into the Ohio, the former just above Columbia and the latter 21 m. below Cincinnati. The Little Miami is 60 m. to its source, but generally so shallow as to afford no navigation. The Great Miami has a navigation, like the Muskingum, that approaches near the navigable waters of Lake Erie. The country between these two rivers was called the *Miamias*, and is reckoned among the richest belonging to the United States.

Miami, a county of Ohio. Pop. 12,806. Troy is the capital; a township in Cooper Co. Missouri, and townships in Hamilton, Champaign, Greene, Clermont, Montgomery, Oxford and Logan Cos. Ohio.

Miana, a town of Persia, in Aderbeitsan. Here the celebrated traveller M. Thevenot died, on his return from Ispahan. It is 57 m. S. E. of Tauris.

Micka, a cape of Dalmatia, which advances into the gulf of Venice, near the town of Zara.

Michael, St., the most extensive and populous island of the Azores. It is 54 m. long and from 6 to 15 broad, and contains nearly 80,000 inhabitants. In a valley on the eastern side are a number of boiling fountains; also many sulphureous springs, some of a hot, and others of a cold temperature. The principal towns are Punta del Guda (the capital of the island) and Villa Franca. Long. 25. 42. W., lat. 37. 47. N.

Michael St. a borough in Cornwall, Eng. with

180 inhabitants. 8 m. S. S. W. of St. Columb and 250 W. by S. of London.

Michael, St., a town of France, department of Meuse, with a fine hospital, and the rich library of a Benedictine abbey. It is surrounded by mountains, and is seated on the Meuse, 20 m. N. E. of Bar le duc.

Michael, St., a town of Mexico, in the province of Nicaragua, on the river St. Michael, 110 m. N. W. of Leon. Long. 87. 45. W., lat. 12. 25. N.

Michael, St., a town of Mexico, province of Culiacan, near the mouth of the Siguatlan, 30 m. E. S. E. of Culiacan. Long. 107. 40. W., lat. 24 10. N.

Michael, St., a city of Tucuman, situate in a fruitful valley, at the foot of a range of rugged mountains, 150 m. N. W. of St. Jago del Estero. Long. 66. 45. W., lat. 27. 0. S.

Michael de Ibarra, St., a town of Colombia, in the presidency of Quito, capital of a jurisdiction of its name. It has a large and elegant church, a college, and several convents; and is 70 m. N. E. of Quito. Long. 77. 30. W., lat. 0. 25. N.

Michael de Piura, St., a town of Quito, seated near the mouth of the Piura, 325 m. S. S. W. of Quito. Long. 80. 40. W., lat. 5. 10. S.

Michael, Gulf of, St., to the E. of Panama, that part of the Pacific Ocean which was first discovered by the Spaniards, after their march across the isthmus of Darien.

Michigan, a territory of the United States, the western part of which is sometimes called the Territory of Huron. It was formerly limited to the peninsula enclosed between Lakes Michigan and Huron, but now comprising also that tract called the Northwest Territory. It is bounded N. by Canada and Lake Superior, E. by Lakes Huron, St. Clair and Erie, and S. by Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. It extends from 41. 31. to 49. N. lat. and from 82. to 98. W. long. containing about 180,000 sq. m. This territory is intersected in the eastern part by Lake Michigan and washed on the western limit by the Mississippi. Except the peninsula, the country has been little explored. It is everywhere level except in the western part, south of Lake Superior, where are some mountain ranges call the Ocooch Mountains and Porcupine Hills. The peninsula is a complete level with but just sufficient elevation in the centre to give the rivers a direction to the shores of the lakes. The country consists mostly of prairies and forest, but the greater part is covered with wood. It is watered by numerous rivers, as the Ouisconsin, Chippeway, St. Francis, Missisagaigon, St. Croix, St. Louis, Wolf, Fox, Menomenies, Saginaw, Grand, Kallimazo, St. Joseph, Raisin, and others. The western parts abound with wild ani-



mals, as bison, elks, bears, deer, beaver, otters, muskrats, &c. The elk is very similar to the

rein deer. He is 4 or 5 feet in height, and feeds upon the buds and tender twigs of the forest. He is shy and has very acute senses. His flesh is highly esteemed by the hunters and Indians, and the horns when soft are a great delicacy. The elk has often been domesticated.

The soil is various: the alluvions of the rivers are fertile; along the shore of Lake Michigan it is sandy and sterile. The chief mineral production is lead, for which see *Lead Mines*. Copper was formerly thought to exist here in great abundance, but this does not appear to be the case. Iron is found in various parts. The climate of the southern parts is mild, but in the north the winters are severe. One of the most valuable natural productions is the wild rice which grows on the marshy borders of the lakes and rivers. It grows in 6 or 7 feet depth of water where the bottom is muddy; the stalk is 12 or 14 feet in length; the leaves and spikes resembles those of oats. Sheaves of them are bound together while growing, to preserve them from the birds who resort to these spots in millions for the purpose of feeding upon the rice. After it has ripened in this manner, the Indians row their canoes through the rice and beat the grain with sticks into the canoes where blankets are spread to receive it.

There are many Indians residing in this territory. The tribes are the Chippewas, Winnebagoes, Menomonees and Ottawas. Their numbers amount to about 30,000. A very great proportion of the county is still in a wild state, and the settlements are chiefly within the peninsula. The counties in the territory are 18. The pop. exclusive of Indians is 31,260 of whom 37 are slaves. Detroit is the capital. The Methodists have 11 preachers in the territory; the Presbyterians 6; the Episcopalians 5; the Baptists 2; and there are some Catholics.

A settlement was made here at Detroit by the French, so early as 1670, but they never occupied much of the country. The territorial government was established in 1806. The peninsula was overrun by the British in 1812 shortly after the commencement of the war, but they were driven from the territory by General Harrison the next year.

Michigan, Lake, one of the great chain of lakes in North America. It lies wholly within the limits of the United States, inclosed in the territory above described. It is 290 m. in length, 55 in breadth, and 800 in circumference. It communicates with Lake Huron at the northern extremity by the Strait of Michilimackinac, which has 12 feet depth of water. The lake is deep enough to be navigated by ships of any burden. It abounds with fine trout, sturgeon and various other kinds of fish. Canals are in contemplation to connect it with the waters of the Mississippi.

Micassville, p.v. Hartford Co. Maryland.

Michilimackinac, a county of Michigan. Pop. 877. It comprises all the northern part of the Territory. Michilimackinac or Mackinac, on the island of that name, is the capital.

Michilimackinac, a strait which unites the lakes Michigan and Huron. It is 6 m. wide; and on its S. E. side, in Lake Huron, is an island, with a fort and village of the same name. Long. 84. 30. W., lat. 45. 48. N.

Michilimackinac, Little, a river of the state of Illinois, which enters the Illinois 200 m. above its junction with the Mississippi.

Middleborough, p.t. Plymouth Co. Mass. 40 m. S. E. Boston. Pop. 5,008. Here are manufactures of nails and iron, which are supplied with bog ore from ponds in the neighbourhood.

Middlebrook, p.v. Augusta Co. Va. and Montgomery Co. Maryland.

Middleburg, a large commercial town of the Netherlands, capital of the island of Walcheren, and of all Zealand. The squares and public buildings are magnificent; particularly the town-house, formerly a celebrated abbey. The harbour is commodious, and has a communication with Flushing by a canal, which will bear the largest vessels. Middleburg was taken by the British in July, 1809, but evacuated in the December following. 86 m. S.W. of Amsterdam. Long. 3. 37. E., lat. 51. 29. N.

Middleburg, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, 5 m. S. E. of Sluys.

Middleburg, one of the Friendly Islands. See *Enoos*.

Middleburg, p.t. Schoharie Co. N. Y. Pop. 3,266; p.v. Union Co. Pa.; p.v. Fredricks Co. Md. p.v. Loudon Co. Va.; also a village in Nelson Co. Ken. and a township in Cuyaboga Co. Ohio.

Middleburg, p.t. Addison Co. Vt. on Otter Creek. 33 m. N. W. Rutland. Pop. 3,468. Here are manufactures of cotton, iron and marble. A quarry of this last material exists on the banks of the creek within the town. Middleburg College at this place was founded in 1800. It has 5 instructors and 99 students. The libraries have above 4,000 volumes. There are three vacations, in January, May and August. of 13 weeks. Commencement is in August.

Middleburg, p.t. New Haven Co. Conn. 36 m. S. W. Hartford. Pop. 816; p.t. Genesee Co. N. Y. Pop. 2,415; p.v. Portage Co. Ohio.

Middlefield, p.t. Hampshire Co. Mass. 24 m. W. Northampton. Pop. 721; p.t. Otsego Co. N. Y. Pop. 3,238.

Middleham, a town in N. Yorkshire, Eng. with a woollen manufacture. Here are the ruins of a once stately castle, in which Richard the III. was born, and where Edward IV. was confined after being taken prisoner in his camp. It is seated on the E. 11 m. S. by W. of Richmond and 232 N. N. W. of London.

Middle Island, p.v. Suffolk Co. N. Y. on Long Island.

Middleport, p.v. Niagara Co. N. Y.

Middlesex, a county of England, bounded N. by Hertfordshire, E. by Essex, S. by Surrey and Kent, and W. by Buckinghamshire. It contains an area of 179,200 acres, has two cities (London and Westminster) and seven market towns, and sends eight members to parliament. The air is healthy; but the soil in general, being gravelly, is not naturally fertile, though by means of its vicinity to the metropolis many parts of it are converted into rich beds of manure, clothed with almost perpetual verdure. Besides the Thames, Lea, and Coln, which are its boundaries to the S. E. and W. Middlesex is watered by several small streams, one of which, called the New River, is artificially brought from near Hertford, for the purpose of supplying London with water.

Middlesex, a county of Massachusetts. Pop. 77,968. Cambridge is the capital. A county of Connecticut. Pop. 24,845. Middletown is the capital. A county of New Jersey. Pop. 23,157. New Brunswick is the capital. A county of the E. district of Virginia. Pop. 4,122. Urbana is the capital.

Middlesex, p.t. Washington Co. Vt. 6 m. N. Montpelier. Pop. 1,156; p.t. Ontario Co. N. Y. on Canandaigua Lake.

Middlesex Canal, unites the Merrimack with Boston harbour, passing through the county of that name in Massachusetts. It is 31 m. long, 94 feet wide and 4 feet deep. It has 16 locks and a descent of 107 feet from the summit level. It was begun in 1793 and finished in 1804, at a cost of above 700,000 dollars.

Middleton, a town in Lancashire, Eng. The church is an ancient edifice; and there are five meeting-houses, and a free grammar school. It has the cotton trade in all its branches, a large twist manufacture, considerable bleaching works, some manufactures of silk, and extensive dye-works. It stands on the Rochdale Canal, 6 m. N. by E. of Manchester and 190 N. N. W. of London.

Middleton, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, situated on the N. W. angle of Cork harbour. 13 m. E. of Cork.

Middleton, p.t. Strafford Co. N. H. 28 m. N. E. Concord. Pop. 569; p.t. Rutland Co. Vt. 36 m. W. Windsor. Pop. 919; p.t. Essex Co. Mass. 9 m. N. W. Salem. Pop. 607; p.t. Delaware Co. N. Y. Pop. 2,383; two townships N. and S. in Cumberland Co. Pa. and a township in Columbia Co. Pa.

Middleton, p.t. Middlesex Co. Conn. on Connecticut river, 15 m. below Hartford. Pop. 6,876. The town stands on a bend of the river, and has manufactures of cotton, woolen, swords, rifles, &c. On the opposite bank of the river are quarries of freestone. Also towns and villages in Newport Co. R. I. Pop. 915; Orange Co. N. Y.; Brookhaven, Suffolk Co. N. Y.; Monmouth Co. N. J. 50 m. E. Trenton; Dauphin, Washington, Bucks, Delaware and Susquehanna Cos. Pa. Newcastle Co. Del.; Frederick and Dorchester Cos. Md.; Frederick Co. Va.; Sullivan Co. Ten.; Jefferson Co. Ken.; Butler and Hamilton Cos. Ohio.

Middleton Point, p.v. Monmouth Co. N. J. 14 m. N. W. Shrewsbury.

Middleville, p.v. Herkimer Co. N. Y. 90 m. N. W. Albany.

Middleway, p.t. Jefferson Co. Va.

Middlewich, a town in Cheshire, Eng. The trade of the place is chiefly derived from the surrounding neighbourhood, which is a great farming district; to which may be added the extensive salt works, and some silk factories. Here are a spacious church, three meeting-houses, and a free grammar school. The Trent and Mersey Canal runs through the town, and it is seated on the Croco, near its confluence with the Dane, 24 m. E. of Chester, and 167 N. W. of London.

Midhurst, a borough in Sussex, seated on the Arun, 50 m. W. by S. of London.

Midnapour, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa, capital of a district of the same name. It is seated near a river that flows into the Hoogly, 70 m. W. by S. of Calcutta. Long. 87. 25. E., lat. 22. 30. N.

Midway, a town in Liberty Co. Geo. 30 m. S. Savannah.

Mies, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, on the river Nisa, 18 m. W. of Pilsen.

Miffin, a county of the W. district of Pennsylvania. Pop. 21,520. Lewistown is the capital. Also towns in Alleghany, Cumberland, Lycoming, Franklin, and Dauphin Cos. Pa. and Richland and Pike Cos. Ohio.

Mifflintown, p.t. Union Co. Pa. p.v. Columbia Co. Pa.

Mifflintown, p.v. Mifflin Co. Pa.

Mikabida, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natio-
lia, with a fort; situate on a river which runs into the sea of Marmora, 56 m. W. by S. of Bursa.

Milan, or the *Milanese*, a country of Italy bound-
ed on the N. by the Alps, E. by the Venetian territory, S. by the Apennines, and W. by Piedmont. The soil is every where fertile in corn, wine, fruits, rice, and olives; and there are also plenty of cattle. The rivers are the Seccia, Ticino, Adda, Oglio, and Po. There are likewise several lakes, the three principal of which are those of Maggiore, Como, and Lugano. Milan, with other countries in Italy, was long comprised under the general name of Lombardy. In the 14th century it became a duchy. The campaign of prince Eugene, in 1706, put it in possession of the house of Austria, to whom, with the excep-
tion of the Sardinian Milanese, it continued sub-
ject during 90 years, until the victories of Napo-
leon in 1796. In 1797 it was formed into four de-
partments, as the Cisalpine republic; but in 1814
after several other changes, the part belonging to
the king of Sardinia was restored, and the remain-
der incorporated with the Lombardo-Venetian
Kingdom, or Austrian Italy. The Austrian Mil-
anese forms, along with the duchy of Mantua
and the Valteline, the government of Milan. It
is divided into 8 delegations, and contains 7,700,
sq. m., with 2,100,000 inhabitants. The Sardinian
Milanese, which lies to the W. of the Austrian,
is divided into 9 districts, comprising an area of
3,300 square miles, and containing 560,000 in-
habitants.

Milan, a city of Italy, capital of the Lombardo-
Venetian Kingdom, and the see of an archbishop.
The city is 10 m. in circumference; but the gar-
den grounds are so extensive that it does not con-
tain above 140,000 inhabitants. It stands in a de-
lightful plain, between the rivers Adda and Tici-
no, which communicate with the city by means
of two canals. The cathedral, in the centre of
the city, is a splendid specimen of Gothic archi-
tecture, and, next to St. Peter's at Rome, is the
most considerable in Italy. This vast fabric is
built of white marble, supported by 50 columns,
and adorned, within and without, by a prodigious
number of marble statues. The other public
buildings are the university, several colleges, the
convents, the hospitals, the theatres, the mansions
of the minister of finance, of the minister of the
interior, and of the archbishop, and the former du-
cal palace, now the residence of the Austrian
viceroy. In the Piazza di Castello is an arena
in imitation of the amphitheatre of Verona, which
is capable of containing 30,000 spectators. The
college of St. Ambrose has a library, which, be-
sides a prodigious number of manuscripts, con-
tains 60,000 printed books; and its superb gal-
lery is adorned with rich paintings. The chief
trade of Milan is in grain (especially rice), cattle,
and cheese; and the manufactures of silk and
velvet stuffs, stockings, handkerchiefs, ribands,
gold and silver lace and embroideries, woolen
and linen cloths, glass, porcelain, &c. It has
been many times taken in the wars that have desola-
ted Italy. The French took it in 1796. It was
retaken by the Austrians and Russians in 1799;
but again possessed by the French in 1800, and
retained by them till the fall of Napoleon in 1814.
It is 280 m. N. W. by N. of Rome. Long. 9. 12.
E., lat. 45. 28. N.

Milan, p.v. Huron Co. Ohio. 123 m. N.
Columbus.

Milazzo, or *Melazzo*, a sea-port of Sicily, in Val di Demona. It is divided into the Upper and Lower Town: the former stands on a promontory and is fortified; the latter has a fine square, with a superb fountain. It stands on a rock, on the W. side of a bay of the same name, 20 m. W. of Messina. Long. 15. 24. E., lat. 38. 12. N.

Milborn-port, a borough in Somersetshire, Eng. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, linen, and hosiery; and is seated on a branch of the Parret, 2 m. E. by N. of Sherborn and 114 W. by S. of London.

Milburn, p.t. Somerset Co. Me. 92 m. N. E. Portland. Pop. 1,006.

Mildenhall, a town in Suffolk, Eng.; seated on the Lark, a branch of the Ouse, 12 m. N. W. of Bury and 70 N. N. E. of London.

Miles, a township of Centre Co. Pa.

Milburgh, p.t. Centre Co. Pa. 33 m. N. W. Lewistown.

Mileto, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1783. 8 m. N. E. of Nicotera.

Milford, a town of Wales, in Pembrokeshire. It is elegantly and uniformly built, and stands on the N. side of Milford Haven, a deep inlet of the Irish Sea. The haven branches off into so many creeks, secured from all winds, that it is esteemed the safest and most capacious harbour in Great Britain. At the entrance on the W. point, called St. Ann's, is an old lighthouse, and a blockhouse. Here the earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., landed, on his enterprise against Richard III. A quay and several good buildings have been constructed by a company from Nantucket, who have formed an establishment here for the southern whale fishery.

Milford, p.t. Hillsborough Co. N. H. 27 m. S. Concord. Pop. 1,303. Here are manufactures of cotton and screws; p.t. Worcester Co. Mass. 18 m. S. E. Worcester. Pop. 1,380; p.t. New Haven Co. Conn. on Long Island Sound, 9 m. S. W. New Haven. Pop. 2,256. The town has a good harbour for small vessels with some commerce and a quarry of marble; p.t. Otsego Co. N. Y. 76 m. W. Albany. Pop. 3,025; also towns in Hunterdon Co. N. J.; Pike, Bucks, Mifflin, Lehigh, and Somerset Cos. Pa.; Kent, Co. Del.; Greenville Dis. S. C.; Ashtabula, Union, Butler, Hamilton, and Clermont, Cos. Ohio.

Milhau, a town of France, department of Aveyron, seated on the Tarn, 50 m. N. W. of Montpellier.

Milhaud, a town of France, department of Gard, seated on the Vistre, 9 m. S. W. of Nîmes.

Militzsch, a town of Prussian Silesia, seated on the river Bartsch, 27 m. N. N. E. of Breslau. Long. 17. 23. E., lat. 51. 32. N.

Milboro, p.v. Washington Co. Pa.

Milborough, p.v. Bath Co. Va.; p.v. Sussex Co. Va.

Millbury, p.t. Worcester Co. Mass. 6 m. S. Worcester, 40 m. S. W. Boston. Pop. 1,611. Here are manufactures of woollen, paper, oil, leather, black lead, nails, scythes, mill-saws, &c.

Mill Creek, a hundred of Newcastle Co. Del.; p.v. Berkley Co. Va. and townships in Hamilton and Union, Coshocton and Cuyahoga Cos. Ohio.

Milledgeville, p.t. Baldwin Co. Georgia, and the capital of the state. It stands on the Oconee, 312 m. above the mouth of the Altamaha. Pop. 1,599. The river is navigable from here to the sea for boats of 30 tons, and the town has a considerable trade in cotton.

Miller, a county of Arkansas. Pop. 368.

Millersburg, villages in Holmes Co. Ohio; Ripley Co. Ind. and Bourbon Co. Ken.

Miller's River, a branch of the Connecticut in Worcester and Franklin Cos. Mass.

Millerstown, villages in Lebanon, Perry, and Lehigh, Cos. Pa.

Millfarm, p.v. Caroline Co. Va.

Millsay, p.v. Bullock Co. Geo.

Millsborough, p.v. Sussex Co. Del.

Millsfield, a township of Coos Co. N. H. Pop. 33.

Millstone, p.v. Somerset Co. N. J. 14 m. N. E. Princeton, on a river of the same name flowing into the Raritan.

Millville, p.v. Cumberland Co. N. J., Genesee Co. N. Y.; King George Co. Va. and Butler Co. Ohio.

Millwood, p.v. Frederick Co. Va. on the Shenandoah.

Milo, p.t. Penobscot Co. Me. Pop. 381.

Milo, the ancient Melos, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, 18 leagues in circumference, with one of the best and largest harbours in the Mediterranean. It produces plentiful crops of corn, excellent fruit, and wine; abounds in very good cattle, especially goats, and has mines of iron, and sulphur. In this island are curious subterranean galleries, the roofs of which are covered with genuine capillary or plume alum, and the crevices of the rocks filled with pure sulphur. Here are two bishops: one of the Greek, and the other of the Latin church. At the commencement of the 18th century the inhabitants amounted to above 20,000, but since that period it has declined. It now belongs to Independent Greece, yet a considerable time must elapse before it can recover its former opulence and splendor. The population of the whole island does not at present exceed 1,200. On the E. side of the island is a town of the same name, 60 m. N. of Candia, and 100 S. by E. of Athens. Long. 25. 0. E., lat. 36. 41. N.

Miltenberg, a town of the Bavarian states, principality of Leiningen, with a castle on a hill; seated on the Maine. 20 m. S. S. E. of Aschaffenburg.

Millthorpe, a town in Westmoreland, Eng. seated on the Cetha, near the mouth of the Ken. It is the only port in the county, and hence the fine Westmoreland slates and other commodities are exported. The manufactures consist chiefly of sacking, twine, and paper: in the vicinity are limestone and marble quarries. 255 m. N. N. W. of London.

Milton, a town of Kent, Eng. It is noted for excellent oysters; and much corn, &c. is shipped here for the London markets. It is a place of great antiquity, and was the residence of the king of Kent, and of Alfred, who had a palace here. 14 m. N. E. of Maidstone, and 40 E. of London.

Milton, p.t. Norfolk Co. Mass. 7 m. S. Boston, on Neponset river which is navigable hence to the sea for vessels of 150 tons. Here are manufactures of paper and chocolate. Pop. 1,565. Milton Hill in this town, is an abrupt and rocky eminence, from which one of the most enchanting prospects in the world may be enjoyed, comprising the city and bay of Boston, the ocean, and a wide extent of country delightfully variegated with hills, valleys, cultivated fields, towns and villages. In very clear air the White Mountains of New Hampshire have been discovered from this spot.

Milton, p.t. Chittenden Co. Vt. on L. Champlain, at the mouth of the Lamoil. Pop. 2,100; p.v. Litchfield Co. Conn. 5 m. W. Litchfield; p.t. Saratoga Co. N. Y. Pop. 3,079; p.v. Ulster and Cayuga Cos. N. Y.; also towns and villages in Morris Co. N. C., Northumberland Co. Pa., Sussex Co. Del., Albemarle Co. Va., Rockingham Co. N. C., Lawrence Dis. S. C., Wayne Co. Ind., Gallatin Co. Ken., Rutherford and Lincoln Cos. Ten. and 5 townships in Ohio.

Milton Abbas, or *Abbey Milton*, a village in Dorsetshire, Eng. 7 m. S. W. of Blandford. It formerly had an abbey, founded by king Athelstan, but the whole was swept away, except the church in 1771, by the earl of Dorchester, who erected on its site a large Gothic mansion. The village, with its church and almshouse, were built by the same nobleman.

Mina, a town of Persia, province of Kerman, surrounded by a wall with towers, and seated on the Ibrahim, near its entrance into the gulf of Ormus, 190 m. S. of Kerman. Long. 56. 50. E., lat. 26. 40. N.

Mina, p.t. Chataouque Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,318.

Minas, a town of S. America, in Buenos Ayres, seated near the source of the river St. Lucia, 34 m. N. E. of Maldonado. Long. 55. 5. W., lat. 34. 21. S.

Minasville, p.t. Montgomery Co. N. Y.

Minas Gerais, a province of Brazil, bounded N. by Bahia, W. by Goiaz, and S. by the Parai-buna. It extends 600 or 700 m. from N. to S. nearly the same from E. to W., and contains 390,000 inhabitants. This vast territory produces gold and diamonds in abundance; also iron, antimony, bismuth, platina, chromate of lead, &c. The soil is likewise rich, producing in the valleys sugar, cotton, &c.; and in the higher grounds wheat, and generally all kinds of European grain.

Minch, an arm of the sea, on the W. coast of Scotland, which separates the Isle of Sky from Lewis Island.

Minching Hampton, a town of Gloucestershire, Eng. with a considerable manufacture of cloth. It is pleasantly situated on a declivity, 10 m. W. of Cirencester and 98 W. of London.

Mincio, a river of Italy, which flows S. from the lake Garda, forms the lake and marshes that surround Mantua, and afterward runs into the Po.

Minckendorf, a town of Austria, on the Triesting, 6 m. E. N. E. of Baden.

Mindanao, an island in the Eastern seas, and one of the Philippines, about 300 m. long and 108 broad. The coast is indented by numerous bays, and the interior is intersected by chains of lofty mountains, with intervening plains that afford pasture for immense herds of cattle. The sides of the hills and valleys are stony, and yet there are tall trees, of kinds unknown in Europe. Some of the mountains yield very good gold; and the valleys are well watered with rivulets. Rice is produced in abundance; as are also plantains, cocoa-nuts, sweet potatoes, and all the fruits common to tropical climates. There are neither lions nor tigers, but horses, bees, buffaloes, goats, hogs, deer, &c., are numerous. The fowls are ducks, hens, pigeons, parrots, paroquets and turtle-doves, besides many small birds. The inhabitants are generally of a low stature, with little heads, small black eyes, short noses, and large mouths. Their hair is black and straight, and their complexion tawny, but more inclined to yel-

low than that of other Indians. The chief trades are goldsmiths, blacksmiths, and carpenters, who can build pretty good vessels. Polygamy is practised. The government is partly feudal and partly monarchical. The prevailing religion is Mahomedism, but the Spaniards have been in possession of a large portion of the sea-coast to the W., N. and N. E., where they have planted colonies of Christians.

Mindanao, the capital of the above island, and the residence of the sultan and his court, is about 6 m. up the Pelangy. Opposite stands the town of Selangan. Long. 124. 40. E., lat. 7. 9. N.

Mindelheim, a town in Bavaria, with a castle on a mountain, situate between the rivers Iller and Lech, 25 m. S. W. of Augsburg.

Minden, a government of the Prussian states comprising the N. E. part of the province of Westphalia and the former principalities of Minden, Paderborn, Rittberg, and Corvey, the bailiwick of Reckeberg, and the lordship of Rheda. It has an area of 2,000 sq. m. divided into 13 districts, with 330,000 inhabitants. The soil in general is fertile, and the pasturage good.

Minden, the capital of the above government is one of the oldest towns of Germany, and, while the see of a bishop, formed a petty republic. Its convenient situation for trade and navigation, its breweries, sugar-houses, and wax manufactures, are great advantages to the inhabitants. Near this town prince Ferdinand, of Brunswick, defeated the French in 1759. It was occupied in 1806 by the French, and finally ceded to Prussia in 1814. It is seated on the Weser, 43 m. E. of Osnaburg. Long. 8. 56. E., lat. 52. 19. N.

Minden, a township of Montgomery Co. N. Y. Pop. 2,567.

Mindoro, one of the Philippines, separated from Luzon by a narrow channel. It is mountainous, and abounds in palm-trees and all sorts of fruits. The inhabitants are pagans, and pay tribute to the Spaniards.

Minersville, a village in Schuylkill Co. Pa. surrounded by extensive coal mines.

Mineros, a township of Essex Co. N. Y. Pop. 358; p.v. Mason Co. Ken.

Minehead, p.t. Essex Co. Vt. on the Connecticut. Pop. 150.

Mine Shibolet, p.v. Washington Co. Missouri, 55 m. S. W. St. Louis. Here is one of the richest lead mines in the country.

Minehead, a borough and sea-port in Somersetshire, Eng. It has a good harbour on the Bristol Channel, and carries on a trade in wool, coal, and herrings. 31 m. N. of Exeter and 160 W. by S. of London. Long. 3. 34. W., lat. 51. 12. N.

Mingrelia, a country of Asia, bounded W. by the Black Sea, E. by Imeritia, S. by the river Phasis, and N. by Georgia. It is governed by a prince who is tributary to Russia. The face of this country, its products, and the customs and manners of the inhabitants, are similar to those of Georgia.

Minho, a river of Spain, which rises in the N. E. part of Galicia, passes by Lugo, Orense, and Tuy, and dividing Galicia from Portugal, enters the Atlantic at Caminha.

Minia, a town of Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile, 90 m. S. of Fayoum.

Minisink, p.t. Orange Co. N. Y. on the Delaware. Pop. 4,979.

Minervino, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari 24 m. W. S. W. of Trani.

Minorca, one of the Balearic islands, lying 50 m.

to the N. E. of Majorca. It is 30 m. long and 12 broad; and is a mountainous country, with some fruitful valleys. Some corn is raised, but the principal products of the island are wine, wool, cheese, and various fruits. It has been frequently in the hands of the British, by whom it was taken without the loss of a man in 1798, but given up at the peace of 1802. Ciudadella is the capital; but Mahon claims greater consequence, on account of its excellent harbour, Port Mahon, which is defended by two forts. Long. 3. 48. E., lat. 39. 51. N.

Minot, p.t. Cumberland Co. Me. Pop. 2,906.

Minsk, an extensive province of European Russia, comprehending the old palatinate of Minsk and portions of Polotsk, Novogrodek, and Wilna. It extends from the Dwina N. to the province of Volhynia, comprises an area of 37,000 sq. m. is divided into ten circles, and contains 950,000 inhabitants. The surface, productions, &c. are the same as in Lithuania.

Minsk, the capital of the foregoing province, with two citadels, is seated on the Swialocz, 80 m. S. E. of Wilna and 310 E. N. E. of Warsaw. Long. 27. 58. E., lat. 53. 46. N.

Mintaon, an island in the Indian Ocean, 40 m. long and 14 broad, on the W. coast of the island of Sumatra. Long. 97. 38. E., lat. 0. 25. S.

Mioss, a lake of Norway, in the province of Hedemarke, 90 m. in circumference. It is almost divided by a peninsula, and contains a fertile island 10 m. in circumference.

Miquelon, a small desert island, S. W. of Cape Ray in Newfoundland, ceded to the French in 1763, for drying and curing their fish. They were dispossessed of it by the English in 1793, but it was restored to them in 1802. Long. 56. 10. W., lat. 46. 49. N.

Mira, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 16 m. N. W. of Coimbra.

Miranda, a town of Portugal, in Tras os Montes, seated on a rock, on the river Douro, 32 m. E. S. E. of Braganza. Long. 6. 32. W., lat. 41. 46. N.

Miranda de Corvo, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 13 m. S. E. of Coimbra.

Miranda de Ebro, a town of Spain, in the province of Burgos, with a castle; seated in an excellent wine country, on the river Ebro, over which is a handsome bridge. 34 m. N. E. of Burgos.

Mirande, a town of France, department of Gers. Wool, down, and the feathers of geese, are its principal articles of trade. It is seated on an eminence, near the river Baise, 13 m. S. W. of Auch.

Mirandela, a town of Portugal, in Tras os Montes. 22 m. S. W. of Braganza.

Mirandola, a city of Italy, in the Modenese, capital of a province of its name, and a bishop's see, with a citadel and a fort. Besides the cathedral, it contains many fine churches and convents. It is 18 m. N. N. E. of Modena. Long. 11. 19. E., lat. 44. 52. N.

Miraval, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a strong castle; seated on the side of a hill, 16 m. S. by W. of Placentia.

Mirebeau, a town of France, department of Upper Vienne, 14 m. N. by W. of Poitiers.

Mirebeau, a town of France, department of Cote d'Or, 13 m. N. of Dijon.

Mirecourt, a town of France, department of Vosges, famous for its violins and fine lace; seated on the Madon, 15 m. W. N. W. of Epinal.

Miremont, a town of France, department of

Dordogne. Near it is a remarkable cavern, called Clusean. It is seated near the river Vézère, 15 m. E. of Bergerac.

Mirepoix, a town of France, department of Ariège; seated on the Gers, 15 m. E. N. E. of Foix, and 43 S. S. E. of Toulouse.

Misere, a town of Saxony with a castle, 11 m. W. of Strelitz.

Misagro, a town of Naples, in Otranto, 6 m. S. S. E. of Ostuni.

Mistra, or *Mistras*, a town of Independent Greece, once the capital of the Morea and a place of importance, but it is now decayed. It is 90 m. S. E. Lepanto. In the neighbourhood are to be seen the ruins of ancient Sparta.

Misnia. See *Meissen*.

Mississippi, a river of the United States, rising in a number of head streams between 47. and 48. N. lat. and flowing into the Gulf of Mexico. It is more than 3,000 m. in length and receives from the west the Missouri, which on account of its superior length is sometimes considered the main stream rather than a branch of the Mississippi. The other tributaries of the Mississippi are the Ohio, Illinois, Arkansas, and Red river with a great many inferior streams. The falls of St. Anthony, are in the upper part of its course, and have a perpendicular descent of 17 ft.; below the point the river is navigable for vessels of 30 tons to the sea. It runs but a little distance from its source, before it becomes a considerable stream. Below the falls of St. Anthony, it broadens to half a mile in width; and is a clear, placid and noble stream, with wide and fertile bottoms, for a long distance. A few miles below the river Des Moines, is a long rapid of nine miles, which, for a considerable part of the summer, is a great impediment to the navigation. Below these rapids the river assumes its medial width and character from that point to the entrance of the Missouri. It is a still more beautiful river, than the Ohio, somewhat gentler in its current, a third wider, with broad and clean sandbars, except in the time of high waters, when they are all covered. At every little distance, there are islands, sometimes a number of them parallel, and broadening the stream to a great width. These islands are many of them large, and have in the summer season an aspect of beauty, as they swell gently from the clear stream,—a vigour and grandeur of vegetation which contribute much to the magnificence of the river. The sandbars, in the proper season, are the resort of innumerable swans, geese and water fowls. It is, in general, a full mile in width from bank to bank. For a considerable distance above the mouth of the Missouri, it has more than that width. Altogether, it has, from its alternate bluffs and prairies, the calmness and transparency of its waters, the size and beauty of its trees, an aspect of great amenity and magnificence.

Where it receives the Missouri, it is a mile and a half wide. The Missouri itself enters with a mouth not more than half a mile wide. This united stream below, has thence to the mouth of the Ohio, a medial width of little more than three quarters of a mile. This mighty tributary seems rather to diminish, than increase its width; but it perceptibly alters its depth, its mass of waters, and wholly changes its character. It is no longer the gentle, placid stream, with smooth shores and clean sandbars; but has a furious and boiling current, a turbid and dangerous mass of sweeping waters, jagged and dilapidated shores, and, wherever its waters have receded, deposits of mud.

It remains a sublime object of contemplation. The noble forest still rises along its banks. But its character of calm magnificence, that so delighted the eye above, is seen no more.

The bosom of the river is covered with prodigious boils, or swells, that rise with a whirling motion, and a convex surface, two or three rods in diameter, and no inconsiderable noise, whirling a boat imperceptibly from its track. In its course, accidental circumstances shift the impetus of its current, and propel it upon the point of an island bend or sandbars. In these instances, it tears up the islands, removes the sandbars, and sweeps away the tender, alluvial soil of the bends, with all their trees, and deposits the spoils in another place. At the season of high water, nothing is more familiar to the ear of the people on the river, than the deep crash of a land-slip, in which larger or smaller masses of the soil on the banks, with all the trees, are plunged into the stream. The circumstances that change the aspect and current of the river, are denominated, in the vocabulary of the watermen, chutes, races, chains, sawyers, planters, points of islands, wreck heaps and cypress bends. The divinity most frequently invoked by boatmen, seems to have imparted his name oftener than any other to the dangerous places along the river. The 'Devil's' race paths, tea-table, oven, &c. are places of difficult or hazardous navigation, that frequently occur. They are serious impediments to the navigation of this noble stream. Such is its character from Missouri to the Balize; a wild, furious, whirling river,—never navigated safely, except with great caution. On the immense wreck heaps, where masses of logs, like considerable hills, are piled together, the numerous wrecks of boats, lying on their sides and summits, sufficiently attest the character of the river, and remain standing mementos to caution. Boats propelled by steam power, which can be changed in a moment, to reverse the impulse and direction of the boat, are exactly calculated to obviate the dangers of this river.

No person, who descends this river for the first time, receives clear and adequate ideas of its grandeur, and the amount of water which it carries. If it be in the spring, when the river below the mouth of the Ohio is generally over its banks, although the sheet of water that is making its way to the gulf is, perhaps, thirty miles wide, yet finding its way through deep forests and swamps that conceal all from the eye, no expanse of water is seen, but the width, that is curved out between the outline of woods on either bank; and it seldom exceeds, and oftener falls short of a mile. But when he sees, in descending from the falls of St. Anthony, that it swallows up one river after another, with mouths, as wide as itself, without affecting its width at all; when he sees it receiving in succession the mighty Missouri, the broad Ohio, St. Francis, White, Arkansas, and Red rivers, all of them of great depth, length and volume of water; when he sees this mighty river absorbing them all and retaining a volume, apparently unchanged,—he begins to estimate rightly the increasing depths of current, that must roll on in its deep channel to the sea. Carried out of the Balize, and sailing with a good breeze for hours, he sees nothing on any side, but the white and turbid waters of the Mississippi, long after he is out of sight of land.

From its source to the falls of St. Anthony, it runs alternately through wild rice lakes and swamps by limestone bluffs and craggy hills;

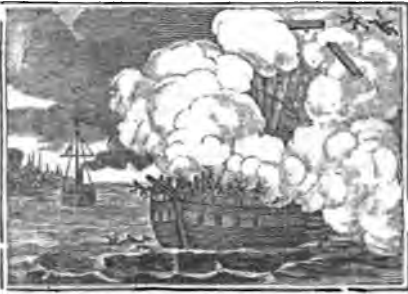
occasionally through deep pine forests, and beautiful prairies; and the tenants on its borders are elk, buffaloes, bears and deer, and the savages that pursue them. In this distance, there is no a civilized inhabitant on its shores, if we except the establishments of Indian traders, and a garrison of the United States. Buffaloes are seldom seen below these falls. Its alluvions become wide, fertile, and for the most part, heavily timbered. Like the Ohio, its bottoms and bluffs generally alternate. Its broad and placid current is often embarrassed with islands, which are generally rich alluvial lands, often containing from five hundred to a thousand acres, and abounding with wild turkeys and other small game. From 100 m. above the mouth of the Missouri, it would be difficult for us to convey an idea of the beauty of the prairies, skirting this noble river. They are a perfect level; and are in summer covered with a luxuriant growth of grass and flowers without a tree or bush.

Below the mouth of the Ohio, in the season of inundation, to an observing spectator a very striking spectacle is presented. The river sweeps along in curves, or sections of circles, of an extent from six to twelve miles, measured from point to point. The sheet of water, that is visible between the forests on either side, is a mile wide. On a calm spring morning, and under a bright sun, it shines like a mass of burnished silver. Its edges are distinctly marked by a magnificent outline of cotton wood trees, generally of great size, and at this time of the year, of the brightest verdure. On the convex, or bar side of the bend, there is generally a vigorous growth of willows, or young cotton wood trees, of such astonishing regularity of appearance, that it always seems to the inexperienced spectator, a work of art. The water stands among these trees, from ten to fifteen feet in height. Those brilliant creatures the black and red bird, flit among these young groves, that are inundated to half their height. Nature is carrying on her most vigorous efforts of vegetation below. If there be wind or storm, the descending flat and keel boats immediately make for these groves, and plunge fearlessly, with all the headway they can command, among the trees. Should they be of half the size of the human body, struck fifteen feet from the ground, they readily bend before even a frail boat.—You descend the whole distance of a thousand miles to New Orleans, landing at night in fifteen feet water among the trees; but, probably, in no instance within twenty miles of the real shore, which is the bluff. The whole spectacle is that of a vast and magnificent forest, emerging from a lake, with its waters, indeed, in a thousand places in descending motion.

One of the most striking peculiarities of this river, and of all its lower tributaries, is the uniformity of its meanders, called in the phrase of the country, its 'points and bends.' In many instances these curves are described with a precision, with which they would have been marked off by the sweep of a compass. The river sweeps round, perhaps the half of a circle, and is precipitated from the point, in a current diagonally across its own channel, to another curve of the same regularity upon the opposite shore. In the bend is the deepest channel, the heaviest movement of waters, and what is called the thread of the current. Between this thread and the shore, there are generally counter currents, or eddies; and in the crumbling and

tender alluvial soil, the river is generally making inroads upon its banks on the bend side. Opposite the bend there is always a sandbar, matched, in the convexity of its conformation, to the concavity of the bend. Here it is, that the appearance of the young cotton wood groves have their most striking aspect. The trees rise from the shore, showing first the vigorous saplings of the present year; and then those of a date of two and three years; and trees rising in regular gradation to the most ancient and lofty point of the forest. These curves are so regular on this, and all the rivers of the lower country, that the boatmen and Indians calculate distances by them; and instead of the number of miles or leagues, they estimate their progress by the number of bends they have passed.

The navigation upon this river is very great. Ships seldom ascend higher than Natchez. The number of steam-boats upon the Mississippi and its tributaries is about 300. Their size is from 540 tons downward. The passage from Cincinnati to New Orleans and back, has been made in 19 days. From New Orleans to Louisville the shortest passage has been 8 days and 2 hours, the distance being 1,650 m. and against the current. The steam-boats have generally high-pressure power, and many fatal explosions have happened



upon these waters. The first steam-vessel here was built in 1810. New Orleans is the outpost of this river, and the largest city on its banks. Its waters pass into the Gulf by several channels which intersect a flat marshy tract. The main entrance is at the Balize.

Mississippi, one of the United States, bounded N. by Tennessee, E. by Alabama, S. by Louisiana and W. by Louisiana and Arkansas. It extends from 30.10. to 35. N. lat. and from 80. 30. to 81. 35. W. long. 336 m. in length from N. to S. and 150 in breadth, containing 45,760 sq. m. It is watered by the Mississippi on the western boundary, the Yazoo and Big Black rivers, branches of the Mississippi, the Pascagoula and Pearl which flow into the Gulf of Mexico, and the head streams of the Tombeckee rise in the N. part and pass into Alabama. There is a small extent of coast lying upon Lake Borgne at its outlet into the Gulf, along which are scattered a few low sandy islands but there is no sea-port of consequence in the state. Nearly the whole country is an alluvial flat, and the shore of the Mississippi in the north is an immense swamp 70 m. in width. In the N. E. part are some hilly, broken tracts. A great part of the soil is a pine barren, but the river intervals are rich and productive. Sugar-cane is raised in the south. The middle parts produce figs, grapes, tobacco, maize, sweet potatoes, rice, and indigo. Cotton is raised in all parts, and is the staple article of cultivation. The climate is hot, moist and

in the level country is insalubrious. Stagnant waters are abundant, and the intense heat of the summer engenders bilious diseases. In the elevated parts the climate is healthy and pleasant.

The northern and central portions of this state are occupied by the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians; the former tribe number about 21,000 souls and the latter 3,600; civilization and useful arts have made considerable progress among them; their agriculture is in a thriving state, and they have commodious houses, shops, schools and churches, and support a missionary. They occupy some of the best land in the state.

Mississippi is divided into 26 counties and has a population excluding Indians, of 136,806. The slaves are 65,659. Jackson, on Pearl river, is the seat of government. Natchez is the only considerable town. The legislature is styled the General Assembly, and consists of a Senate and House of Representatives. The senators are elected for 3 years and one third of the number are renewed each year. The representatives are chosen yearly. All residents of one year are voters; clergymen are excluded from office. The Baptists are the largest religious sect, they have 58 churches; the Methodists have 23 preachers; the Presbyterians 25; the Episcopalians 4, and there are some Catholics. Education is provided for by a literary fund; public schools are maintained in some of the large towns, and there is a college at Washington near Natchez. The commerce of the state is directed to the outports of Louisiana and Alabama. Mississippi was erected into a territorial government in 1798. It was admitted into the Union in 1817.

Mississippi, towns in Phillips and Arkansas Cos. Arkansas Ter.

Missionary Stations. See Appendix.

Missisagaigon, one of the head streams of the Mississippi rising near the W. end of Lake Superior.

Missiscou, a river of Vermont flowing into the N. part of L. Champlain.

Missolonghi, a town of Independent Greece, on the N. side of the Gulf of Lepanto, opposite Patras. It has a shallow harbour, and is surrounded by marshes. It was taken and retaken several times by the Turks and Greeks during the war of the revolution. Here Lord Byron died in 1824. There is another town of this name in the Morea.

Missouri, a river of the United States, which, taken in connexion with the Mississippi, into which it flows, is the longest river on the globe; its length from the highest navigable stream to the gulf of Mexico being 4,491 m., its length to the junction with the Mississippi is 3,096 m. It rises in the Rocky Mountains, nearly in the same parallel with the Mississippi. The most authentic information we have yet had of the sources of this mighty river, is from its first intrepid American discoverers, Lewis and Clarke. What may properly be called the Missouri seems to be formed by three considerable branches, which unite not far from the bases of the principal ranges of the mountains. To the northern they gave the name of Jefferson, to the middle, Gallatin, and to the southern, Madison.—Each of these branches forks again into a number of small mountain streams. It is but a short distance from some of these to the head waters of the Oregon, on the other side of the mountains. A person may drink from the spring sources of each, without travelling more than a mile. After this junction, the river continues a considerable distance to be still a foam

ing mountain torrent. It then spreads into a broad and comparatively gentle stream full of islands. Precipitous peaks of blackish rock frown above the river in perpendicular elevations of 1,000 feet. The mountains, whose bases it sweeps, are covered with pines, cedars, and firs; and mountain sheep are seen bounding on their summits, where they are apparently inaccessible. In this distance the mountains have an aspect of inexpressible loneliness and grandeur.

The river then becomes almost a continued cataract for the distance of about 17 m. In this distance its perpendicular descent is 362 feet. The first fall is 98 feet; the second, 19; the third, 47; the fourth, 26. These falls are next to Niagara the grandest in the world. The river continues rapid for a long distance beyond. The Roche Jaune, or Yellow Stone, is probably the largest tributary of the Missouri. It rises in the same ranges of mountains with the main river, and has many points of resemblance to it. It enters from the south by a mouth 850 yards wide. It is a broad, deep, and sweeping river; and at its junction appears the larger of the two. Its course is commonly calculated at 1,600 miles. But the size and length of all these tributaries are probably over rated. Its shores, for a long distance above its entrance, are heavily timbered, and its bottoms wide, and of the finest soil. Its entrance is deemed to be 1,880 m. above the mouth of the Missouri; and it was selected by the government, as an eligible situation for a military post, and an extensive settlement. White bears, elk, and mountain sheep, are the principal animals seen along this part of the river. The other tributaries are the Kansas, Platte, Osage, Little Missouri, Running Water, White and Milk Rivers.

At the point of junction with the Yellow Stone, the Missouri has wide and fine bottoms. But its banks are for the most part destitute of timber, and this for a long series of years will prevent its being inhabited. The 'Gates of the Rocky Mountains,' through which the Missouri seems to have torn itself a passage, are commonly described as among the sublimest spectacles in the world. For nearly 6 m. these mountains rise in black and perpendicular masses 1,200 feet above the surface of the river. The chasm is little more than 250 yards wide; and the deep and foaming waters of the Missouri rush through the passage, as if it were a cataract. The heart of the beholder is chilled, as he contemplates, in these wild and uninhabited regions, this conflict between the river and the mountains. The smooth and black walls of the cleft rise more than twice as high as the mountains on the Hudson, below West Point. Every passenger up that river has been impressed with the grandeur of that scene in the midst of amenity and life. What then must be the sensations of the passenger through the gates of the Rocky Mountains, who witnesses the proofs of this conflict of nature, in a region three hundred leagues from civilization. Vast columns of the rock are torn from the mountains and lie along the banks of the river.

The bottoms of the Missouri have a character, very distinguishable from those of the Upper Mississippi. They are higher, not so wet, more sandy, with trees which are not so large, but taller and straighter. Its alluvions are something narrower; having for the first 500 m. a medial width of more than 4 m. Its bluffs, like those of the other river, are generally limestone, but not so

perpendicular; and have more tendency to run into the *mamelle* form. The bottoms abound with deer, turkeys and small game. The river seldom overflows any part of its banks, in this distance. It is little inclined to be swampy. There are much fewer lakes, bayous, and small ponds, than along the Mississippi. Prairies are scarcely seen on the banks of the river, within the distance of the first 400 m. of its course. It is heavily timbered, and yet from the softness of the wood, easily cleared. The water, though uncommonly turbid with a whitish earth, which it holds in suspension, soon and easily settles, and is then remarkably pure, pleasant and healthy water. The river is so rapid and sweeping in its course, and its bed is composed of such masses of sand, that it is continually shifting its sandbars. A chart of the river, as it runs this year, gives little ground for calculation, in navigating it the next. It has numerous islands and generally near them is the most difficult to be stemmed.—Still more than the Mississippi below its mouth, it tears up in one place, and deposits in another; and makes more frequent and powerful changes in its channel, than any other western river.

Its bottoms are considerably settled for a distance of 400 m. above its mouth. That of Charaton is the highest compact settlement. But the largest and most populous settlement in the state is that called Boone's Lick. Indeed, there are



American settlers, here and there, on the bottoms, above the Platte, and far beyond the limits of the state of Missouri. Above the Platte the open and prairie character of the country begins to develop. The prairies come quite into the banks of the river; and stretch from it indefinitely, in naked grass plains, where the traveller may wander for days, without seeing either wood or water.—The 'Council Bluffs' are an important military station, about 600 m. up the Missouri. Beyond this point commences a country of great interest and grandeur in many respects; and denominated, by way of eminence, the Upper Missouri. The country is composed of vast and almost boundless grass plains, through which stretch the Platte, the Yellow Stone, and the other rivers of this ocean of grass. The savages of this region have a peculiar physiognomy and mode of life. It is a country, where commence new tribes of plants. It is the home of buffaloes, elk, white bears, antelopes and mountain sheep. And its inexhaustible supplies of game make it the paradise of hunters. Sometimes the river washes the basis of the dark hills of a friable and crumbling soil. Here are found, as Lewis and Clarke, and other respectable travellers relate, large and singular petrifications, both animal and vegetable.—On the top of one of these hills they found the petrified skeleton of a huge fish, 45 feet in length

The herds of gregarious animals, particularly the buffaloes, are innumerable. Such is the general character of the country, until we come in contact with the spurs of the Rocky Mountains.

As far as the limits of the state, this river is capable of supporting a dense population, for a considerable distance from its banks. Above those limits it is generally too destitute of wood, to become habitable by any other people than hunters and shepherds. All the great tributaries of this river are copies, more or less exact, of the parent stream. One general remark applies to the whole country. The rivers have a narrow margin of fertility. The country, as it recedes from the river, becomes more and more sterile, sandy and destitute of water, until it approximates in character towards the sandy deserts of Arabia.

Missouri, one of the United States, lying west of the Mississippi, and intersected by the great river from which it takes its name. It is bounded N. and W. by the Territory of Missouri, E. by Illinois, Kentucky and Tennessee, and S. by Arkansas; extending from 36. to 40. 30. N. lat. and from 89. to 94. 10. W. long. 270 m. in length and 220 in breadth. It contains 60,000 sq. m. The Mississippi washes the eastern boundary, the other principal streams are the branches of the Missouri and this river. The Ozark Mountains extend south-westerly from this state into Arkansas, and there are some mountain ridges toward the east. A large extent of this great state in its south-east angle commencing above New Madrid, and extending down the great swamp, and through the alluvial region, a considerable distance back from the Mississippi, is low, swampy, full of lakes, and in many places subject to be inundated. Beyond that region, which is generally marked by a bold line of rolling and fertile high lands, the country gradually rises into high flint knobs, still rising beyond that region to the mountainous country of the lead mines. This country extends to the Osage and its tributaries. Beyond this the country is broken and hilly; until we open upon the boundless belt of open prairies, which spreads beyond the western limits of this state. The best portion, and the most inhabited parts of the state are between the Missouri and Mississippi. This vast tract is no where mountainous. It contains great tracts of alluvial and hilly prairies. It is for the most part a surface, delightfully rolling and variegated. There is no part of the globe, where greater extents of country can be traversed more easily, and in any direction by carriages of any description, where there are no roads, and that is yet in a state of nature.

One specific difference between the soil of this country, and the country bordering on the Ohio is, that the land here contains a much greater proportion of sand, is more loamy and friable, and the soil is not so stiff. There are tracts over all this country, where we find the clayey soils of Ohio and Kentucky. But they are small. The roads generally, run over tracts, where the falling rain and snow are so readily absorbed, even in the winter, that the people are not troubled with the deep and almost impassable roads, that we find in those states. The rich uplands are of a darkish grey colour; with the exception of the great tract about the lead mines, where the soil, composed of decomposed pyrite, is reddish, and of a colour brighter than Spanish brown. The poorer uplands are generally covered with white oak, and that small shrubby species of oak denominated here *pin oak*.

It is usually a stiffer and more clayey soil than the other; and it is of a light yellow colour. There are two extensive tracts of that fine kind of timbered upland alluvion, which constitutes the finest central portions of Kentucky. The one is, perhaps, fifteen or twenty miles in extent. It is south-west of the mine country, and is called *Bellevue settlement*. The other tract is much larger, and is called in this country the *Boone's lick settlement*. There are smaller extents of this kind of land, spread over all the state. In a state of nature, it strikes the eye delightfully. The surface rolls gently and almost imperceptibly. It has the same trees and shrubs, and the grand vegetation, that designate the rich alluvions; and at the same time it has the diversified surface, and the associated ideas of health, and springs of water that are naturally connected with the notion of uplands. These lands are timbered with the same trees which the alluvions bear. Like those, they are surmounted with grape vines, and are free from underbrush. The graceful pawpaw, the persimon, and the wild cherry tree, all denoting rich soils, abound in these regions; and they are nearly as fertile as the bottoms of the Missouri, or the Mississippi.

The prairies are generally level and of an intermediate character between the richer and the poorer uplands. The alluvial prairies are universally rich, and nearly as fertile as the bottoms. Some tracts of the upland prairies are rich. But there are scarcely any lands in this state sufficiently level for cultivation, that have not fertility enough to bring good crops of corn without manure; and in many instances the poorer lands are better for wheat than the richer. The grandest objects of nature will, probably, not excite so much surprise in the mind of a traveller from the Atlantic states, as the first view of a prairie. Riding, day after day, through forests, where the small improvements made in the wilderness scarcely interrupt the general aspect of woods, he opens at once upon the view of a boundless horizon. In the early periods of summer, he beholds outstretched under his eye a perfectly level plain, of the most soft and beautiful verdure, covered with a thousand flowers of every agent and hue. Here and there, in the skirts of the prairies, and often in their centre are clumps of oaks, and pecans and black walnuts, disposed in forms so regular, and generally circular, as could not fail to delight the eye of an admirer of the ancient style of gardening. He is unprepared for such a view, seen in such strong contrast with dark and lonely forests. It is, after all, impossible to convey by description the impression, which these views



create. In these vast and beautiful prairies, or on the verge of the bluffs, that overlook them he

beholds at once a verdant and sleeping ocean of grass, vast rivers rolling their mighty masses of waters through the dark forests, romantic hills stretching away in the distance, and here and there a cabin or a house throwing up its column of smoke, and the cattle, horses and sheep sleeping about it. A grander spectacle is exhibited when in the autumn the Indians set fire to the dry grass. The flames leap forward with astonishing rapidity and spread in all directions. The hunter or the traveller is unable to escape by their utmost speed and the wild horses, deer and buffaloes are often overtaken and burnt to death.

The lead mines of this state are highly productive. They are connected with that great mineral tract which extends from the N. W. part of Illinois into the adjacent territories, and which the reader will find described under the head of *Lead Mines*. The richest mines in this state are in the neighbourhood of Potosi, upon Big river, a small stream flowing into the Maramec. The ore is found not in veins, but in detached masses from 2 to 20 feet below the surface. About 3,000,000 pounds are annually smelted. Coal is found in abundance along the Missouri, and iron in every part of the state. Manganese, zinc, antimony, and cobalt accompany the lead ore; salt, nitre, soapstone, plumbago, barytes, pumice stone, gypsum, flint and marble are also produced here.

The climate is generally salubrious, and the air uncommonly dry; but the weather is subjected to greater extremes of cold and heat than in the other western states. Wheat and maize are the staple articles of cultivation; flax, hemp and cotton are also raised.

Missouri is divided into 33 counties. The population is 140,074, of whom 24,900 are slaves. The capital is Jefferson, the largest town is St. Louis. The legislature is called the General Assembly, and consists of a Senate and House of Representatives. The senators are chosen for 4 years and the representatives for 2. The Governor is chosen for 4 years and is ineligible for the next term. Elections are popular and suffrage is universal. The Baptists have 67 ministers in this state; the Methodists 23; the Presbyterians 10; the Episcopalians 3, and there are some Catholics. There is a college at St. Louis and a few seminaries of learning exist in other parts.

This state was originally a part of the Territory of Louisiana. It was admitted into the Union in 1821.

Missouri Territory, the name given to that vast extent of wild country belonging to the United States which lies west of all the settled districts and east of the Rocky Mountains. It is bounded N. by the British possessions, E. by Michigan, Illinois, and the state of Missouri, S. and S. W. by Mexico and W. by the Rocky Mountains. It extends from 36. 30. to 49. N. lat. and from 90. to 112. W. long. and is estimated to contain 800,000 sq. miles. A great part of this immense territory is intersected by the river Missouri and its numerous branches. The north-western part is traversed by a mountain ridge which branches from the great Rocky Mountain chain, about the 42d degree of latitude, and extends north-westerly towards Lake Winnipeg. The eastern part is a level country. From 200 to 400 miles west of the Mississippi, the land is partly covered with forests. Beyond this limit commences a vast ocean of prairies, and the country is mostly a plain in some parts fertile and covered with grass, and in others a barren desert of sand.

The surface and soil of this vast extent of country is different from any other of the same dimensions on the globe. The lower courses of all the rivers, that enter the Mississippi from this region, are wooded. In proportion, as we ascend towards the mountains, the wood becomes more scarce, and the upper tributaries of these streams run through open prairies. There is, also, a fertile belt along the banks of all these streams; but in proportion as we diverge from them, the land becomes more sterile and parched. We sometimes may travel whole days, without seeing water. Great portions of this country may be almost likened to the Sahara of the African deserts. There is, however, in the most sterile parts a thin sward of grass and herbage. Countless droves of buffaloes, elk and deer, range upon these vast prairies. These will probably, in some future period of our national existence be replaced by herds of domestic cattle, and flocks of sheep, followed by moving bands of shepherds. Almost the whole course of the Missouri, Platte and Yellow Stone are through a rich soil. The same may be affirmed of Red river. The upper courses of the Arkansas are through the most sterile region of this ocean of prairies.

In a country of such immense extent, generally level, naked and open, the climate must of course in a great measure correspond to the latitude. The first climate, beyond the state of Missouri, and the territory of Arkansas, is mild and temperate. The belt beyond has nearly the climate of New England. Still further towards the mountains, it is Canadian. Pike and other travellers speak of encountering storms of sleet and hail in the summer, near the sources of the Arkansas. When the winds blow from the west over the summits of these mountains, the cold they occasion is extreme.

Wild horses are abundant in various parts of this country. Lewis and Clarke in their expedition saw many of them on the plains of the Missouri, and Major Long observed whole troops upon the prairies still farther south. The Indians are abundantly supplied with them, many of



which are very fleet, and capable of great endurance. A savage warrior mounted on one of these with his long spear, makes a very formidable appearance.

The Indians take no pains to breed horses, but supply themselves by catching and taming as many as they want. A method sometimes adopted by hunters for taking the wild horse, is to shoot the animal through the neck, using the requisite care not to injure the spine. A horse may receive a rifle ball through a particular part of the neck, without sustaining any permanent injury, the blow, is however, sufficient to occasion a tem-

porary suspension of the powers of life, during which, the animal is easily taken. This is called *crossing*; and requires for its successful performance, no small degree of skill in the use of the rifle.

Major Long remarks, that in the habits of the wild horse, we find little unlike what is seen in the domestic animal. He becomes the most timorous and watchful of the inhabitants of the wilderness. It would appear from the paths that are seen, that they sometimes perform long journeys.

Wild horses were once numerous on the Kootanny Lands, near the northern sources of the Columbia, on the eastern side of the Rocky Mountain Ridge, but of late years they have been almost eradicated in that quarter. They are not known to exist in a wild state to the northward of the fifty-second or fifty-third parallel of latitude. The Kootannies are acquainted with the Spanish and American mode of taking them with the *lazo*. Major Long mentions that horses are an object of particular value to the Osages. For the purpose of obtaining these animals, which in their wild state preserve all their fleetness, they go in a large party to the country of the Red Canadian River, where they are to be found in considerable numbers. When they discover a gang of the horses, they distribute themselves into three parties, two of which take their stations at different and proper distances on their route, which by previous experience they know the horses will most probably take when endeavouring to escape. This arrangement being completed, the first party commences the pursuit in the direction of their colleagues, at whose position they at length arrive. The second party then continues the chase with fresh horses, and pursues the fugitives to the third party, which generally succeeds in so far running them down, as to noose and capture a considerable number of them.

Immense herds of bison, elks, deer, and other wild animals occupy these vast plains. Of these the bison is the most remarkable from the incredible numbers in which they feed together. Sometimes 40 sq. m. of territory have been seen completely covered with them. At the period when the Europeans began to make settlements in North America, this animal was occasionally met with on the Atlantic coast; but even then it appears to have been rare to the eastward of the Appalachian Mountains; for Lawson has thought it to be a fact worth recording, that two were killed in one season on Cape Fear River. As early as the first discovery of Canada it was unknown in that country. Theodat, whose history of Canada was published in 1636, merely says, that he was informed that bulls existed in the remote western countries. Warden mentions that at no very distant date, herds of them existed in the western part of Pennsylvania, and that as late as the year 1766 they were pretty numerous in Kentucky. The bisons wander constantly from place to place either from being disturbed by hunters, or in quest of food. They are much attracted by the soft tender grass, which springs up after a fire has spread over the prairie. In winter they scrape away the snow with their feet, to reach the grass. The bulls and cows live in separate herds for the greater part of the year; but at all seasons, one or two bulls generally accompany a large herd of cows. The bison is in general a shy animal, and takes to flight instantly on winding an enemy, which the acuteness of its sense of smell enables

it to do from a great distance. They are less wary when they are assembled together in numbers, and will then often blindly follow their leaders, regardless of, or trampling down the hunters posted in their way. It is dangerous for the hunter to show himself after having wounded one, for it will pursue him, and although its gait may be heavy and awkward, it will have no difficulty in overtaking the fleetest runner. While feeding, they are often scattered over a great extent of country, but when they move in a mass, they form



a dense and almost impenetrable column, which once in motion, is scarcely to be impeded. Their line of march is seldom interrupted even by considerable rivers, across which they swim without fear or hesitation, nearly in the order that they traverse the plains. When flying before their pursuers, it would be in vain for the foremost to halt, or attempt to obstruct the progress of the main body, as the throng in the rear still rushes onward, the leaders must advance, although destruction awaits the movement. The Indians take advantage of this circumstance to destroy great quantities of this favourite game, and certainly no mode could be resorted to more effectually destructive, nor could a more terrible devastation be produced, than that of forcing a numerous herd of these large animals, to leap together from the brink of a dreadful precipice, upon a rocky and broken surface, a hundred feet below.

When the Indians determine to destroy bisons in this way, one of their swiftest footed and most active young men is selected, who is disguised in a bison skin, having the head, ears, and horns adjusted on his own head, so as to make the deception very complete, and thus accoutred, he stations himself between the bison herd and some of the precipices that often extend for several miles along the rivers. The Indians surround the herd as nearly as possible, when at a given signal, they show themselves and rush forward with loud yells. The animals being alarmed, and seeing no way open but in the direction of the disguised Indian, runs towards him, and he taking to flight dashes on to the precipice, where he suddenly secures himself in some previously ascertained crevice. The foremost of the herd arrives at the brink—there is no possibility of retreat, no chance of escape; the foremost may for an instant shrink with terror, but the crowd behind, who are terrified by the approaching hunters, rush forward with increasing impetuosity, and the aggregated force hurls them successively into the gulf where certain death awaits them.

The grizzly bear is a native of this territory and is the most ferocious of all his tribe. He is twice as large as the black bear, with enormously large paws and teeth. He is the monarch of the Rocky

Mountains as the lion is of the deserts of Africa. The Indians regard him with the utmost terror.



His enormous strength enables him to kill and drag away a bison, whom he buries in a pit dug for the purpose. His extreme tenacity of life renders him still more dangerous; for he can endure repeated wounds which would be instantaneously mortal to other beasts, and in that state, can rapidly pursue his enemy. So that the hunter who fails to shoot him through the brain, is placed in the most perilous situation.

One evening the men in the hindmost of one of Lewis and Clark's canoes perceived one of these bears lying in the open ground about three hundred paces from the river; and six of them, who were all good hunters, went to attack him. Concealing themselves by a small eminence, they were able to approach within 40 paces unperceived; four of the hunters now fired, and each lodged a ball in his body, two of which passed directly through the lungs. The bear sprang up and ran furiously with open mouth upon them; two of the hunters, who had reserved their fire, gave him two additional wounds, and one breaking his shoulder-blade, somewhat retarded his motion. Before they could again load their guns, he came so close on them, that they were obliged to run towards the river, and before they had gained it the bear had almost overtaken them. Two men jumped into the canoe; the other four separated and concealing themselves among the willows, fired as fast as they could load their pieces. Several times the bear was struck, but each shot seemed only to direct his fury towards the hunter; at last, he pursued them so closely that they threw aside their guns and pouches, and jumped from a perpendicular bank, 20 feet high, into the river. The bear sprang after them, and was very near the hindmost man, when one of the hunters on the shore shot him through the head, and finally killed him. When they dragged him on shore, they found that 8 balls had passed through his body in different directions. On one occasion Capt. Lewis was walking at some distance from the river when a huge bear sprang sudden-



ly upon him. He had no resource but flight, and plunging into the river, he hoped thus to escape, but the bear pursued him in the water, and would

not give up the pursuit, until Capt. Lewis turned round and threatened him with a spear which he had in his hand. He then thought it best to return, and fled into the thicket.

This territory is inhabited by various Indian tribes, the most numerous of which are the Sioux. The whole number of the Indians is estimated at 150,000. The United States have military posts in different parts. It constituted a portion of the great territory of Louisiana purchased of the French.

Missouri, towns in Clark and Hempstead Cos Arkansas.

Missouriton, a town in Howard Co. Missouri.

Mistaken Cape, the S. point of the eastern-most of the Hermit Islands, about 9 m. E. N. E. of Cape Horn.

Mistaken Point, a promontory on the W. of Cape Race, at the S. E. point of the island of Newfoundland.

Mistassin, Lake, a lake of New Britain, lying E. of the S. part of James' Bay, and surrounded by mountains called the Great Mistassins. It is above 250 m. in circuit, of a very irregular shape, being much intersected by long and narrow projections of land, and contains several islands. It is formed of the Mistassin and other rivers from the mountains, and its outlet is the river Rupert.

Mistretta, a town of Sicily, in Val di Demona, 50 m. E. S. E. of Palermo.

Mitcham, a village in Surrey, Eng. 7 m. S. W. of London. It is seated on the Wandle, on which are some snuff-mills and calico-printing manufactories.

Mitcheldean, a town in Gloucestershire, Eng. seated at the N. extremity of the forest of Dean, 12 m. W. of Gloucester and 116 W. by N. of London.

Mitchelstown, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, with a college for 12 decayed gentlemen and 16 gentlewomen. It is 23 m. N. E. of Cork and 26 S. S. E. of Limerick.

Mittau, a town of Russia, capital of the government of Courland, the residence of Louis XVIII for several years during his exile. The walls and moats of the town are decayed, the houses, for the most part, have no particular elegance; and a great many gardens and open places are contained within its circuit. Here are two Lutheran churches, a beautiful Calvinist church, and a Catholic church. It is seated on the Aa, 45 m. E. of Goldingen and 270 N. N. E. of Warsaw. Long. 23. 56. E., lat. 56. 40. N.

Mittenwald, a town of Siberia, on the Neisse, 18 m. S. of Glatz.

Mittenwald, a town of Bavaria, capital of the county of Werdenfels; seated on the Iser, 12 m. N. of Innsbruck.

Mitterburg, a town of Austrian Illyria, with a castle on a rock, 30 m. S. E. of Trieste.

Mobile, p.t. Mobile Co. Alabama, and the only considerable town in the state. It stands on the W. side of a large bay to which it gives its name, and has a good trade principally in the exportation of cotton. Steam-boats ply between this place and New Orleans, as well as the towns on the river above Mobile. This town was founded by the Spaniards about the year 1700. The yellow fever is often prevalent here. Lat. 30. 37. N. long. 86. 18. W. Pop. 3,194.

Mobile, a river of Alabama, formed by the junction of the Alabama and Tombectbee, 40 m. above the town of Mobile. It enters Mobile Bay by several channels. The western channel is called

the Mobile; the eastern is called the Tensaw, and has the greatest width and depth. Mobile Bay is 30 m. long and 12 broad; it has two entrances from the Gulf of Mexico, the deepest of which is 18 feet of water.

Mobile, a county of Alabama. Pop. 6,265. Mobile is the capital.

Mocaranga, or **Mocara**, a kingdom on the E. coast of Africa, erroneously called Monomotapa, which is the title of the monarch. It is bounded on the N. by Monomugi, E. by the Mosambique, S. by Sofala and Manica, and W. by unknown regions. It has several rivers, of which the Zambeza is the chief; is fertile in rice, millet, and sugar-canes, which last grow without cultivation; and the pastures feed vast multitudes of cattle, especially of the largest sorts, but not any horses. There are a great many ostriches, wild beasts, and elephants; and several mines of gold and silver. The natives possess all the characteristics of the African negro. Their houses are built of wood, and covered with plaster; but they have few towns. Madroga is the capital.

Mocampour, or **Mockwanpore**, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a district of the same name subject to the rajah of Nepal. It is situated on the E. side of the Nepal, 48 m. S. S. E. of Catmandu and 136 N. of Patna. Long. 85. 20. E., lat. 27. 30. N.

Mocha, or **Moka**, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, seated on a small bay of the Red Sea, near the strait of Babelmandel. On each of the points of land, which enclose the road, is a fort; but they are wretched structures. The town is of a circular form, surrounded by a wall in which are six gates. It stands in a dreary plain, bounded by mountains, and consisting entirely of arid sand. The English, from Hindoostan, at present engross almost exclusively the trade of this place, which is very considerable, especially in coffee. 140 m. S. S. W. of Sana and 638 S. S. E. of Mecca. Long. 44. 25. E., lat. 13. 10. N.

Modbury, a town in Devonshire, Eng. with a manufacture of plush. It has a spacious church and two meeting-houses, and is seated between two hills, 36 m. S. S. W. of Exeter and 288 W. S. W. of London.

Modena, or **Modenese**, a duchy of Italy, bounded on the W. by Parma, N. by the Po, E. by the papal states, and S. by the Apennines. It now includes the principalities of Massa and Carrara, and contains an area of 2,060 sq. m. with 370,000 inhabitants. The soil is fertile in corn, wine, oil, and fruits of different kinds. It also feeds a great number of cattle.

Modena, the capital of the Modenese, and a bishop's see, with a citadel and a magnificent college. The cathedral, several of the churches, and some of the monasteries, are handsome structures. The ducal palace is richly furnished and contains fine paintings. The inhabitants of Modena, estimated at 30,000 carry on manufactures of hemp, woollens, glass, leather, &c. It is seated between the rivers Secchia and Panaro, 30 m. E. S. E. of Parma and 60 N. N. W. of Florence. Long. 11. 12. E., lat. 44. 34. N.

Modica, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto, capital of a district of its name; seated near the river Scicli, 10 m. W. of Noto.

Modon, a strong town of the Morea, and a bishop's see, with a safe harbour. It is seated on a promontory, projecting into the sea of Sapienza, 15 m. W. of Coron. Long. 21. 31. E., lat. 36. 53. N.

Moers. See **Mours**.

Mooskirch, a town of Bavaria, 18 m. N. of Constance.

Moffat, a town of Scotland, in Dumfries-shire, near the river Annan, encompassed on all sides, except the S. by hills of different heights. Its delightful situation and its mineral springs attract much company. 20 m. N. by E. of Dumfries and 50 S. of Edinburgh.

Moffat Hills, the highest mountains of the S. of Scotland, on the N. border of Dumfries-shire. Hartfell, the most elevated, is 2,300 feet above the level of the sea. They feed numerous flocks of sheep; and from them descend, in different directions, the Tweed, Clyde, and Annan, whose sources are but little distant from each other.

Mogador, a town of the empire of Morocco, with a harbour for vessels of a middling size. It is the emporium of all the foreign, and indeed of the entire trade of Morocco, and contains 10,000 inhabitants. The town is surrounded by walls, with batteries, and at high tides is almost encompassed by the sea. The streets are all in straight lines and contain a great number of handsome houses. The port is formed by a channel, between the mainland and an island above a mile in length. It is 180 m. W. N. W. of Morocco. Long. 9. 35. W., lat. 31. 28. N.

Mohats, a town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Buraay. Here Louis, the last king of Hungary, was defeated in 1526, by the Turks under Soliman II., with the loss of 22,000 men, and after the battle was suffocated by the fall of his horse in a muddy brook. In 1687 the Turks were defeated by prince Charles of Lorraine, with the loss of 10,000 men, their cannon, and baggage. It is seated at the conflux of the Corasse with the Danube, 23 m. N. by E. of Esseck.

Mohawk River, a river of New York, which rises 40 m. E. of Lake Ontario, and, after receiving many tributary streams, enters Hudson River, 10 m. above Albany. About 3 m. above its junction with the Hudson it has a cataract, where the stream, 100 yards wide, falls perpendicularly about 70 feet.

Mohawk, a village on the Ouse or Grand river, U.C., and the principal settlement of the Six Nations of Indians.

Mohegan, a village of New London Co. Conn. on the Thames, 5 m. below Norwich. It is inhabited by a remnant of the Mohegan Indians.

Mohican, on **Mohican**, p.t. Wayne Co. Ohio, on a creek of the same name. 80 m. N. E. Columbus. Pop. 1,310.

Mohila, one of the Comoro Islands, between the N. end of Madagascar and the continent of Africa. The inland parts are mountainous and woody. Some of the inhabitants are Mahomedans, who have a few wretched mosques, built of wood and straw without, and matted neatly within. This island produces plenty of rice, peas, honey, cocoa-nuts, plantains, various fruits and sugar-canes. It has a good road for ships. Long. 43. 59. E., lat. 12. 35. S.

Mohilef, or **Megilef**, a considerable government of the Russian empire, to the E. of the government of Minak. Its area is 18,500 sq. m., and its pop. about 800,000, of whom the majority are Poles.

Mohilef, the capital of the above government, is the seat of the government officers, and the residence of a Greek and a Catholic archbishop, and has a castle, surrounded with an earthen mound. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade with Dantzic, Riga, and Memel. In July, 1822, a se-

vere battle was fought in the neighbourhood of this place between the French and the Russians. It is situate on the Dnieper, 340 m. E. N. E. of Warsaw and 364 S. of Petersburg. Long. 30. 14. E., lat. 53. 52. N.

Mokrin, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 18 m. N. N. W. of Custrin.

Mohrungen, a town of Prussia, in the government of Königsberg, situate on a lake of the same name, which almost surrounds it. Here is an old castle, formerly a convent, belonging to the knights of the Teutonic order, in consequence of whose wars the town has frequently suffered. It is 56 m. S. S. W. of Königsberg and 56 S. E. of Dantzic.

Molihah, a town and fort of Arabia Petrea, on the coast of the Red Sea, 130 m. S. of Acaba and 180 N. W. of Medina. Long. 33. 50. E., lat. 27. 30. N.

Moirs, a township of Franklin Co. N. Y. Pop. 791.

Moirans, a town of France, department of Isere, 25 m. S. E. of Vienne.

Moissac, a town of France, department of Tarn-et-Garonne, with a trade in corn and flour; situated on the Tarn, near its confluence with the Garonne, 18 m. N. W. of Montauban.

Mola di Bari, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, seated on the gulf of Venice, 17 m. E. of Bari.

Mola di Gaeta, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, seated near the sea, 3 m. N. E. of Gaeta.

Mold, a town of Wales, in Flintshire. It is surrounded by rugged hills, rich in mineral treasures. 5 m. S. of Flint and 201 N. W. of London.

Moldavia, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded N. by Austrian Poland, E. by Russia, S. by Turkey, and W. by Transylvania. The principal rivers are the Danube, Pruth, and Sereth. The W. part is mountainous, and there are some uncultivated deserts; but it abounds in good pastures, which feed a great number of horses, oxen, and sheep; it also produces corn, pulse, honey, wax, fruits, with plenty of game and fowls. The sovereign, who is styled hospodar, is tributary to the grand seignior. Jassy is the principal town.

Mole, a port of St. Domingo. See *Nicholas*, St.

Molfetta, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, seated on the Gulf of Venice, 10 m. W. by N. of Bari.

Molieres, a town of France, department of Tarn-et-Garonne, 11 m. N. of Montauban.

Molina, a strong town of Spain, in New Castile, seated on a river of the same name, in a territory abounding in pastures, 108 m. E. N. E. of Madrid.

Molise, a province of Naples, in the form of a triangle, whose sides are 39 m. long, lying between Terra di Lavoro, Abruzzo Citra, Capitanata, and Principato Ultra. It is a mountainous country, but fertile in corn, wine, saffron, and silk. It suffered much damage by an earthquake in 1805, when upwards of 20,000 of the inhabitants perished.

Molise, the capital of the foregoing province, with a castle. 50 m. N. N. E. of Naples. Long. 14. 43. E., lat. 41. 36. N.

Mollen, a strong town of Denmark, in the duchy of Lauenburg, seated on the Steckenitz, 8 m. S. of Lubeck.

Molsheim, a town of France, department of Lower Rhine, seated on the Brusch, 10 m. W. of Strasburg.

Moluccas, or *Spice Islands*, a number of islands in the Indian Ocean, lying E. of Celebes. They include those from Mortay in the N. to Banda in the S., and from Mysol in the E. to Bouru in the W. The other principal ones are Gilolo, Ceram, Amboyna, Ouby, Ternate, Tidore, Motir, Machian, and Bachian. Except Gilolo, they produce neither corn, rice, nor cattle, but they have oranges, lemons, and other fruits; and are most remarkable for spices, especially cloves and nutmegs. On the shores there are large rocks of coral, of great variety and beauty.

The clove tree, (now called by botanists *Eugenia caryophyllata*), is about forty or fifty feet high, with long pointed leaves like those of the laurel. Some compare its appearance to that of the beech. At the beginning of the wet season in May, it throws out a profusion of leaves. Soon after, the germs of the fruit are to be seen at the extremities of the shoots, and in four months the cloves are



fully formed. The fruit, at first of a green colour, assumes in time a pale yellow, and then a blood red. At this period, it is fit to be used as a spice, consequently this is the clove harvest. But to open sufficiently for the purposes of propagation, it requires three weeks longer; in which period it swells to an extraordinary size, loses much of its spicy quality, and contains a hard nucleus like the seed of the bay. It is now called "the Mother Clove." There are five varieties of this fruit. It has a more limited geographical distribution than any other useful plant. It was originally confined to the five Molucca islands, and chiefly to Makian. It had been conveyed to Amboyna a very short time before the arrival of the Portuguese. Not partial to large islands, it does not grow well in Gilolo, Ceram, Booro, or Celebes. It has been cultivated, and has produced fruit, in the western part of Oceanica. It has also borne fruit, though of inferior quality, for these fifty years in the Mauritius. Even at Amboyna, the tree is not productive before the tenth or twelfth year of its growth, and requires great attention whereas, in the parent islands, it bears in its seventh or eighth year, and requires very little care or culture. It neither thrives near the sea nor on the high hills. The gathering, the drying, and the packing of it, are all as simple operations as possible; and very little care is required for its preservation as an article of commerce.

The most remarkable animals in these islands are the barbiroussa, the opossum, the phalanger, the Indian jerboa, and the chevrotain or *Moschus pygmaeus*. There are but few domestic animals. The eye is delighted with the magnificent plumage of some of the birds, such as the bird of para

dise, the fishing martin, the different parrots, cockatoos, and others. We know little of the minerals of these regions.



The natives of the Moluccas, before they were visited by foreign nations, attached no value to the vegetable riches which are peculiar to their islands, and which have rendered them at once so celebrated and so unfortunate. The Chinese first accidentally landed in the middle age, and discovered the clove and the nutmeg, in consequence of which a taste for these commodities was diffused over India, and thence extended to Persia and to Europe. These islands were discovered in 1511, by the Portuguese, who formed some settlements; but were driven out in 1607 by the Dutch, to whom the islands are at present subject.

Molwitz, a town of Prussian Silesia, in the principality of Brieg, famous for a victory gained by the Prussians over the Austrians in 1741. 4 m. W. of Brieg.

Mombaza, a city on the coast of Zanguebar. It was seated on a peninsula, which has been since turned into an island, by cutting a canal through the isthmus. It is defended by a strong citadel, has a commodious harbour for large vessels, and carries on a great commerce with the islands and kingdoms adjacent, in gold, ivory, rice, flesh, &c. The king of Melinda, being a Christian, had a quarrel with the Portuguese governor, took the castle by assault, turned Mahomedan, and murdered all the Christians, in 1631. In 1729 the Portuguese again became masters of this territory; but since that time the natives have regained possession of it, and have treated in the most treacherous and hostile manner all Christians who have attempted to land. Mombaza is 75 m. S. S. W. of Melinda. Long. 39. 30. E., lat. 3. 15. S.

Momflot, a town of Egypt, with manufactures of linens, seated on the left bank of the Nile, 20 m. N. N. W. of Siout.

Mompox, a town of New Granada, in the province of Cartagena, on the left bank of the Magdalena, 112 m. S. S. E. of Cartagena.

Monaa, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, to the S. W. of the isle of Zealand, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. Stege is the chief town.

Monacks, p.v. Montgomery Co. Alabama.

Monaco, a fortified sea-port of Italy, capital of a small principality of the same name, between the country of Nice and the duchy of Genoa. The harbour is good, but not deep enough for large vessels; the principal export is olive oil. It is seated on a craggy rock that projects into the sea,

12 m. E. N. E. of Nice. Long. 7. 30. E., lat. 43. 44. N.

Monaghan, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, bounded N. by Tyrone, E. by Armagh, S. E. by Louth, S. W. by Cavan, and W. by Fermanagh. Its area includes 179,600 Irish acres, part of which is occupied by woods and bogs, and a third part taken up by Lough Erne. A great part is, however, in a high state of cultivation, and the population amounts to about 180,000. It contains five baronies, is divided into 20 parishes, and sends two members to parliament.

Monaghan, the capital of the foregoing county, was fortified with a castle and a fort, in the reign of queen Elizabeth. It is 40 m. S. W. of Belfast and 60 N. N. W. of Dublin. Long. 6. 49. W., lat. 54. 16. N.

Monaghan, a township of York Co. Pa.

Monaster, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, seated near the sea. 70 m. S. E. of Tunis. Long. 11. 6. E., lat. 35. 50. N.

Monastervan, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, situate on the Barrow, near the grand canal, 19 m. N. of Carlow and 32 S. W. of Dublin.

Monblanc, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the river Francoli, 17 m. N. of Tarragona.

Moncallier, a town of the Sardinian states, in Piedmont, seated on an eminence near the Po, 5 m. S. E. of Turin.

Moncalvo, a town of Piedmont, province of Montferrat, seated on a mountain, 12 m. S. W. of Casal and 30 E. of Turin.

Mongaon, a town of Portugal, in Entre Douro e Minho, with a strong castle; seated near the Minho, 24 m. N. of Braga.

Monchabon, a city of Birmah, and during a short period its capital, is surrounded by a wall and ditch, but is chiefly celebrated as the birth-place of Alompra, who afterwards became the deliverer of his country and the conqueror of Pegu. It is 40 m. N. of Ummerapoora.

Moncon, a town of Spain, in Arragon, with a castle, 6 m. S. of Balbastro and 50 N. E. of Saragossa.

Moncontour, a town of France, department of Cotes du Nord, 12 m. S. S. E. of St. Brieux.

Monadnock, mountain, usually called the *Grand Monadnock*, is situated in the towns of Jaffrey and Dublin, in Cheshire Co. N. H. about 22 m. E. from Connecticut river, and 10 N. of the Southern boundary of this state. The direction of the ridge is N. E. and S. W. The mountain is about 5 m. long from N. to S. and 3 m. from E. to W. According to Professor Dana, who visited the mountain in 1816, its base is 1,452, and its summit 3,450 feet above the level of the sea. The mountain is composed of talc, and mica slate, distinctly stratified. Garnet, schorl, feldspar, and quartz, occur in various parts. On the E. side, plumbago is found in large quantities. Crucibles and pencils have been manufactured from it, but for the latter, it proves not very good. The summit when seen at a distance of 4 or 5 m. appears rounded and destitute of those high cliffs and mural precipices belonging to granitic mountains. The prospect from the pinnacle is very extensive; thirty ponds of fresh water, some of which are so large as to contain islands of 8 or 10 acres, may be seen from it, in the immediate vicinity. Near the base of the mountain, is the "Monadnock Mineral Spring."

Moncontour, a town of France, department of Vienne, 27 m. N. W. of Poitiers.

Mondego, a river of Portugal, which has its source near Guardo, crosses Beira by Coimbra, and enters the Atlantic, near a cape of the same name. Its banks were the theatre of great military movements between the French and British in 1810 and 1811.

Mondonedo, a town of Spain, in Galicia, and a bishop's see; 60 m. N. E. of Compostella and 115 N. W. of Leon. Long. 7. 10. W., lat. 43. 30. N.

Mondovi, a fortified town of Piedmont, capital of a province of its name and a bishop's see. In 1796 the French gained a victory here over the Austrians, which made them masters of the states of the king of Sardinia. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Ellero, 14 m. E. of Coni. Long. 8. 3. E., lat. 44. 25. N.

Mondragon, a town of Spain, in Guipuscoa, near which are some medicinal springs and a famous mine of excellent iron. It is seated on the Deva, 24 m. S. S. W. of St. Sebastian.

Mondragone, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, celebrated for its medicinal waters. 13 m. N. W. of Capua.

Monfia, an island on the coast of Zanguebar, to the N. E. of Quiloo, tributary to Portugal. Long. 40. 50. E., lat. 7. 50. S.

Monflanquin, a town of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, 20 m. N. N. E. of Agen.

Monforte, a town of Spain, in Galicia, with a castle, 19 m. N. of Orense.

Monforte, a town of Portugal in Beira, 17 m. S. E. of Castel Branco.

Monforte, a town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, 21 m. S. of Portalegra.

Monforte, a town of Portugal, in Tras os Montes, 30 m. W. of Braganza.

Monghyr, a celebrated town and fortress of Hindoostan, capital of a district of its name in the province of Bahar, seated on the S. bank of the Ganges, which in the rainy season forms here a prodigious expanse of fresh water. The town, as distinct from the fortress, consists of 16 different bazaars, or market-places, scattered over a space of about a mile and a half long and a mile wide. The population is estimated at 30,000. Since 1816 this has formed one of the stations of the Baptist Missionary Society, whose exertions have here been attended with a pleasing degree of success. 80 m. E. by S. of Patna and 300 N. W. of Calcutta. Long. 86. 36. E., lat. 25. 24. N.

Mongolia, or *Western Chinese Tartary*, is bounded on the N. by Siberia, E. by Eastern Tartary, S. by the Great Wall of China and Leatong, and W. by Independent Tartary, and occupying most of the space between China and Asiatic Russia. Almost the whole territory consists of a level plain, which borders on the Altai and other mountain chains that form the Russian frontier. The inhabitants are decidedly distinguished both from the Turks and Tartars. They have neither towns nor houses; but wander in hordes, and live under tents, which they remove from one place to another, according as the temperature of the different seasons, or the wants of their flocks, require. They pass the summer on the banks of rivers, and the winter at the foot of some mountain or hill which shelters them from the piercing N. wind. Their ideas of honour, perhaps less ridiculous than those of our contemporaries, induce them rather to be content with the food which their flocks supply them, than cultivate the earth. During the summer they live only on milk, using without distinction that of

the cow, mare, ewe goat, and camel. Their ordinary drink is warm water, in which a little coarse tea has been infused; with this they mix cream, milk, or butter, according to their circumstances. They have also a method of making a kind of spirituous liquor of sour milk, especially of that of the mare. The Monguls are free, open, and sincere. They pride themselves chiefly on their dexterity in handling the bow and arrow, mounting on horseback, and hunting wild beasts. Polygamy is permitted among them; but they generally have only one wife. Their religion is confined to the worship of Fo. They have the most superstitious veneration for their lamas, to whom they give the most valuable of their effects in return for prayers, which they go about reciting from tent to tent. The Monguls are now split into a number of petty states, dependant on the empires of Russia and China. Those under the Chinese government may be divided into four principal tribes, which are the Monguls, properly so called, the Kalkas, the Ortous, and the Tartars of Konkonor.

Monheim, a town of Bavaria, in Neuburg, 8 m. N. of Donawert.

Monikendam, a sea-port of the Netherlands, in N. Holland, with manufactures of soap and silk; seated on an arm of the Zuider Zee, 8 m. N. E. of Amsterdam. Long. 4. 38. E., lat. 52. 29. N.

Monistrol, a town of France, department of Upper Loire, 14 m. S. W. of St. Etienne.

Monks corner, p.v. Charleston Dis. S. C.

Monkton, p.t. Addison Co. Vt. 26 m. S. E. Burlington. Pop. 1,384; also a township of Annapolis Co. N. C. and Westmoreland Co. N. B.

Monmouth, a county of New Jersey. Pop. 29,233. Freehold is the capital.

Monmouth, p.t. Kennebec Co. Me. 17 m. W. Augusta. Pop. 1,882.

Monmouth, a borough of England, capital of Monmouthshire. It was formerly defended by a wall and ditch; and contains the ruins of a castle in which the warlike Henry V. was born, hence called Henry of Monmouth. His cradle and the armour which he wore at the battle of Agincourt are still shown at Troy House, the seat of the duke of Beaufort, about half a mile from the town. Here are two ancient churches, both curious structures. The inhabitants carry on some trade by means of the Wye, and there are iron and tin works in the neighbourhood. Monmouth is seated at the conflux of the Wye and Minour, 25 m. W. of Gloucester and 131 W. by N. of London.

Monmouthshire, a county of England, 24 m. long and 20 broad. The eastern, and largest part, is a tract fertile in corn and pasture, well wooded, and abounding with limestone. The western portion is mountainous, and in great part unfavourable for cultivation; whence it is devoted to the feeding of sheep and goats. Monmouthshire was formerly reckoned one of the counties of Wales; and from the names of its towns and villages, its mountainous rugged surface, and its situation beyond the Wye, which seems to form a natural boundary between England and Wales in this part, it certainly partakes most of the character of the latter country though now comprehended in the civil division of the former. The higher ranks generally speak English, but the common people use the Welsh language. The chief wealth of the county arises from its agricultural and mineral products. During the last century a great number of iron works

have been established, and some tin works; and the inland intercourse has been greatly facilitated by the Brecknock and Monmouthshire canals, as also by the several railways.

Monomotapa. See *Mocavanga*.

Monongahela, a river of the United States, which rises in Virginia, at the foot of the Laurel Mountains, flows N. by Morgantown, where it becomes navigable, then enters Pennsylvania, and passes by Redstone to Pittsburg, where it meets the Alleghany, and their united streams assume the name of Ohio.

Monongalia, *East and West*, two counties of the W. district of Virginia. Pop. E. 6,688, W. 7,368. Morgantown is the capital of both.

Monopoli, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, on the coast of the gulf of Venice, 23 m. E. S. E. of Bari.

Monpazier, a town of France, department of Dordogne, seated on the Drot, 18 m. S. W. of Sarlat.

Monquegua, or *Monquegua*, a town of Peru, in the bishopric of Arequipa, capital of a territory of its name, adorned with large vineyards. Its whole commerce is in wine and brandy, which are greatly valued. 100 m. S. E. of Arequipa. Long. 71. 40. E., lat. 17. 34. S.

Monreale, a town of Sicily, in Val di Mazara. It is an archbishop's see, and the cathedral is an admired specimen of Gothic architecture. 3 m. W. S. W. of Palermo.

Monroe, a county of New York. Pop. 49,862. Rochester is the capital; a county of the W. District of Virginia. Pop. 7,798. Union is the capital; a county of Ohio. Pop. 8,770. Woodsfield is the capital; a county of Indiana. Pop. 6,578. Bloomington is the capital; a county of Kentucky. Pop. 5,125. Tompkinsville is the capital; a county of E. Tennessee. Pop. 13,709. Madisonville is capital; a county of Illinois. Pop. 2,119. Waterloo is the capital; a county of Michigan. Pop. 3,187. Monroe is the capital; a county of Florida. Pop. 517. Key West is the capital; a county of Mississippi. Pop. 3,855. Hamilton is the capital; a county of Alabama. Pop. 8,780. Clairborne is the capital; also a county of Missouri.

Monroe, a township of Waldo Co. Me. Pop. 1,081. t. Franklin Co. Mass. 130 m. W. Boston. Pop. 265; p.t. Fairfield Co. Conn. on the Housatonic. Pop. 1,522; p.t. Orange Co. N. Y. Pop. 3,671. Also towns in Sussex Co. N. J., Bradford and Bucks Cos. Pa., Warren Co. N. C., Walton Co. Geo., Monroe Co. Michigan., Overton Co. Ten., Lincoln Co. Missouri, and 19 towns in Ohio.

Monroetown, p.v. Pittsylvania Co. Va. 166 m. S. W. Richmond.

Monroeville, p.v. Huron Co. Ohio. 120 m. N. Columbus.

Monrovia, a flourishing town on the coast of Africa, founded by the Americans. It is the capital of a district named Liberia. It contains a public library, a court-house, meeting-houses, school houses, an infirmary, &c. The houses are constructed of the same materials and finished in the same style as in the towns of the United States. In the vicinity good building stone, shells for lime, and excellent clay for bricks, abound. Timber of various kinds, fit for all the purposes of building and fencing, is also plentiful. See *Liberia*.

Mons, a strong town of the Netherlands, capital of Hainault. The most remarkable buildings are

the castle, the arsenal, the townhouse, and the great church. It is a place of good trade, has considerable manufactures of woolen stuffs, cottons, lace, earthenware, &c., as also iron founderies and salt works, and contains 25,000 inhabitants. Mons has been several times taken by the French, Dutch and Austrians. It stands partly on a hill and partly on a plain, on the river Trouille, 30 m. S. S. W. of Brussels. Long. 3. 57. E., lat. 50. 27. N.

Monsaraz, a town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, seated on the Guadiana, 25 m. S. W. of Elvas.

Monsol, a town of Guinea, in the country of Anziko, the residence of the Micoco, or king. 380 m. N. E. of St. Salvador. Long. 17. 16. E., lat. 0. 40. S.

Monson, p.t. Somerset Co. Me. Pop. 411.

Monson, p.t. Hampden Co. Mass. 72 m. S. W. Boston. Pop. 2,264. Here are some manufactures of cotton and woolen.

Montagus, p.t. Franklin Co. Mass. on the Connecticut, 90 m. W. Boston. Pop. 1,152. Here are falls in the river round which a canal passes; p.v. Sussex Co. N. J. 93 m. N. Trenton; p.v. Essex Co. Va. 72 m. N. E. Richmond.

Monstiers. See *Moustiers*.

Mont Blanc, a stupendous mountain of the Pennine Alps, in Savoy, so called from its white appearance. It is supposed to be highest in Europe, being 15,673 feet above the level of the sea.

Mont Dauphin, a town of France, department of Upper Alps, seated on a craggy mountain almost surrounded by the Durance, 16 m. S. of Briançon.

Mont de Marsan, a town of France, capital of the department of Landes, seated on the Midouse, 30 m. N. E. of Dax. Long. 0. 30. W., lat. 43. 55. N.

Mont St. Michel, a strong town of France, department of Manche, built on a rock in the sea, which is accessible at low water. 10 m. S. W. of Avranches. Long. 1. 30. W., lat. 48. 37. N.

Montabaur, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Nassau, with a fine palace, 7 m. N. of Nassau.

Montagu Island, one of the New Hebrides, in the S. Pacific, near Sandwich Island. Long. 163. 31. E., lat. 17. 26. S.

Montagu Island, an island in the N. Pacific, 50 m. long and 12 broad, near the W. coast of N. America, at the entrance of Prince William Sound. Long. 174. 30. W., lat. 60. 0. N.

Montaigne, a town of France, department of Vendée, 18 m. S. S. E. of Nantes.

Montaigne, a town of France, department of Puy de Dome, 33 m. N. N. W. of Clermont.

Montaigne, or *Scherpenhout*, a town of the Netherlands, in S. Brabant, famous for an image of the Virgin, visited by a great number of pilgrims. 14 m. N. E. of Louvain.

Montalegre, a town of Portugal, in Tras os Montes, 25 m. N. E. of Braga and 42 W. of Braganza.

Montalvan, a town of Spain, in Arragon, with a strong citadel, seated on the Rio Martin, 44 m. S. of Saragossa and 92 N. by W. of Valencia.

Montalvan, a town of Portugal, in Alemtejo on the borders of Spain, 18 m. N. N. E. of Portalegre and 108 from Lisbon.

Montargis, a town of France, department of Loiret, adjacent to the river Loing, from which a navigable canal proceeds to the Seine. It is seated near a fine forest, 15 m. S. of Nemours and 62 S. by E. of Paris.

Montauban, a town of France, department of

Tarn-et-Garonne, with a celebrated Protestant university. It is the see of a bishop, restored in 1817. Here are manufactures of silk stockings, stuffs, serges, shalloons, &c. This town was taken from the Huguenots in 1639, and the fortifications were demolished. In the reign of Louis XIV. it was depopulated by the dragonnades, and in 1815 it suffered much from a persecution raised against the Protestants by an infuriated rabble. It is seated on an eminence, on the river Tarn, 20 m. N. of Toulouse and 30 S. of Cahors.

Montbeliard, a town of France, department of Doubs, with a castle on a rock. It has a good trade in linen, leather, and cutlery, and near it is a considerable iron mine. It is seated at the confluence of the Savoureuse with the Luxine, which soon after joins the Doubs, 10 m. S. S. W. of Beaufort and 47 N. E. of Besançon. Long. 6. 56. E., lat. 47. 30. N.

Montbrison, a town of France, capital of the department of Loire, celebrated for its medicinal waters. It is seated on the Vézère, 40 m. W. S. W. of Lyons. Long. 4. 7. E., lat. 45. 34. N.

Montdidier, a town of France, department of Somme, seated on a mountain, 22 m. S. S. E. of Amiens and 58 N. by E. of Paris.

Monte Alcino, a town of Tuscany, famous for producing the best wine in Italy, called Muscatella di Monte Alcino. It is 24 m. S. S. E. of Sienna.

Monte Alto, a town of Italy, in Ancona, 14 m. S. S. W. of Fermo.

Monte Christo, a town, river, bay, and cape on the N. side of St. Domingo. The cape is a high hill, in the form of a tent, called by the French Cape la Grange. Long. 71. 50. W., lat. 19. 54. N.—Also a chain of mountains in St. Domingo, extending from Monte Christo Bay to the bay of Samana.

Monte Falco, a town of Italy, in the papal states, near the river Clitumno, 12 m. W. of Spoleto.

Monte Frascone, a town of Italy, in the papal states, near the lake Bolsena, 12 m. N. N. W. of Viterbo.

Monte Fossoli, a town of Tuscany, in the Pisano, 18 m. E. by N. of Leghorn.

Monte Leone, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, and a bishop's see, 12 m. N. N. E. of Nicotera.

Monte Leone, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra, 9 m. N. of Benevento.

Monte Marano, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra, near the river Calore, 18 m. S. of Benevento.

Montre Peloso, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, near the river Basiento, 14 m. E. of Acerenza.

Monte Santo. See *Athos*.

Monte Verde, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra, 16 m. N. E. of Conza.

Monte Video, a sea-port of Banda Oriental, at the mouth of the Rio de la Plata, and the capital of the territory. The town is surrounded by a strong wall, and the principal trade consists in hides. It is seated at the foot of a lofty conical mountain, on the N. side of the river, 140 m. E. of Buenos Ayres. Long. 53. 25. W., lat. 34. 35. S.

Montechio, a town of Austrian Italy, in the province of Brescia, near which the French defeated the Austrians in 1796. 10 m. S. E. of Brescia.

Montego Bay, a sea-port, on a bay of the same name, on the N. side of the island of Jamaica. Long. 78. 0. W., lat. 18. 30. N.

Montelimart, a town of France, department of

Drome, with an ancient citadel, and manufactures of wool, silk, and leather. It is seated in a fertile plain, near the Rhone, 25 m. S. of Valence and 50 N. of Avignon.

Montemor o Novo, a town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, on the Cana, 15 m. W. N. W. of Evora and 55 E. of Lisbon.

Montemor o Velho, a town of Portugal, in Beira, with a castle, seated on the Mondego, 106 m. N. by E. of Lisbon.

Montereau, a town of France, department of Seine-et-Marne, celebrated for a battle fought here on the 17th of February 1814, between the allies and the French, in which the former were defeated with great loss. It has a trade in corn, &c., and is seated on the Seine, at the influx of the Yonne, 15 m. S. E. of Melun.

Monterey, a sea-port of New Albion, in a jurisdiction of its name. It comprehends an area of 300 yards long by 250 wide, is walled round, and has a fort, with a small kind of blockhouse a little above the top of the wall, at each corner of the square. It stands on the S. E. part of a spacious bay of its name. Long. 121. 34. W., lat. 37. 6. N.

Montesa, a town and fortress of Spain, in Valencia, 9 m. W. S. W. of San Felipe.

Montesquieu, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, 15 m. S. S. E. of Toulouse.

Montesquieu, a town of France, department of Gers, 11 m. W. S. W. of Auch.

Monteruma, p.t. Cayuga Co. N. Y. on the Erie canal. 12 m. W. Auburn.

Montferand, a town of France, now forming a suburb to Clermont, which see.

Montferrat, a duchy of Italy, forming a part of the Sardinian states, and bounded by Piedmont, the Milanese, and Genoa, from which last it is separated by the Apennines. It is very fertile and well cultivated, abounding in corn, wine, oil, and silk.

Montfort, a town of France, in the department of Seine-et-Oise, 16 m. W. of Versailles.

Montfort, a town of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 12 m. W. of Rennes.

Montfort, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in Utrecht, seated on the Yssel, 7 m. S. W. of Utrecht.

Montfort, a town of the Austrian States, in Tyrol, 6 m. N. of Feldkirch.

Montgat, or *Munkacs*, a town of Hungary, with a fortress, composed of three castles, seated on a craggy rock. It is encompassed by a great morass; and was defended three years by the wife of count Tekeli, the leader of the Hungarian malcontents, near the close of the seventeenth century. It is 152 m. E. S. E. of Cracow. Long. 21. 55. E., lat. 48. 26. N.

Montgomery, a county of New York. Pop. 43,595. Johnstown is the capital; a county of the E. District of Pennsylvania. Pop. 39,404. Norristown is the capital; a county of Maryland. Pop. 19,816. Rockville is the capital; a county of the W. district of Virginia. Pop. 12,304. Christiansburg is the capital, a county of Ohio. Pop. 24,252. Dayton is the capital, a county of Kentucky. Pop. 10,221. Mount Sterling is the capital; a county of W. Tennessee. Pop. 14,365. Clarksville is the capital; a county of Alabama. Pop. 12,694. Montgomery is the capital; a county of Missouri. Pop. 3,900. Lewistown is the capital; a county of Illinois. Pop. 2,950. Hillsborough is the capital; a county of Indiana. Pop. 7,386. Crawfordville is the capital.

Montgomery, p.t. Franklin Co. Vt. Pop. 460; p.t. Hampden Co. Mass. 12 m. N. W. Springfield. Pop. 579; p.t. Orange Co. N. Y. Pop. 3,887. Also towns and villages in Somerset Co. N. J., Montgomery and Franklin Cos. Pa., Richmond and Franklin Co. Ohio, and Montgomery Co. Alabama.

Montgomery, a borough of Wales, capital of Montgomeryshire. Here are the ruins of a castle which was destroyed in the civil wars. Of late years the town has received considerable improvements; the market-house has been enlarged, and a new county gaol erected; many of the buildings are large and handsome. It stands on the side of a hill, at a short distance from the Severn, 168 m. N. W. of London.

Montgomeryshire, a county of Wales, 36 m. long and 34 broad. Though barren and mountainous in many parts, it has a greater mixture of fertile vale and plain than several of the Welsh counties. Its riches proceed from its sheep and wool, the hilly tract being almost entirely sheep-walks; and the flocks, like those of Spain, are driven from distant parts to feed on them during the summer. This county also affords mineral treasures, particularly lead; and it abounds with slate and lime; but there is no coal. Its principal rivers are the Plynlimmon, Severn, Vyrnew, and Tannat, all of which are noted for affording a variety of fish, particularly salmon.

Montgomeryville, p.v. Gibson Co. Indiana.

Montigny, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, 43 m. S. S. E. of Saintes.

Monticello, p.t. Sullivan Co. N. Y. 40 m. W. Newburg; p.t. Fairfield Dis. S. C. 35 m. N. Columbia; p.v. Jasper Co. Geo. 32 m. N. W. Milledgeville, p.v. Lawrence Co. Mississippi. 10 m. E. Natchez; p.t. Wayne Co. Ken. 100 m. S. Frankfort; p.v. Lawrence Co. Arkansas. Also the seat of the late President Jefferson, Albermarle Co. Va. 2 m. E. Charlottesville.

Montiel, a town of Spain in New Castile, 22 m. W. of Alcaraz and 70 E. S. E. of Calatrava.

Montignac, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, on the Vezere, 21 m. E. S. E. of Périgueux.

Montilla, a town of Spain in Cordova, 18 m. S. E. of Cordova.

Montivilliers, a town of France, department of Lower Seine, on the small river Lézarde, 6 m. N. of Havre.

Montjoy, a town of the Prussian province of Lower Rhine, with a fortified castle on a hill; situate among rugged rocks, 16 m. S. S. E. of Aix-la-Chapelle.

Montlieu, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, 40 m. S. S. E. of Saintes.

Montlouis, a town of France, department of Upper Pyrenees, with a regular fortress on a rock, at the foot of the Pyrenees, for the protection of the frontiers. It is 40 m. W. by S. of Perpignan and 430 S. of Paris. Long. 2.5. E., lat. 42. 30. N.

Montlucon, a town of France, department of Allier, with manufactures of lace, ribands, serge, &c., seated on the Cher, 35 m. W. S. W. of Moulins.

Montluel, a town of France, department of Ain, on the Seraine, 9 m. S. E. of Trevoux.

Montmarault, a town of France, department of Allier, 28 m. S. W. of Moulins.

Montmedy, a town of France, department of Meuse, seated on the river Chiers, which divides it into Upper and Lower Town, 21 m. N. of Verdun.

Montmirel, a town of France, department of Marne, rendered memorable for two severe battles fought in its vicinity between the French and the allies on the 12th and 14th of February, 1814. It is 33 m. W. by S. of Chalons sur Marne and 55 E. of Paris.

Montmorenci, a small stream flowing into the St. Lawrence from the N. 9 m. below Quebec. Here is a beautiful cataract with a perpendicular descent of 246 feet.

Montmorency, a town of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, 10 m. N. of Paris.

Montmorillon, a town of France, department of Vienne, seated on the Gartempe, 25 m. S. E. of Poitiers.

Montona, a town of Austrian Illyria, in Istria, 16 m. E. S. E. of Umago.

Montpelier, one of the largest, richest, and most beautiful cities of France, in the department of Hérault, and a bishop's see, with a university in which is a celebrated school of medicine, and a botanic garden, the first establishment in Europe. Here are also one of the great provincial schools, a special school of medicine erected in 1801, an anatomical theatre, an extensive library, a literary society, &c. The town-house is remarkable for its halls, which are embellished with fine paintings. The number of inhabitants is computed at 33,000. Its trade consists in silks, blankets, carpets, cotton goods, gauzes, hides, &c. The air is extremely healthy, and a great number of invalids flock hither from all parts. Montpelier is the seat of the departmental administration, and is situated on an eminence between the small rivers Lez and Merdanson, about 5 m. from the Mediterranean, with which it communicates by the Canal de Grave. 30 m. S. W. of Nîmes and 47 N. E. of Narbonne. Long. 3. 58. E., lat. 43. 37. N.

Montpelier, p.t. Caledonia Co. Vermont, and the seat of government for the state. It has a central situation on Onion river; the site is low and surrounded by hills. The town has considerable manufactures and 2 weekly newspapers. Pop. 1,792.

Montpelier, p.v. Hanover Co. Va. and Richmond, Co. N. C. Also the seat of President Madison in Orange Co. Va.

Montreal, a district of Lower Canada, comprising the counties of York, Effingham, Leinster, Warwick, Huntingdon, Kent, Surrey, Bedford, Richelieu, and Montreal.

Montreal, a fertile island and county of Lower Canada, in the river St. Lawrence, 30 m. long and 10 broad; surrendered by the French to the English in 1760.

Montreal, city, stands on the eastern side of the above island. It makes a fine appearance from a distance with its compact mass of buildings, roofed with sheets of tin, and overtopped by church spires glittering with the same metal. Behind it rises a mountain spotted with orchards. The houses are mostly of stone, or plastered to resemble it, and are low with a heavy look; the streets are narrow. The cathedral is the largest church in North America except that of Mexico; it is 265 feet long and 134 wide and is capable of containing 10,000 people. The college is a large edifice of stone, and has 300 students. The General Hospital or Convent of the Grey Sisters was established in 1753 and is under the management of a Superior and 19 Nuns. The other objects worthy of notice are Nelson's Monument, the Museum, and the Parade, a beautiful public ground. This city is the principal depot of the Northwestern Fur

Company, and carries on a large trade with the United States. A rapid in the river below, is a great impediment to the commerce with Quebec. Montreal was taken from the French by the English under General Amherst in 1790. In 1775 it was taken by the Americans under General Montgomery, but shortly after abandoned. It is 120 m. S. W. of Quebec, 220 N. by W. of Boston. Lat. 45. 31. N. Long. 73. 35. W. Pop. in 1825, 24,000.

Montreal, a town of Spain, in Arragon, with a castle, seated on the Xiloca. 25 m. N. of Albaracin.

Montreal, a town of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, and an archbishop's see; seated on a rivulet, 5 m. W. of Palermo and 50 N. E. of Mazara.

Montreuil, a strong town of France, department of Pas de Calais, on a hill, near the mouth of the Canche, 20 m. S. E. of Boulogne and 36 S. of Calais.

Montrenil Bellay, a town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, on the Touet. 10 m. S. S. W. of Saumur.

Montrichard, a town of France, department of Loir-et-Cher, with a castle: seated near the Cher, 12 m. S. E. of Amboise.

Montrose, a borough and sea-port of Scotland, in Angus-shire, at the mouth of the S. Esk, over which is a bridge. A little above the town the river expands into a wide lake, called the Basin, into which the tide flows, so that at high water the town is almost surrounded by the sea. Of late years fine quays have been erected, and two light-houses. The harbour is very commodious, and has a dry and wet dock. Here are considerable manufactures of canvass ropes, sheeting, linen, and thread. The salmon fisheries on the N. and S. Esk form a valuable branch of commerce.

Montrose, p.t. Susquehanna Co. Pa. and a village in Cumberland Co. N. C.

Montsauche, a town of France, department of Nièvre, 15 m. N. E. of Chateau-Chinon.

Montserrado. See *Mesurado*.

Montserrat, a mountain of Spain, in Catalonia, on which is a monastery with a chapel, dedicated to the Virgin, resorted to by numbers of pilgrims. It is 26 m. N. W. of Barcelona.

Montserrat, one of the Leeward Carribee Islands, discovered by Columbus, and so named by him from its resemblance to the mountain mentioned in the preceding article. It is about 9 m. in length and breadth; and the hills are covered with cedar and other trees. It belongs to the English, and is 30 m. S. W. of Antigua. Long. 61. 7. W., lat. 16. 48. N.

Montville, p.t. Waldo Co. Me. 30 m. N. E. Wiscasset. Pop. 1,743; p.t. New London Co. Conn. 9 m. N. W. New London. Pop. 1,967.

Monza, a town of Austrian Italy, in the government of Milan, famous for the treasury of St. John the Baptist, where among other things, is the iron crown of the kingdom of Lombardy. Charlemagne was crowned here with it in 1774 and Napoleon in 1805. It is seated on the Lambro, 8 m. N. E. of Milan.

Moors, p.t. Clinton Co. N. Y. Pop. of the town and Ellenburgh, 1,222.

Moon, Mountains of the, mountains of Africa, extending from W. Africa, through Abyssinia, to the Indian Sea. They are higher than those of Atlas.

Moon, a township of Alleghany Co. Pa.

Moore, a township of Northampton Co. Pa.

Moore, a county of N. Carolina. Pop. 7,753. Carthage is the chief town.

Moorsborough, p.v. Rutherford Co. N. C.

Moorsburg, p.v. Columbia Co. Pa.

Moorestown, p.v. Burlington Co. N. J. 9 m. from Philadelphia.

Moorsville, p.v. Limestone Co. Alabama. 130 m. N. Tuscaloosa.

Moorsfield, p.t. Harrison Co. Ohio; a township of Clark Co. Ohio; and a village in Nicholas Co. Ken. 45 m. N. E. Frankfort.

Moorsfield, p.t. Hardy Co. Va. 53 m. S. W. Winchester.

Moorsville, a village of Hawkins Co. Ten. 76 m. N. E. Knoxville.

Moorshedabad, a city of Hindoostan, the capital of Bengal before the establishment of the English power. It is seated near the western arm of the Ganges, 112 m. N. of Calcutta. Long. 89. 15. E., lat. 24. 12. N.

Mooshead Lake, in Somerset Co. Maine; it is 25 m. in length and from 3 to 15 in width. It is the chief source of Kennebec River.

Moosheock, commonly called *Moose hillock*, a mountain in Coventry. Grafton Co. N. H. 4,636 feet in height.

Mootapilly, a town of Hindoostan, in the Guntoor circar, at the mouth of the Gondegama. Long. 80. 10. E., lat. 15. 35. N.

Moquehua, a province of Peru, bounded by those of Lampas, Puno, Chucucio, Arica, and Arequipa. The chief products are wine, fruits, and olives. The capital, of the same name, is situate in a fertile valley, at the foot of the Cordillera, 70 m. S. of Arequipa.

Mora, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, on the Odivor, 29 m. N. W. of Evora.

Mora, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the Ebro. 18 m. N. of Tortosa.

Mora, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 18 m. S. E. of Toledo.

Morant Point, a promontory on the E. coast of Jamaica. Long. 75. 56. W., lat. 17. 56. N.

Morat, or *Murten*, a town of Switzerland, canton of Friburg, with a castle. It stands on the S. E. side of a lake of its name, lying parallel with the lake of Neuchâtel, into which it flows by the Brogne. This town sustained a siege against the duke of Burgundy, in 1476, in which his whole army was destroyed. 10 m. N. E. of Friburg.

Moratallas, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 22 m. E. of Ciudad Real.

Moratalla, a town of Spain, in Murcia, 34 m. S. W. of Chincilla.

Morava, a large river of Servia, which rises in Bulgaria, and, running through Servia by Nissa, joins the Danube at Semendria.

Moravia, a province of the Austrian empire, bounded N. and W. by Bohemia, E. by Hungary, and S. by Austria Proper. With Austrian Silesia, now annexed to it, its area is upwards of 10,000 sq. m. and its population 1,680,000. It is intersected by mountain ranges, but the most lofty ridges are diversified with fertile valleys and extensive plains, and it is watered by a great number of rivers and brooks. More corn is grown than the inhabitants consume, and much hemp and flax are raised. The principal manufactures are woollens, linen, cotton, iron, glass, paper, and gunpowder. From this country a sect of Christians takes its name, their doctrines having been first taught here; but the inhabitants in general are Roman Catholics. Brunn is the capital.

Moravian Village, a village in Upper Canada, on the Thames, between Lakes Huron and Erie. 70 m. E. Detroit. It is inhabited by about 160 Indians, and their pastors, the Moravian missionaries. Here General Harrison defeated the British in 1813.

Morava, or *Marsch*, a river of the Austrian states, which rises in the mountains between Bohemia and Silesia, crosses Moravia by Olmutz and Hradisch, and receiving the Teya, on the confines of Austria and Hungary, separates these two countries as far as the Danube, into which it enters, 15 m. above Presburg. It has commonly the latter appellation till it receives the Teya.

Morbegno, a town of Austrian Italy, one of the handsomest and most commercial towns in the Milanese, seated on the Adda, 12 m. S. E. of Chiavenna. Long. 9. 36. E., lat. 46. 8. N.

Morbey, or *Ommirabik*, a river of Barbary, which rises in Mount Atlas, flows through the empire of Morocco, and enters the Atlantic at Azamor.

Morbihan, a department in the N. W. of France, bounded N. by that of Cotes du Nord and S. by the sea. It takes its name from a bay between Vannes (the capital) and the island of Belleisle. Its entrance is narrow; but it extends within, and contains about 30 little islands.

Morcone, a town of Naples, province of Molise, 19 m. S. S. E. of Molise.

Moraea, the ancient Peloponnesus, a peninsula in the south of Greece, joined to the main land by the isthmus of Corinth. It is 180 m. long and 130 broad. The soil is fertile, except in the middle, where there are many mountains; and it is watered by several rivers, of which the Alpheus, Vasilii Potamo, and Stromio, are the chief. See *Greece*.

Morreau, p.t. Saratoga Co. N. Y. on the Hudson, opposite Glen's Falls. Pop. 1,690.

Morreland, p.v. Tioga Co. N. Y. also townships in Montgomery, Philadelphia and Lycoming Cos. Pa.

Mordella, a town of Spain, in Valencia, seated among high mountains, 80 m. S. of Valencia.

Moresville, p.v. Delaware Co. N. Y.

Moret, a town of France, department of Seine-et-Marne, near the Seine, 12 m. S. S. E. of Melun.

Moretton Hampstead, a town in Devonshire, Eng. with manufactures of woolen cloth and yarn, and a considerable trade. Here are the vestiges of two castles, or forts; and in the vicinity are a Druidical temple, a large rocking stone, and a cromlech. 185 m. W. by S. of London.

Moretown, p.t. Washington Co. Vt. 7 m. W. Montpelier. Pop. 816.

Moretta, a town of the Sardinian states, in Piedmont; seated on a small river which runs into the Po, 18 m. S. of Turin.

Morgan, a county of the W. District of Virginia. Pop. 2,692. Berkley Springs is the capital. A county of Georgia. Pop. 12,023. Madison is the capital. A county of Ohio. Pop. 11,796. Mc Connelsville is the capital. A county of E. Tennessee. Pop. 2,582. Montgomery is the capital. A county of Illinois. Pop. 12,709. Jacksonville is the capital. A county of Indiana. Pop. 5,579. Martinsville is the capital.

Morgan, towns in Greene Co. Pa. and Morgan, Butler, Knox, Ashtabula and Gallia Cos. Ohio.

Morganfield, p.t. Union Co. Ken.

Morgansville, p.v. Nottaway Co. Va.

Morgantown, p.v. Berks Co. Pa., Monongalia

Co. Va., Burke Co. N. C., Blount Co. Ten., Butler Co. Ken. and Clinton Co. Ohio.

Morges, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Vaud, with a castle. By its canal, goods are sent to other parts from the lake of Geneva, on which the town is seated, 5 m. W. S. W. of Lausanne.

Morhange, a town of France, department of Moselle, 21 m. S. S. E. of Metz.

Moriak, p.t. Essex Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,742.

Moriches, p.t. Suffolk Co. N. Y. on Long Island.

Morigen, a town of Hanover, on the Mohr, 12 m. N. N. W. of Gottingen.

Maritz, St., a town of the Swiss canton of Grisons, with a famous mineral spring, 25 m. N. N. E. of Chiavenna.

Morlachia, a mountainous country, lying between, and forming part of the provinces of Croatia and Dalmatia. The inhabitants are called Morlachi, or Moro-blasi, and are said, by some to be of Wallachian extraction. They inhabit the pleasant valleys of Koter, along the rivers Kerha, Cettina, Naranta, and among the inland mountains of Dalmatia. The Morlachi are said to be extremely superstitious, and if injured or insulted, implacable; but hospitable, and in a high degree capable of gratitude: the most pleasing trait of character among them is friendship, which they have even made a kind of religious article; for the Slavonian ritual contains a particular benediction for the solemn union of two male, or two female friends, in the presence of the congregation. The male friends, thus united, are called probratimi, and the female poestreme, which mean half-brothers and half-sisters. From these consecrated friendships among the Morlachi, and other nations of the same origin, arose, as it should seem, the sworn brothers, a denomination frequent among the common people in many parts of Europe. Segna is the capital.

Morlaix, a town of France, department of Finisterre, with a castle and a tide harbour. The church of Notre Dame is a singular structure, and the hospital very handsome. It has a considerable trade in linen, hemp, and tobacco, and is seated on a river of the same name, 30 m. E. N. E. of Brest. Long. 3. 45. W., lat. 48. 33. N.

Morocco, an empire of Africa, comprehending a considerable part of the ancient Mauritania, bounded W. by the Atlantic, N. by the Mediterranean, E. by Algiers, and S. by the Sahara. Its greatest length is above 590 m. but it is no where more than 260 broad. The soil though sandy and dry in some places, is fertile in others; and the fruits, as well as the pastures, are excellent but the country is not properly cultivated. The inhabitants are Mahomedans, of tawny complexion, robust, and very skilful in managing a horse and wielding a lance: they are jealous, deceitful, superstitious, and cruel. There are a great number of Christian slaves and some merchants upon the coast, besides a multitude of Jews, who carry on almost all the trade, especially by land, with the negroes, to whom they send large caravans, which travel over vast deserts, almost destitute of water. Besides woolen goods, their commodities are Morocco leather, indigo, cochineal, and ostriches' feathers; in return for which they have silks, muslins, calicoes, coffee, and drugs. In the deserts are lions, leopards, goats and serpents of several kinds. The fruits are dates, figs, almonds, lemons, oranges, pomegranates, and many others. There are also much

flax and hemp, but very little timber. The emperor is absolute, his will being a law, and he often exercises great cruelties. His naval force consists chiefly of rovers, who now and then take large prizes. He can bring 100,000 men into the field, half of whom are foot and half horse; but they are poorly armed and know but little of the art of war. The recent capture of Algiers by the French will no doubt entirely change the political character of this despotic government.

Morocco, a city of the foregoing empire, seated in a beautiful valley, formed by a chain of mountains on the N. and those of Atlas on the S. and E. Though not equal to Fez in magnitude and population, it is generally considered the capital, being the most usual residence of the emperor. It has nothing to recommend it but its great extent and the royal palace. It is surrounded by strong walls, 8 m. in circumference. The mosques are very numerous and some of them magnificent. The best houses are enclosed in gardens; but the generality of them serve only to impress the traveller with the idea of a miserable and deserted city. The Jews, who are numerous, have a separate town, walled in, and under the charge of an alcaid, appointed by the emperor. It has 2 gates, which are regularly shut every evening at nine, after which hour no person can enter or depart. Morocco is 90 m. E. of Magador and 400 S. of Gibraltar. Long. 7. 15. W., lat. 30. 57. N.

Moron, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a castle: near it is a mine of precious stones. It is 30 m. S. E. of Seville.

Morotai, one of the Sandwich Isles, 7 m. W. N. W. of Mowee. Yams are its principal produce; but it has little wood. The coast, on the S. and W. sides forms several bays. Long. 117. 14. W., lat. 21. 10. N.

Morpeth, a borough of Northumberland, Eng. It stands on the N. bank of the Wansbeck, and on the opposite side are the parish church and the ruins of a castle. Here are also a chapel of ease, a Roman Catholic chapel, two meeting-houses, a free grammar school founded by Edward VI., an English free school erected in 1792, a dispensary opened in 1817, and a mechanics' institute commenced in 1825. The other principal buildings are the town-hall, and the new county gaol, house of correction, &c. 15 m. N. of Newcastle and 239 N. by W. of London.

Morris, a county of New Jersey. Pop. 23,580. Morristown is the capital. Also townships in Huntingdon, Greene and Washington Cos. Pa.

Morrison, a township in Jackson Co. Ohio.

Morristown, p.t. St. Lawrence Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,618; p.t. Morris Co. N. J., 19 m. N. W. New York; p.v. Belmont Co. Ohio. 120 m. E. Columbus.

Morrisville, p.v. Madison Co. N. Y., Bucks and Green Cos. Pa., and Fauquier Co. Va.

Morsona, a town of Naples, in the Molise, 14 m. N. E. of Molise.

Mortagne, a town of France, department of Orne, famous for its serges and tanneries. 19 m. E. N. E. of Alençon and 70 W. S. W. of Paris.

Mortagne, a town in the department of Nord, seated at the conflux of the Scarpe and Scheldt, 8 m. S. E. of Tournay.

Mortagne, a town in the department of Lower Charente, on the Gironde, 24 m. S. S. W. of Saintes.

Mortagne, a town in the department of Vendée, where a battle was fought between the royalists

and republicans, in 1793, in which the former are said to have lost 20,000 men. It is 36 m. N. of Fontenay le Comte.

Mortain, a town in the department of Manche, on the rivulet Lances, almost surrounded by craggy rocks, 18 m. E. of Avranches.

Mortare, a town of the Sardinian Milanese. 22 m. S. W. of Milan.

Mortay, or *Martero*, an island in the Eastern Seas, formerly subject to the Sultan of Ternate. It is 80 m. in circumference, and thinly inhabited, but full of sago trees, which are cut by the people of Gilolo. Long. 128. 23. E., lat. 2. 15. N.

Mortlach, a village of Scotland, in Banffshire, where Malcolm II., in memory of a victory gained over the Danes, founded a bishopric, which was translated to Aberdeen by David I.; the ancient cathedral is now used as the parish church. 6 m. S. W. of Keith.

Morvedro, a town of Spain, in Valencia, on the site of the ancient Saguntum, with the ruin of a Roman amphitheatre, &c. It is seated on a river of the same name, 15 m. N. of Valencia.

Mosa, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, 25 m. N. by E. of Mocha.

Mosambique, a straight or channel of the Indian Ocean, between the E. coast of Africa and the island of Madagascar. It is the narrowest in the middle, where it is 240 m. over.

Mosambique, a city and sea-port, the principal settlement of the Portuguese on the E. coast of Africa. It stands on an island of the same name, not more than 3 m. in length and half as much in breadth, and about 2 m. from the continent. The city is handsome, and the buildings well constructed, especially the churches and convents: the fort, or castle, is about a musket shot from the city. The Portuguese have generally a good garrison here, a well stored magazine, and a large hospital for sick sailors. Their ships always call here in going to the E. Indies; and the harbour is so commodious that whole fleets may anchor and provide themselves with all necessaries. Long. 41. 8. E., lat. 15. 5. S.

Mosbach, a town of Germany, in the grand duchy of Baden, with a castle, and manufactures of cloth and salt; seated on the Neckar. 18 m. E. of Heidelberg.

Mosburg, a town of Bavaria, seated at the conflux of the Amber with the Isar, 24 m. N. E. of Munich.

Moscovy. See *Russia*.

Moscow, formerly a duchy, but now a government of Russia; bounded on the N. by the government of Tver, E. by that of Great Volodimir, S. by the government of Kaluga and Resan, and W. by those of Tver and Smolensko. It is a fruitful country, and a considerable portion is laid out in gardens and orchards.

Moscow, the capital of the above government, and formerly of the whole empire. Previous to the invasion of the French, it was the largest city in Europe, the circumference within the rampart that enclosed the suburbs being 20 m.; but its pop. did not correspond with its extent. It contained, within the ramparts, 300,000 souls and was the most populous city in the empire, notwithstanding the residence of the court was at Petersburg. Moscow is rendered memorable in history, for one of the most extraordinary events that ever took place. In June 1812, the French entered Russia with such an immense army that they threatened to sweep every thing before them like a torrent; and it was generally expected that if they once reached this

city, which would afford vast resources for their army, as well as comfortable quarters for the winter, the object of the war would have been completed. On the 8th of September the battle of Borodino took place; victory decided in favour of the French, and the Russians retreated off the field, leaving Moscow to its fate. The road being thus left open, the French entered this city, on the 14th of the same month with little opposition. But a sad reverse of fortune now took place, which preserved the Russian empire from ruin, and paved the way to the downfall of the French military power over Europe. The city was set on fire by the Russians, so that the French were compelled to attempt their retreat, at the moment they thought themselves securely entrenched for the winter. Nothing now remained but to offer terms of peace to the Russians, which were rejected; they next proposed an armistice, which was refused; and, on the 19th of October following, they commenced their calamitous retreat from Moscow. The conflagrations destroyed upwards of three parts of the town; and, shocking to relate, more than 30,000 sick and wounded soldiers, who were in the hospitals, perished in the flames. The old city was distributed into 5 divisions, all of which, not excepting the suburbs, have been rebuilt, with wider streets and greater uniformity in the private dwellings, and the population has nearly reached its former magnitude. The divisions are—1. The Kremlin, in the central and highest part of the city, surrounded by high walls of stone and brick, 2 m. in circumference. The division contained the ancient palace of the czars, where Peter the Great was born; also the cathedral with seven towers, besides other churches, the patriarchal palace, and the arsenal. The palace escaped the conflagration of 1812, but was damaged by the French on their leaving Moscow; it has since been rebuilt, with improvements. 2. The Khitigorod, much larger than the Kremlin, contained the university, the printing-house, and many other public buildings, with all the tradesmen's shops. 3. The Bielgorod, or White Town, ran round the two preceding divisions, and took its name from a white wall, by which it was formerly surrounded. 4. The Semlaingorod environed all the other three quarters, and was so denominated from a circular rampart of earth by which it was encompassed. The last two divisions exhibited a grotesque group of churches, convents, palaces, brick and wooden houses, and mean hovels. 5. The Sloboda, or suburbs, formed a vast exterior circle round all the parts already described, and were invested by a low rampart and ditch. These suburbs contained, besides buildings of all kinds, orchards, gardens, corn-fields, much open pasture, and some small lakes, which give rise to the Neglina. The Moskwa, from which the city takes its name, flows through it in a winding channel; but, excepting in spring, is only navigable for rafts. It receives the Yausa in the Semlainogorod, and the Neglina at the western extremity of the Kremlin; but the beds of both these rivulets are nearly dry in summer. Moscow exhibited an astonishing degree of extent and variety, irregularity and contrast; some parts had the appearance of a sequestered desert; others of a populous town; some of a contemptible village; others a great capital. The streets, in general, were very long and broad; some of them paved; others, particularly in the suburbs, were formed with trunks of trees or boarded with planks like the floor of a house.

The places of divine worship, including chapels, amounted to above 1,500: of these 484 were public churches, some built of brick, stuccoed or white-washed, but the greater part were of wood, painted red some had domes of copper, others of tin, gilt or painted green, and many were roofed with wood. They were richly ornamented within; and the pictures of the saints were decorated with gold, silver, and precious stones. Some of their bells were of a stupendous size; they hung in belfries detached from the church, were fixed immovably to the beams, and rung by a rope tied to the clapper. In the cathedral of St. Michael, the sovereigns of Russia were formerly interred, their bodies being deposited in raised sepulchres, in the shape of coffins, above the pavement. The cathedral of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary was the most magnificent in the city, and had long been appropriated to the coronation of the Russian sovereigns. The foundling hospital, founded by Catherine II., was an immense pile of building, of a quadrangular shape, and capable of containing 8,000 foundlings. Since the fire, the churches and chapels are less numerous than before, but those which have been rebuilt occupy the former sites. Moscow is the centre of the inland commerce of Russia, particularly connecting the trade between Europe and Siberia. The principal manufactures are those of silk, linen, cotton, paper, leather, and sugar. Moscow suffered severely from the pestilential cholera in 1831. Its present pop. is about 300,000. The navigation to this city is formed by the Moskwa, which flows into the Occa, near Kolomna, and that river communicates with the Volga and also by a canal to the Don, which river communicates with the sea of Anaph. 425 m. S. E. of Petersburg. Long. 37. 33. E., lat. 55. 46. N.

Moscow, p.t. Somerset Co. Me. Pop. 405; p.t. Livingston Co. N. Y. near Genesee river, 30 m. above Rochester; also a village in Clermont Co. Ohio.

Moselle, a department of France, including part of the former province of Lorraine. It takes its name from a river, which rises in the Vosges, waters Epinal and Toul, receives the Meurthe below Nancy, and, passing by Metz, Thionville, and Treves, enters the Rhine at Coblenz. Metz is the capital.

Mosnia, a town in Persia, in Khuaistan, 22 m. S. W. of Suter.

Moskirch, a town of Germany, in the grand duchy of Baden, where the Austrians sustained a defeat in 1800. 22 m. N. Stuttgart.

Moskoe, an island on the coast of Norway, separated from the mainland by the Vestford. On its coast is the whirlpool of *Maelstrom*, which see.

Mosquito Shore, a tract of country of the eastern coast of Honduras. It is well watered by navigable rivers and lakes; abounds in fish, game, and provisions of all sorts; furnishes every necessary for raising cattle and stock; and is clothed with woods producing timber for every purpose at land or sea. The soil is superior to that of the W. India Islands, the climate more salubrious and the destructive ravages of hurricanes, and earthquakes are here unknown. It received its name from the immense swarms of mosquitoes which are the torment of the inhabitants and compel them to pass a great part of their time in boats upon the rivers. The Mosquito Indians of this coast are governed by aristocratic chiefs, and number about 1,500 warriors.

This country was held by the English for 80 years, but was ceded to Spain in 1786, in consid-



eration of certain cessionson the coast of Yucatan. It is now included in the Guatemalan Republic. See *Guatemala*.

Moss, a sea-port of Norway, in the government of Aggerhuys, at the mouth of a river of its name, on the E. side of Christiania Bay. Here are many saw-mills and a large iron foundery. 28 m. S. of Christiania. Long. 10. 48. E., lat. 58. 38. N.

Mossula, a town of the kingdom of Congo, at the mouth of the Onzo, 220 m. S. W. of St. Salvador. Long. 12. 10. E., lat. 7. 50. S.

Mostar, a sea-port of Dalmatia, and a Greek archbishop's see; seated on the Narenza, 20 m. N. E. of Narenza. Long. 18. 37. E., lat. 43. 48. N.

Mosul, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Diarbeck, surrounded by high walls and defended by a castle and citadel. The houses are in several places gone to ruin; but it has a great trade, particularly in cloth, and all sorts of cottons and silks. At some distance from Mosul is a mosque, in which they pretend the prophet Jonah lies; and they believe this town stands on the site of the ancient Nineveh. It is seated on the Tigris, 130 m. S. E. of Diarbekir and 190 N. E. of Bagdad. Long. 43. 30. E., lat. 36. 20. N.

Motherkill, a hundred of Kent Co. Del. Fredrica is the chief town.

Motir, one of the Mouucca Islands, 20 m. in circumference, and valuable for its spices. Long. 127. 0. E., lat. 0. 10. N.

Motril, a sea-port of Spain, in Granada, with a good harbour, seated on the Mediterranean, 37 m. S. E. of Granada. Long. 3. 28. W., lat. 36. 32. N.

Mottia, a town of Austrian Italy, in the Trevisano, at the conflux of the Mottigano and Livenza, 18 m. N. E. of Treviso.

Motta, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, 3 m. E. S. E. Volturara.

Mottling. See *Motling*.

Mouab, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, and the residence of a prince; seated in a fertile country, 90 m. S. E. of Sana. Long. 46. 35. E., lat. 14. 20. N.

Moudon, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Vaud, with a castle on the summit of a mountain, 12 m. N. N. E. of Lausanne.

Moulins, a town of France, capital of the department of Allier. Its manufacture of cutlery is in great esteem; and the houses of the late Chartreux, and of the Visitation, are magnificent. It is seated on the Allier, over which is a fine bridge, 30 m. S. of Nevers and 225 S. E. of Paris. Long. 2. 20. E., lat. 46. 34. N.

Moulins en Gilbert, a town in the department of Nievere, at the foot of the mountains of Morvan. 5 m. S. W. of Chateau Chinson.

Moulins la Marche, a town in the department of Orne, 24 m. N. E. of Alençon.

Moultan, a province of Hindoostan bounded by Lahore, Afghanistan, Agimere, Sinde, and Beloochistan. Its products are cotton, sugar, opium, galls, sulphur, &c. In many parts there are fine camels, and a breed of excellent horses. It is governed by a nabob, tributary to the Afghans.

Moultan, the capital of the above province, surrounded with a fine wall 40 feet high and four miles in circumference, is strongly fortified, and has a Hindoo temple of great celebrity. It is famous for its silks and carpets, and is situate in a pleasant and well cultivated district, 4 m. S. E. of the Chenob, or Acesinies River, and 210 S. W. of Lahore. Long. 70. 40. E., lat. 29. 52. N.

Moulton, p.v. Lawrence Co. Alabama.

Moultonborough, p.t. Strafford Co. N. H. on Lake Winipicogee. 36 m. N. Concord. Pop. 1,452.

Mountain Island, a village of Scott Co. Ken.

Mountain Shoals, p.v. Lawrence Dis. S. C.

Mount Airy, p.v. Surrey Co. N. C. 172 m. N. W. Raleigh.

Mount Bay, a bay in the English channel, on the S. coast of Cornwall, between Land's End and Lizard Point. Within rises a lofty peninsulated rock, called Mount St. Michael, near the town of Marazion, to which there is a dry passage at low water.

Mount Bethel, a village of Somerset Co. N. J. also two townships, Upper and Lower, in Northampton Co. Pa.

Mount Carmel, p.t. Edwards Co. Illinois.

Mount Clemens, a village of Macomb Co. Michigan.

Mount Desert, a fertile island on the coast of the state of Maine, in Hancock county, 15 m. long and 12 broad. It is intersected in the middle, by the waters flowing into the S. side from the sea; and the N. part is separated from the mainland, by a strait 9 m. wide. Pop. 1,603.

Mount Clio, p.v. Sumter Dis. S. C. 52 m. E. Columbia.

Mount Elon, p.v. Darlington Dis. S. C. 77 m. N. E. Columbia.

Mount Gilead, p.v. Loudon Co. Va.

Mount Henry, p.v. Montgomery Co. Ten. 67 m. N. W. Murfreesborough.

Mount Holly, p.t. Rutland Co. Vt. 20 m. W. Windsor. Pop. 1,318; p.t. Burlington Co. N. J. 18 m. E. Philadelphia.

Mount Hope, an eminence in Bristol R. I., celebrated in the early history of New England, as the residence of the Indian Sachem Metacomb or king Philip. It stands on the shore of a wide branch of Narraganset Bay.

Mount Hope, p.v. Orange Co. N. Y.; p.v. Shenandoah Co. Va.

Mount Horeb, p.t. Nelson Co. Va.; p.v. Jasper Co. Geo.

Mount Jackson, p.v. Beaver Co. Pa.

Mount Joy, towns in Lancaster and Adams Cos. Pa.

Mount Laurel, p.v. Halifax Co. Va.

Mount Morris, p.v. Livingston Co. N. Y. Pop. 2,534.

Mount Mourne, p.v. Iredell Co. N. C.

Mount Pilot, p.v. Sumner Co. Ten.

Mount Pisgat, p.v. Iredell Co. N. C. and Wilcox Co. Alabama.

Mount Pleasant, p.t. Westchester Co. N. Y. on the Hudson, 33 m. above New York. Pop. 4,932, also towns and villages in Lancaster, Westmore-

land and Wayne Cos. Pa., Queen Anne Co. Maryland, Shenandoah, Spotsylvania and Halifax Cos. Va., Rookingham Co. N. C., Fairfield Dis. S. C., Baldwin Co. Geo., Jefferson Co. Ohio, Martin Co. Ind., Maury Co. Ten., Wilkinson Co. Mississippi, Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana.

Mount Prospect, p.v. Edgecombe Co. N. C.

Mount Republic, p.v. Wayne Co. Pa.

Mount Solus, p.v. Hinds Co. Mississippi.

Mount Sterling, p.v. Switzerland Co. Ind.; p.v. Montgomery Co. Ken.

Mount Upton, p.v. Chenango Co. N. Y.

Mount Vernon, p.p. Kennebec Co. Me. 14 m. N. W. Augusta. Pop. 1,439 a township of Hillsborough Co. N. H. Pop. 793; p.v. Chester Co. Pa.; p.t. Knox Co. Ohio; p.v. Rockcastle and Bullitt Cos. Ken.; p.v. Posey and Jefferson Cos. Indiana.

Mount Vernon, once the residence of Washington, and the spot where his remains are entombed. It is on the south side of the Potomac, in Fairfax Co. Va., 15 m. from the city of Washington. The house is a plain wooden building surrounded by handsome lawns and gardens. The tomb is a rustic excavation in the earth with a front of brick and totally devoid of ornament.

Mountville, p.v. Loudon Co. Va.

Mount Vintage, p.v. Edgefield Dis. S. C.

Mount Washington. See *White Mountains*.

Mount Washington, a township of Berkshire Co. Mass. 130 m. S. W. Boston. Pop. 345. It forms the S. W. corner of the state of Massachusetts. Within its limits stands Mount Washington, one of the summits of the Tagkanne ridge, about 3,000 feet high.

Mount Zion, p.v. Union Co. Ken., Hancock Co. Geo., and Monroe Co. Missouri.

Mountmellick, a town of Ireland, in Queen's county inhabited principally by Quakers. The wool-combing, maling, and tanning business, the cotton manufacture and bleaching are carried on here. It is seated on a stream which falls into the Barrow, 5 m. N. of Maryborough and 42 W. S. W. of Dublin.

Mountrath, a town of Ireland, in Queen's county. In its neighbourhood are some iron works; but the woolen manufacture forms the principal trade. 23 m. N. of Kilkenny and 47 W. S. W. of Dublin.

Mountsorrel, a town of Leicestershire, Eng. seated on the Soar, at the foot of a high mount or rock, of a sorrel-coloured stone, with which the town is chiefly built and paved. It is 7 m. N. of Leicester, and 102 N. W. of London.

Moura, a town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, with an old castle, 34 m. S. S. E. of Evora.

Mouraoon, a town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, with a castle, on the borders of Spain, 28 m. E. by S. of Evora.

Mourzouk, the capital of Feszan, with a fortress, in which is the sultan's palace. It is situate on a rivulet, and supplied with water from a multitude of springs and wells. The medley which is present to the eye, of the vast ruins of ancient buildings and the humble cottages of earth and sand that form the dwelling of the present Arab inhabitants, is singularly grotesque and strange. It is surrounded by a high wall, with three gates, at which is collected a tax on all goods (provisions excepted) that are brought into the city. Its commerce, which is considerable, consists of foreign merchandise brought by the caravans from Cairo, Bornou, Mesurata, and other smaller troops of traders. Mourzouk is 290 m. S. Mesurata.

and 700 N. W. of Bornou. Long. 15. 35. E., lat. 27. 54. N.

Moustiers, a town of France, in the department of Lower Alps, with a manufacture of porcelain; seated between two craggy mountains, 9 m. E. of Riez.

Mouzon, a town in the department of Ardennes, with a manufacture of serges; seated on the Meuse, 9 m. S. E. of Sedan.

Moroe, one of the Sandwich islands, 162 m. in circumference. A low isthmus divides it into two circular peninsulas, of which the eastern is double the size of the western. The mountains in both rise to a great height, but the country presents an appearance of verdure and fertility. Near the W. point of the smaller peninsula is a spacious bay, with a sandy beach shaded with cocoa-nut trees. Long. 175. 56. W., lat. 20. 53. N.

Moya, a mountain of S. America, from which, during the great earthquake in February, 1797, such a flood of water burst forth that it totally swept away Pelile, and the celebrated plantation of St. Ildefonso, where 1,000 persons perished.

Moyallen, a town of Ireland, county of Down, with a manufacture of linen. 3 m. from Portadown and 63 from Dublin.

Moyamensing, t. Philadelphia Co. Pa. It is a suburb of the city on the south.

Moyenvic, a town of France, department of Meurthe, noted for its salt spring, 2 m. E. S. E. of Vic and 16 E. of Nancy.

Mozyr, a town of Russian Lithuania, in the government of Minsk, on the river Prync, 150 m. S. S. E. of Minsk. Long. 29. 30. E., lat. 52. 10. N.

Moscislaw, a town of Russian Lithuania, in the government of Mohilef, formerly the capital of a palatinate. It is seated on the Soz, 30 m. S. of Smolensko and 64 E. by N. of Mohilef. Long. 32. 32. E., lat. 54. 28. N.

Mucidan, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, on the river Ille, 18 m. S. W. of Perigueux.

Muck, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, 4 m. S. W. the isl. of Egg. It is 3 m. long and a m. broad, the soil in general is good, and the black cattle thrive well. Kelp is burnt on its shores, and much oil extracted from the livers of the sunfish.

Mudania, or *Mundania*, a town of Turkey, in Natolia, on a gulf of the sea of Marmora. The commerce is very considerable in grain, fruit, wine, saltpetre, silk, and the manufactures of Bursa, which are brought here for exportation. It is 17 m. N. of Bursa. Long. 29. 10. E., lat. 40. 27. N.

Mugeln, *New*, a town of Saxony, in Meissen, with a castle called Rugethal 18 m. W. by N. of Meissen.

Mugia, a town of Spain, in Galicia, on the W. coast, 40 m. W. N. W. of Compostella.

Muglia, a town of Austrian Illyria, in Istria, with a castle, and a harbour for barges, 5 m. S. E. of Trieste.

Muglitz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz, 22 m. N. N. W. of Olmutz.

Muhlberg, a town of Prussian Saxony, in the government of Merseberg, with a castle, situate on the Elbe, 30 m. N. W. of Dresden.

Mukldorf, a town of Bavaria, on the Inn, 23 m. S. S. E. of Landshut.

Muklenberg, a county of Kentucky. Pop. 5,341. Greenville is the capital.

Muirkirk, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire, with

manufactures of iron, coal and tar, on the river Ayr, 26 m. E. of Ayr.

Majazar, a sea-port of Spain, in Granada, with a strong castle on a mountain; seated on a bay of the Mediterranean, 40 m. N. E. of Almeria. Long. 1. 55. W., lat. 37. 7. N.

Moldau, or **Moldau**, a river of Bohemia, which rises on the confines of Bavaria, and, after receiving a number of rivers, enters the Elbe opposite Melnick.

Mulhausen, a city of Prussian Saxony, in the government of Erfurt. It was formerly an imperial city, but fell to Prussia in 1802 and was confirmed to that power in 1814. Here are various manufactures and some flourishing schools. It is seated in a fertile country, on the Unstrut, 29 m. N. W. of Erfurt. Long. 10. 37. E., lat. 51. 10. N.

Mulhausen, a town of France, department of Upper Rhine, with manufactures of printed linens and cottons; seated in a fertile plain on the Ille, 24 m. S. of Colmar.

Multoaddy, a river of Ceylon, which rises at the foot of a high mountain, called Adam's Peak, about 60 m. N. E. of Columbo, flows westward, and enters the sea by several branches. The largest of these, called the Mutwal, runs into the sea 3 m. from the fort of Columbo, and is navigable for boats upwards of 35 m.

Mull, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, 28 m. in length and in some places of equal breadth, separated from the mainland of Argyshire by a narrow passage, called the Sound of Mull. There are many good natural harbours; and the ruins of several ancient castles are to be seen. The soil is for the most part, rocky and barren; but the hills abound with springs, and are covered with sheep and cattle; these, with the fishery, and a considerable quantity of kelp, are the articles of commerce. The principal place is Tobermory.

Mullicohill, p.v. Gloucester Co. N. J. 17 m. S. W. Philadelphia.

Mullingar, a borough of Ireland, capital of W. Meath. It is a place of good trade, and stands on the river Foyle, 38 m. W. of Dublin. Long. 7. 50. W., lat. 53. 30. N.

Mullania, a river which rises in Mount Atlas, divides the empire of Morocco from the kingdom of Algiers, and runs into the Mediterranean Sea.

Mulrose, a town of the Prussian province of Brandenburg, seated on a canal cut between the Spree and Oder, 10 m. S. W. of Frankfort.

Multnomah, a branch of the Oregon or Columbia river, which falls into the main stream about 100 m. from the ocean. Its course and length are but imperfectly known.

Mumpers, p.v. Franklin Co. Pa.

Munckberg, a town of Bavarian Franconia, in the principality of Bayreuth, 16 m. E. of Culmbach.

Munckenberg, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, with silk and woolen manufactures, 34 m. E. of Berlin.

Muncy creek, p.t. Lycoming Co. Pa.

Munda, a town of Spain, in Granada, 30 m. W. N. W. of Malaga.

Munden, a town of Hanover, in the duchy of Brunswick, situate on the Werra, at the influx of the Fulda, where their united streams form the Weser. Good millstones are found in the neighbourhood of the town. In the war of 1756 it was several times in the hands of the French, by whom it was again occupied in 1806. It is 10 m. N. E. of Cassel and 13 S. W. of Gottingen.

Munderkingen, a town of Germany in Wurtemberg, seated on the Danube, 9 m. N. of Buchau.

Munda, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a district, of the same name, extending from 22. to 23. N. lat., in the province of Malwah. It was anciently the capital of the province, and was then 23 m. in circuit, and contained many monuments of ancient magnificence, but it is fallen much to decay. It occupies the top of a large and lofty mountain, 25 m. S. of Ougein and 110 N. N. W. of Burhampour. Long. 75. 47. E., lat. 23. 50. N.

Munfordville, p.v. Hart Co. Ken.

Munatore, a town of Afghanistan, in the province of Cabul, 125 m. m. of Cashmere and 135 E. of Cabul. Long. 71. 15. E., lat. 34. 15. N.

Mungulhaut, a town of Bengal, with a manufacture of coarse cotton cloths, situate on the Durlah, 20 m. N. N. E. of Rungpore.

Munich, one of the finest towns in Germany, and capital of the kingdom of Bavaria. It contains nearly 60,000 inhabitants. The houses are high, and the streets spacious, with canals in many of them. The palace is a stupendous structure, the interior magnificently adorned; and the cabinet of curiosities, the museum, the library, and the arsenal, merit attention. The cathedral of Notre Dame contains the tomb of one of the emperors, of black marble, adorned with statues of bronze. Institutions for charitable, literary, and scientific purposes are numerous. The large market-place, in which is the town-house, is very beautiful. Manufactures of silk, velvet, woolen cloth, and tapestry, are carried on. Near the city are two other palaces, Nymphenburg and Schleheim. Munich has often suffered in the wars of Germany, and in 1796 and 1800 it was taken by the French. It is seated on the Isar, 33 m. E. S. E. of Augsburg and 62 S. by W. of Ratisbon. Long. 11. 30. E., lat. 48. 10. N.

Munkacs. See *Montgatz*.

Munsterstadt, a town of Germany, in Franconia, situate on the Lauer, 13 m. N. of Schweinfurt.

Munnypour, a town of Birmah, capital of the province of Cassay. 210 m. N. N. W. of Ummerapoora, and 410 E. by N. of Calcutta. Long. 94. 40. E., lat. 24. 30. N.

Munsingen, a town of Germany, in the kingdom of Wurtemberg, with a castle, 20 m. W. of Ulm.

Munster, a province of Ireland, 135 m. long and 120 broad; bounded on the N. by Connaught, E. by Leinster, and S. and W. by the Atlantic. It contains the counties of Clare, Tipperary, Waterford, Cork, Limerick, and Kerry. The principal place is Cork.

Munster, a government of the Prussian province of Westphalia. It contains 2,820 sq. m. and is divided into 10 circles or districts—Munster Proper, Tecklenburg, Warendorf, Beckum, Ludinghausen, Koesfeld, Recklinghausen, Berken, Ahans, and Steinfurt. The chief rivers are the Ems and Lippe. The country is level, with some agreeable heights, but no mountains; and it has fruitful plains, fine woods, extensive heaths that feed much cattle, and good quarries of stone. This government consists, for the greater part, of the ancient bishopric of its name which on the secularisation of church property, in 1802, was divided between Prussia, the duke of Oldenburg, and several other princes, all of whom became subject to Prussia in 1815.

Munster, the capital of the foregoing government. The cathedral, the library of the chapter,

and many antiquities are worthy of notice. In 1535 a tailor, called John of Leyden, king of the anabaptists, made himself master of the city; but it was retaken in 1536 after 14 months' siege, when John and two of his associates were tortured to death with red-hot pincers. The famous treaty, called the treaty of Westphalia, which ended the 30 years' war, was concluded here in 1648. In the war of 1756 this city sustained several sieges and was taken in 1750. In 1806 the French laid the inhabitants under a heavy contribution, and stripped the churches of their plate. Munster is seated on the Aa, 50 m. E. N. E. of Wesel and 52 W. N. W. of Paderborn. Long. 7. 36. E., lat. 51. 58. N.

Munster, a town of Switzerland, in the cantons of Lucerne, 12 m. N. N. W. of Lucerne.

Munster, a town of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, 15 m. N. of Bormio.

Munster, a town of France, department of Upper Rhine, 6 m. W. of Colmar.

Munster, p.v. Cambria Co. Pa.

Munster Eyffel, a town of the Prussian states, in Westphalia, 16 m. S. S. W. of Cologne.

Munster Mienfeld, a town of the Prussian province of Lower Rhine, 12 m. S. W. of Coblenz.

Munsterberg, a town of Prussian Silesia, in the government of Reichenbach, rich in grain, flax, hemp and hops. It is seated on the Ohlan, 13 m. N. W. of Neisse. Long. 17. 3. E., lat. 50. 31. N.

Mur, or *Muhr*, a river which rises in the duchy of Salzburg, crosses Styria, and falls into the Drave near Canischa, in Hungary.

Mur de Barrez, a town of France, in the department of Aveyron, 32 m. N. by E. of Rhodex.

Murano, a town of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, on an island of the same name, one of the largest of the Lagunes of Venice. Here the famous Venetian looking-glasses are made. It is 3 m. N. by E. of Venice.

Murat, a town of France, in the department of Cantal, seated on the Alaïgnon near its source, 13 m. N. W. of St. Flour.

Murcia, a province of Spain bounded N. by New Castile, E. by Valencia, W. by Andalusia and Granada, and S. by the Mediterranean. It is 90 m. long and 58 broad; and the principal river is the Segura. The soil is dry, and it produces little corn or wine; but oranges, citrons, lemons, olives, almonds, mulberries, rice, pulse, and sugar are plentiful. It has also a great deal of silk. The vale of Murcia is celebrated for the variety and richness of its culture.

Murcia, the capital of the foregoing province, and a bishop's see. The inhabitants are computed at 60,000. A number of hands are employed in the working of bassweed, and there is also an extensive establishment for twisting silk, and a refinery of salt-petre. There are fine gardens about the city, in which are the best fruits in Spain. It is seated on the Segura, over which is a bridge, 27 m. N. of Carthagena and 212 S. E. of Madrid. Long. 1. 16. W., lat. 37. 58. N.

Murfreesborough, p.t. Rutherford Co. Ten. and formerly the seat of government for the state. 33 m. S. E. Nashville and 160 W. Knoxville. lat. 35. 52. N., long. 86. 35. W. It is situated in the level and fertile country, producing wheat, cotton, and tobacco. Also a p.t. Hertford Co. N. C. on the Meherrin.

Muro, a town of Naples in Basilicata, seated at the foot of the Apennines, 12 m. S. E. of Conza.

Murce, a town of Spain, in Galkia, at the

mouth of the Tambre, 29 m. W. by S. of Compostella.

Murray, p.v. Genesee Co. N. Y. 25 m. N. E. Batavia.

Murray Frith, a considerable inlet of the sea, on the coast of Scotland, between Tarbetness in Ross-shire, on the N., and Brough-Head in Murrayshire on the S. It extends in a S. W. direction as far as Inverness, and thence W. to the town of Beaulie, where it receives the river of that name.

Murrayshire, or *Elginshire*, a county of Scotland, 50 m. in length and 20 along the coast: bounded on the N. by the Frith of Murray, E. by Banffshire, S. by Inverness-shire, and W. by that county and Nairnshire. It is divided into 12 parishes, and the number of inhabitants is about 30,000. The S. part is mountainous and occupied by forests; but the greater part is rich, and produces wheat, barely, oats, and flax. The chief rivers are the Spey, Findhorn, and Lossie. The county town is Elgin.

Murrayville, p.v. Alleghany Co. Pa., Westmoreland Co. Va., Buncombe Co. N. C.

Murten. See *Morat*.

Musa, a walled town of Arabia, in Yemen, 18 m. E. of Mocha.

Muska, a town of Prussia, in Upper Lusatia, with a castle, seated on the Neisse 25 m. N. N. W. of Gorlitz and 52 N. E. of Dresden.

Muskingum, a river of the state of Ohio, which runs S. into the Ohio, at Marietta, where it is 280 yards wide. It is navigable by large barges 110 m. from its mouth, and by small boats 45 m. further to the lake at its head, whence, by a short portage, a communication is opened to Lake Erie.

Muskingum, a county of Ohio. Pop. 22,325 Zanesville is the capital.

Messelburg, a sea-port of Scotland, in Edinburghshire, near the mouth of the Eak, over which are three bridges to the suburb of Fisharrow. It enjoys many privileges, and has even incorporated trades. Besides the parish church, here are an episcopal chapel and four other places of worship. The principal manufactures are of salt, starch, earthen ware, and leather. 5 m. E. of Edinburgh.

Mustagam, or *Mustyganisim*, a sea-port of Algiers, in the province of Tremecen, with three castles, 140 m. W. S. W. of the city of Algiers. Long. 0. 30. E., lat. 36. 20. N.

Musuela, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, situate on the river Guadalquivir, 7 m. N. E. of Jén and 50 N. of Granada.

Mutecodu, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, noted for its manufacture of the glass used for making the rings which are worn on the wrists of the native women. It is 34 m. W. of Sera.

Muyden, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in S. Holland, seated on the Zuyder Zee, at the influx of the Vecht, 6 m. E. S. E. of Amsterdam.

Myconi, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, 30 m. in circumference. The soil is dry, and the mountains are of great height. Here are plenty of partridges, quails, woodcocks, turtledoves, rabbits, and wheatears; also excellent grapes and figs. The harbour is open, and deep enough for the largest ships to ride secure from the N. wind. Long. 25. 21. E., lat. 37. 39. N.

Myerstown, p.v. Lebanon Co. Pa., 31 m. E. Harrisburg.

Mysoel, one of the Moluccas, of a triangular form, with a bold shore. The villages are built in

the water upon posts, and there are forests visited by the birds of paradise, which are caught in great numbers. Long. 130. 0. E., lat. 2. 0. S.

Mysore, an extensive province of Hindoostan, lying between 11. and 15. N. lat., and now surrounded by the British territories of the Madras Presidency, while the existing rajah is also dependent on British protection. The country is in general dry, rugged, mountainous, and barren; but there are several rivers and mountain torrents, which by artificial means serve to water rice-grounds, gardens, &c. In the forests are many elephants, and tigers are common. Oxen, buffaloes, and goats are numerous, and in the N. E. part many sheep are bred; but horses and asses are few. The chief products are rice, cotton, pepper, cocoa, and betel-nut, sugar-cane, butter, and oil. The whole of this country, with some other territories to the N. and E., and the provinces of Coimbatore, Malabar, and Canara, were subdued by Hyder Ali, a Mussulman, who usurped the throne of Mysore in 1759, and made Seringapatam his capital. He was succeeded by Tippoo Sultan, who continued his father's state of warfare. On the termination of a war, in 1792, Tippoo agreed to pay thirty lacks of rupees, and to cede

one half of his dominions to the English and their allies, the Mahrattas and the nizam of the Deccan. In 1799, a new war taking place, his capital was taken by the English, on the 4th of May, and himself killed in the assault. A partition of his remaining territories took place, and, on the 30th of June following, Kistna Rajah, then only five years old, was placed by the British on the throne of his forefathers. The dominions of the rajah of Mysore are now divided into three great districts, Patana to the S., Nagara to the N. W., and Chattrakal to the N. E., so called from the three places where the chief offices are situate. The Patana district is by far the largest, and of itself comprises a much greater extent of territory than was ever before subject to the Mysore family.

Mysore, the capital of the foregoing province, was ruined by Tippoo Sultan; but since the English restored the ancient family in 1799, and made it the rajah's seat of government, the town and fortress have been rebuilt, and the population is rapidly increasing. Mysore is 10 m. S. of Seringapatam. Long. 76. 50. E., lat. 12. 15. N.

Mytilene. See *Metalin*.

Myton, at town in N. Yorkshire, Eng. 2 m from Aldborough..

N

NAAS, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, where the assizes are held alternately with Athy. It was anciently the residence of the kings of Leinster. 17 m. S. W. of Dublin. Long. 6. 42. W., lat. 53. 13. N.

Nab, a river of Germany, which flows S. through the kingdom of Bavaria, and enters the Danube a little above Ratisbon.

Nabal, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, celebrated for its potteries. Near it are several remains of antiquity. It is seated near the sea, 32 m. S. S. E. of Tunis. Long. 10. 19. E., lat. 53. 13. N.

Nabburg, a town of Bavaria, on the river Nab, 10 m. E. S. E. of Amberg.

Nablous, a town of Palestine, capital of a country which was the ancient kingdom of Samaria. It is the residence of a scheik, who farms the tribute to the pacha of Damascus. Here is considerable trade, and the manufactures flourish more than in most cities of the east. The soil of the surrounding country is fertile, and produces a great deal of corn, cotton, olives, and some silk. Nablous is 24 m. N. of Jerusalem and 90 S. S. W. of Damascus. Long. 35. 24. E., lat. 32. 20. N.

Naco, a town of S. America, in Mexico, 50 m. N. W. of Valladolid.

Nacogdoches, a small town in Texas, 120 m. W. of Natchitoches in Louisiana.

Nadir, a town of Egypt, on the W. branch of the Nile, 28 m. N. N. W. of Cairo.

Naefels, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Glaris, near which, in 1388, an unparalleled victory was obtained by 350 troops of Glaris, assisted by 50 Schweitzers, over 15,000 Austrians. In memory of this heroic achievement, a chapel was built on the spot, which was rebuilt in 1779. 4 m. N. of Glaris.

Naerden, a strong town of the Netherlands, in S. Holland, at the head of the canals of the province, of which it is considered the key. In 1572 it was taken by Fernando de Toledo, son of the duke of Alva, and all the inhabitants were massacred. In 1673 it was taken by the French, and

retaken by the Prince of Orange the following year. It is seated on the Zuyder Zee, 14 m. E. S. E. of Amsterdam. Long. 5. 11. E., lat. 52. 19. N.

Nagamangala, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with a citadel in the centre, both fortified with mud walls. In the outer town a wide street extends all round, with short lanes on each side to the outer and inner wall. In the fort are two large temples and a ruinous palace. 30 m. N. of Seringapatam.

Nagara, or *Hyder-nagara*, a city of Hindoostan, capital of the district of Bednore. It was formerly called Bidderru, and by Europeans Biddenore; but received its present name in 1763, on being taken by Hyder, who made it his principal arsenal and a place of great magnitude and commerce. It afterwards declined, being neither the seat of a court nor of any public works, except the mint. In 1783 it was taken by the English, and re-taken soon after by Tippoo; but on his final defeat, in 1799, it was ceded by the English to the rajah of Mysore. 70 m. N. by E. of Mangalore and 150 N. W. of Seringapatam. Long. 75. 8. E., lat. 13. 48. N.

Nagaz, a town of Candahar, province of Cabul, on the Cowmull, 79 m. W. by N. of Attock and 120 S. of Cabul.

Nagera, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a fort, 3 m. N. W. of Calahorra and 138 N. of Madrid.

Nagold, a town of Germany in the kingdom of Wurtemberg, with a ruined castle; situate on a river of the same name, 15 m. W. of Tubingen.

Nagore, a city of Hindoostan, capital of a district of the same name in the province of Agimere. 50 m. N. W. of Agimere. Long. 74. 15. E., lat. 27. 9. N.

Nagpore, a city of Hindoostan, capital of the Eastern Mahratta territories. It is extensive and populous, but meanly built; and, excepting a small citadel, is open and defenceless. 560 m W. by S. of Calcutta. Long. 79. 46. E., lat. 21. 9. N.

Nagpore Chuta, (or Little,) a district of Bahar, Hindoostan, constituting the S. W. British frontier, and included in the collectorship of Ramghur. It is one of the wildest and least cultivated districts of British India.

Nagybenja, a town of Hungary and one of the royal free towns. The gold and silver mines are of great produce, and money is coined here. It is 30 m. N. E. of Zatzmar. Long. 22. 54. E., lat. 48. 10. N.

Nahant, a peninsula in Massachusetts Bay, 8 m. N. E. Boston. It belongs to Lynn in Essex Co. and is united to the continent by a narrow isthmus of sand called Lynn Beach. The peninsula has a rocky, uneven surface, and is adorned with many summer cottages belonging to the inhabitants of Boston. During the summer months it is greatly frequented by visitors. Two spacious and elegant hotels built of stone, afford excellent accommodations, and steam-boats pass every hour in the day between Nahant and Boston during the season.

Nahs, a river of Germany, which rises in the territory of Treves, above Birkenfeld, and enters the Rhine at Bingen.

Nahn, a town of Dehli, Hindoostan, capital of a district of the same name, and a place of considerable strength. It is the residence of a Hindoo chief, tributary to the rajah of Nepaul. Long. 77. 8. E., lat. 30. 41. N.

Nairn, a borough of Scotland, and capital of Nairnshire, with a small harbour. It is seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, on the Murray Frith, 15. m. N. E. of Inverness and 120 N. of Edinburgh. Long. 3. 6. W., lat. 57. 38. N.

Nairnshire, a county of Scotland, 15 m. long, and 10 broad; bounded N. by the Murray Frith, and enclosed on every side of the counties of Inverness and Murray. It is divided into 4 parishes and sends one member to parliament alternately with Cromarty. The S. part is mountainous, but towards the N. it is level, and the soil abundantly fertile.

Naktsvan, a town of Prussian Armenia, formerly a large city, but ruined by Abbas I., who removed the inhabitants in the interior parts of Persia. Here are now some considerable bazaars, caravanserais, baths, and other public buildings. It is 85 m. S. E. of Erivan and 250 E. of Erzerum. Long. 45. 30. E., lat. 33. 40. N.

Namslau, a town of Prussian Silesia, with a castle. It is situate among morasses on the river Weyda, 20 m. E. S. E. of Breslau.

Namur, a province of the Netherlands, 30 m. long and 20 broad; bounded by the French frontier, and by the Belgic provinces of Hainault, S. Brabant and Liege. It is pretty fertile, and has several forests, marble quarriers, and mines of iron, lead and coal. The rivers Meuse and Sambre divide it into 3 parts, nearly of equal extent. Before the French Revolution of 1789, the greater part of this province belonged to Austria, and the remainder to France. In 1794 the whole was seized by the French, and constituted for 20 years part of the department of Sambre-et-Meuse. It was finally incorporated with the kingdom of the Netherlands in 1815.

Namur, the capital of the above province, and a bishop's see. It has a castle in the middle of the town, on a craggy rock, and several forts. The inhabitants are estimated at 20,000. Fire-arms, swords, knives, and many other kinds of cutlery, are made here. This city was the scene of a sanguinary conflict between the allies and the

French in June 1815, and is noted in history as the scene of many early battles. It is seated between two mountains, at the confluence of the Maese and Sambre, 24 m. W. S. W. of Liege and 32 S. E. of Brussels. Long. 4. 45. E., lat. 50. 29. N.

Nasas, a town of Hungary, 23 m. N. W. Debreczin. Pop. 4,000.

Nanay, a river of Quito, falling into the Amazon.

Namecvilla, p.v. Harrison Co. Indiana.

Nancy, a city of France, capital of the department of Meurthe, and a bishop's see. It is divided by a canal into the Old and New Town. The former though irregularly built, is rich and populous, and contains the palace of the ancient dukes of Lorraine; and their tombs are in a rich saloon which adjoins the church of the late Cordeliers. The New Town, whose streets are perfectly straight, was one of the finest in Europe, even before the magnificent works with which Stanislaus I., titular king of Poland, and duke of Lorraine, enriched it. The cathedral is a superb structure, and there are several other elegant churches. It was occupied by the allies in 1814. Nancy is seated in a delightful plain, near the river Meurthe, 30 m. S. of Metz and 230 E. of Paris. Long. 6. 10. E., lat. 48. 42. N.

Nandar, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a district of the same name in the province of Dowletabad. 132 m. N. N. W. of Hyderabad.

Nandidroog, a strong town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. Since the restoration of the rajah, in 1709, it has been garrisoned by English troops. It is 25 m. N. by E. of Bangalore and 64 E. S. E. of Sera.

Naxos, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, a little to the E. of Santorin; it is 26 m. in circumference, but has no harbour, nor springs sufficient to water the fields. The inhabitants are all Greeks, and their chief trade is in onions, wax, and honey. The ruins of the temple of Apollo are yet to be seen, and consist chiefly of marble columns. Long. 26. 10. E., lat. 38. 15. N.

Nyugasaki, a city of Japan, in the island of Ximo, with a good harbour and the only one in the empire in which foreign ships are permitted to anchor. The inhabitants carry on a great trade with the Chinese and Dutch. Long. 129. 46. E., lat. 32. 32. N.

Nangis, a town of France in the department of Seine-et-Marn, 12 m. W. of Provins.

Nanjemog, p.t. Charles Co. Maryland. 45 m. S. Washington.

Nankang, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiang-si, seated on the lake Poyang, 637 m. S. of Peking. Long. 113. 58. E., lat. 29. 33. N.

Nanking, a city of China, capital of the province of Kiangnan. It is 17 m. in circumference, and about 3 m. distant from the great river Yangtze-Chiang, from which canals are cut, so large that vessels may enter the town. It was formerly the imperial city, whence it is called Nanking, which signifies southern court; but, since the six grand tribunals have been removed to Peking, it is called Kiangnan in all public acts. The place is greatly fallen from its ancient splendor; for it had a magnificent palace which is quite destroyed, as well as many ancient monuments; and a third part of the city itself is desolate. The streets are narrow, but handsome and well paved, and on each side are shops neatly furnished. The public buildings are mean, except a few temples, the city gates, and a tower of porcelain 200 feet high.

The inhabitants were formerly estimated at 2,000,000, the city being above 30 m. in circumference. The number at present is said to be 1,000,000, without comprehending the garrison of 40,000 men. They have several manufactures in silk and wood. Here the physicians have their principal academy. Nanking is seated on the Siam, 500 m. S. S. E. of Peking. Long 119. 25. E., lat. 32. 46. N.

Nan-ngan, a city of China of the first rank, in Kiangsi. It stands among plantations of sugarcane, near the source of the Kang-kiang, and the foot of the mountain Me-lin, 200 m. N. E. of Canton. Long. 113. 38. E., lat. 24. 48. N.

Nan-ning, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Quang-si, 1,145 m. S. S. W. of Peking. Long. 107. 45. E., lat. 22. 44. N.

Nassomond, a county of the E. district of Virginia. Pop. 11,784. Suffolk is the capital. Also a river flowing through this county into James River at Hampton Roads.

Nantasket, the Indian name of the peninsula on the S. side of Boston Bay. It contains the town of Hull, and is joined to the mainland by a beach of sand several miles in length. The peninsula has several high hills which command one of the entrances into Boston harbour.

Nantasket Road, the name given to that part of the outer harbour of Boston, between Nantasket and the islands to the N. and N. W. just within the outer light.

Nan-ichang, a city of China, capital of Kiang-si. It has no trade but that of porcelain, which is made in the vicinity of Jaatcheou. The country is so much cultivated that the pastures are barely sufficient for the flocks. It is seated on the Kan-kiang, which flows hence into the lake Poyang, 695 m. S. of Peking. Long. 115. 30. E., lat. 23. 36. N.

Nantes, a city of France capital of the department of Lower Loire, and a bishop's see, with a university. It was formerly the residence of the dukes of Bretagne, who built a strong castle on the side of the river, which still exists. The cathedral contains the tombs of the ancient dukes; besides which there are a collegiate church and 11 parish churches. The bridges over the Loire, in which are some islands, are almost a league in length. The suburbs exceed the city in extent. A great quantity of salt is made in the territory of Nantes, both at the bay of Bourgneuf and in the salt marshes of Guelande and Croisic. Large vessels can come no higher than Port Laubai, which is 12 m. from Nantes. The inhabitants are computed at nearly 80,000. It was here that Henry IV. promulgated the famous edict in 1598, in favour of the Protestants which was revoked by Louis XIV. in 1685. Nantes is 58 m. S. by E. of Rennes and 217 S. W. of Paris. Long. 1. 33. W., lat. 47. 13. N.

Nanticoke, p.t. Broome Co N. Y. on a creek of the same name falling into the Susquehanna.

Nanticoke, a hundred of Sussex Co. Del. on a river of the same name falling into the Chesapeake.

Nantmill, E. and W., two townships in Chester Co. Pa. 35 m. N. W. Philad.

Nantua, a town of France, department of Ain, with manufactures of gauzes, taffetas, chintzes, &c. situate on a lake of the same name, 18 m. E. of Bourg.

Nantucket, an island of Massachusetts, 20 m. S. of Cape Cod. It is 15 m. long and 7 broad, and contains 22,360 acres. It is a sandy spot with

little vegetation, yet affords grass for the pasture of a few cows and sheep, and supports a population of 7,203. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the whale fishery, and their ships penetrate to the most distant seas on the globe. The island constitutes one town and one county. The principal village is on the N. side of the island, and has a tolerable harbour; the houses are of wood. There are many spermaceti works upon the island. The shipping owned here in 1827 amounted to 26,353 tons. S. E. of Nantucket, out of sight of the island are some dangerous shoals.

Nantwich, a town in Cheshire, Eng. The manufacture of salt was formerly considerable, but it is now confined to a single establishment; and the chief trade consists in the manufacture of shoes for the London and Manchester dealers. The principal dairies of Cheshire are about this town, and it has considerable trade in cheese. It is seated on the Weaver, and by the Chester Canal, which here forms a broad basin, 20 m. S. E. of Chester and 164 N. W. of London.

Nan-yang, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Ho-nan, seated on a small river, and surrounded by mountains, 160 m. S. of Ho-nan.

Nan-yong, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Quantong, seated on the Pei-kiang, near its source, 170 m. N. N. E. of Canton.

Napaul. See *Nepaul*.

Naples, or the *Two Sicilies*, a kingdom comprehending the S. part of Italy, bounded on the N. W. by the Ecclesiastical states, N. E. by the gulf of Venice, and every where else by the Mediterranean. It is 300 m. in length by 100 in breadth, and is divided into 13 provinces: namely, *Napolia* or *Naples*, *Terra di Lavoro* (the ancient *Campania Felix*), *Principato Citra* and *Ultra*, *Molise*, *Basilicata*, *Calabria Citra* and *Ultra*, *Abruzzo Citra* and *Ultra*, *Capitanata*, *Terra di Bari*, and *Terra d' Otranto*; the last three forming the ancient *Apulia*, now called *Puglia*, on the E. side of the kingdom.

The climate in general is extremely hot, especially in July, August, and September, and is said to be one of the most inconstant and unfavourable to valetudinarians. In some seasons it rains every day for 6 or 7 weeks together; but the most disagreeable part of the climate is the *sirocco*, or S. E. wind, which is very common in May, and extremely relaxing. In winter there is seldom any ice or snow, except on the mountains. The country abounds with grain, the finest fruits and vegetables, rice, flax, oil, wine, saffron, and manna; and affords alum, vitrol, sulphur, rock crystal, marble, minerals, and fine wool and silk. Besides the manufactures noticed in the account of the city of Naples, waistcoats, caps, stockings, and gloves are also made of the hair or filaments of a shellfish, which are warmer than those of wool and of a beautiful glossy green. The principal mountains are the *Apennines* (which traverse this country from N. to S., branching to the two extremities) and the celebrated volcano, *Mount Vesuvius*. The rivers are numerous, but inconsiderable; the chief are the *Garigliano* and *Volturno*. One of the greatest inconveniences to which this kingdom is exposed is earthquakes. The established religion is the Roman Catholic; but Protestants and Jews are allowed to settle here. The inhabitants of this country have at all times borne but an indifferent character among other nations; gluttony is here a predominant vice, while instances of ebriety are comparatively

rare. In the female sex, the passion for finery is almost superior to every other; and though chastity is not the characteristic virtue of the country, yet a Neapolitan woman would, for the most part prefer a present to a lover. The breach of the conjugal vow sometimes occasions quarrels and assassinations among people of inferior rank; and in the metropolis, assassinations are often perpetrated from much less cogent motives. That furious jealousy for which the nation was once so remarkable is, however greatly abated. See *Italy* and *Sicily*.

Naples, a large and rich trading city of Italy, one of the finest in the world, capital of the above kingdom, with a university. It is situated at the bottom of a bay, and is built in the form of a vast amphitheatre, sloping from the hills to the sea. Although the style of architecture is inferior to what prevails at Rome, and it cannot vie with that city in the number of palaces or in the magnificence of the public buildings, yet the private houses in general are better built, and the streets are broader and better paved. No street in Rome equals in beauty the Strada di Toledo at Naples; nor can any of them be compared with the beautiful streets which lie open to the bay, where the excessive heat of the sun is often tempered with the sea breezes and gales wafting the perfumes of the Campagna Felice. The houses in general are 5 or 6 stories high, and flat at the top, on which are placed numbers of flower vases, or fruit trees in boxes of earth, producing a very gay and agreeable effect. On the mountain St. Elmo, in a most pleasant situation, is a convent of Carthusians, on which much expense has been lavished to render the building, the apartments, and the gardens, equal to the situation. Naples is admirably situated for commerce, and has all the necessities and luxuries of life in great profusion. The chief articles manufactured here are silk stockings, soap, snuff-boxes of tortoise-shell or of the lava of Mount Vesuvius, tables, and ornamental furniture of marble. They are thought to embroider here better than in France; and their macaroni is preferred to that of any part of Italy. They excel also in liquors and confections; particularly in one kind of confection, called diaboloni, of a very hot and stimulating nature, and which is sold at a very high price.

The number of inhabitants is computed at 350,000, which is very probable; for, though Naples is not one-third of the size of London, yet many of the streets here are more crowded than the Strand, and a great proportion of the poorest sort are obliged to spend the night in them, as well as the day, for want of habitations. There is not a city in the world, perhaps, with the same number of inhabitants, in which so few contribute to the wealth of the community, by useful and productive labour; the number of priests, monks, siddlers, lawyers, nobility, footmen, and lazzaroni or vagabonds, is immense: the last alone have been computed at above 30,000, but their number has since been somewhat diminished. The nobility are excessively fond of splendour and show, as appears by the brilliancy of their equipages, the number of their attendants, the richness of their dress, and the grandeur of their titles. The king, it is said counts 100 persons with the title of prince and still a greater number with that of duke, among his subjects. Six or seven of these have estates of from £10,000 to £13,000 a-year, and a considerable number have possessions to about half that amount; while the annual revenue of many is not

above £1,000 or £2000. The inferior nobility are much poorer, many counts and marquises not having above £300 or £400 a-year, of a paternal estate, many still less, and not a few enjoying the title without any estate whatever. Although the churches and convents of Naples are not to be compared with those of Rome in point of architecture, they surpass them in rich jewels, and in the quantity of silver and golden crucifixes, vessels, and other ornaments. The cathedral is a grand Gothic edifice; and, of all the palaces, that of the king is not only the most magnificent, but in the best style of architecture. The harbour, which is spacious is protected by a mole. The bay of Naples is one of the finest in the world, being almost of a circular figure, about 30 m. in diameter, shut out from the Mediterranean by the island of Capri, and three parts of it sheltered by a circuit of woods and mountains. Naples was taken by the French in January, 1799, but retaken by the British fleet under lord Nelson, in the June following. In 1806 it was again taken possession of by the French under Massena, soon after which Joseph Bonaparte was here crowned king of Naples; but on his removal to Spain, in 1808, the crown was conferred on Murat. In May, 1815, Naples was surrendered to a British squadron, and in the following month king Ferdinand was restored. In 1803 the city suffered much damage by an earthquake. It is 110 m. S. E. of Rome, 104 N. E. of Palermo, and 300 S. by E. of Venice. Long. 14. 20. E., lat. 14. 55. N.

Napoli de Romania, a sea-port of the Morea, and an archbishop's see, seated on a peninsula, at the head of a bay, of the same name. It has a large harbour, with a narrow entrance, defended by a citadel. This town was taken by the Turks in 1715, and remained under the government of the Porte till the recent dismemberment of Greece. It is 20 m. S. S. W. of Corinth. Long. 22. 44. E., lat. 37. 44. N.

Napoli di Malvasia, a sea-port of the Morea, on the island of Malvasia. It has a fine harbour defended by a good citadel; and a long wooden bridge, which joins it to the mainland. It gives name to that excellent wine called Malmsey; and was the ancient Epidaurus, famed for the temple of Æsculapius. It is seated on a rock, at the entrance of the bay of Napoli de Romania, 38 m. S. E. of Misitra. Long. 22. 58. E., lat. 36. 53. N.

Nara, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon, with a magnificent castle, 25 m. N. W. of Meaco.

Naraingunge, a town of Bengal, in the district of Dacca, with manufactures of muslin, and a trade in grain, salt, tobacco, &c. It is seated on the Luckia. Long. 90. 35. E., lat. 23. 36. N.

Narasinghapura, a town of Hindooستان, in Mysore, with two considerable temples. It is well built, and stands in a fertile country, on the Cavery, immediately below the influx of Kapina, 30 m. E. S. E. of Mysore.

Narbeth, a town of Wales, in Pembrokeshire, seated on a hill, 12 m. N. E. of Pembroke and 242 W. by N. of London.

Narbonne, a city of France, in the department of Aude. In the time of the Romans it was the capital of that part of Gaul called Gallia Narbonensis; and here the emperor Marcus Aurelius was born. Some Roman inscriptions, in different parts of the city are still visible; and the canal from the river Aude, through the city to the Mediterranean, was cut by the Romans. Narbonne is famous for its honey, and the cathedral is remark-

able for its noble choir. It is 5 m. from the Mediterranean and 80 E. S. E. of Toulouse. Long. 3. 0. E., lat. 43. 11. N.

Narborough, an uninhabited island in the S. Pacific, on the coast of Chile, where Sir John Narborough refreshed his men when sent to the South Sea, in the reign of Charles II. Long. 74. 35. W., lat. 45. 0. N.

Nardo, a town of Naples, in Terra d' Otranto, 22 m. W. by N. of Otranto.

Narenza, a town of Dalmatia, and a bishop's see; seated on a river of the same name, 42 m. N. N. W. of Ragusa.

Narim, a town of Siberia, in the government of Tobolsk, surrounded by pallisades and wooden towers. The environs abound with foxes, ermines, and sables. It is seated at the conflux of the Ket with the Oby, 400 m. E by N. of Tobolsk. Long. 81. 15. E., lat. 59. 10. N.

Narnalla, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, province of Berar, 33 m. W. N. W. of Ellichpour.

Narni, a town of Italy, in the states of the church. Here are the ruins of a marble bridge, built by Augustus; and also of an aqueduct that brought water from a spring at the distance of 15 m. It is seated on the Nera, 20 m. S. S. W. of Spoleto, and 40 N. of Rome.

Naro, a town of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, on a river of the same name, 11 m. E. of Girgenti.

Narova, a river of Russia, which issues from the lake Peipus, flows to Narva, and enters the gulf of Finland 8 m. below that town. It has two cataracts, pompously described by travellers; but they are far inferior to that of the Rhine at Lauffen.

Narraganset Bay, in Rhode Island State, extends from N. to S. dividing the state into two parts. It is separated into several distinct channels by the islands which it embosoms. The largest are Conanicut and Rhode Island. The length of the bay is about 30 m. and its breadth 15. It affords many excellent harbours and is accessible at all seasons of the year. It receives many rivers, and the cities of Providence and Newport with other small towns lie upon its waters.

Narraguagus, p.v. Washington Co. Me. 37 m. W. Machias, on a river of the same name.

Narsingapatam, a town of Hindoostan, in the territory of Cattack, near the coast of the bay of Bengal, 44 m. S. of Cattack.

Narva, a strong town of Russia, in the government of Petersburg. The houses are built of brick and stuccoed white; and it has more the appearance of a German than of a Russian town. In the suburb called Ivangorod are the stupendous remains of an ancient fortress, built by Ivan Basilowitz the Great, which impend over the steep banks of the Narova. In 1700 Charles XII. of Sweden obtained a victory here over Peter the Great. Five years after, the czar took the town by assault; and, by his own personal exertions, saved it from pillage and massacre. The principal exports are hemp, flax, timber, and corn. It is situate on the Narova, 8 m. from its mouth and 86 W. S. W. of Petersburg. Long. 27. 52. E., lat. 59. 18. N.

Narwar, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a fertile district of the same name, in the province of Agra; seated near the Sinde, 115 m. S. of Agra. Long. 78. 17. E., lat. 25. 40. N.

Nasca, a sea-port of Peru, in the audience of Lima. It has a good harbour, and stands in a ter-

ritory fertile in wine and sugar, 290 m. S. S. E. of Lima. Long. 75. 10. W., lat. 14. 45. S.

Naseby, a village in Northamptonshire, Eng. famous for the decisive victory gained by the army of the parliament over that of Charles I. in 1645. 12 m. N. N. W. of Northampton.

Nash, a county of N. Carolina. Pop. 8,492. Nashville is the capital.

Nashua, a branch of the Merrimack, rising in Worcester County Mass. and falling into the Merrimack at Dunstable, N. H. It is 40 m. long.

Nashuan, one of the Elizabeth Islands, on the S. side of Buzzard's Bay, in Dukes Co. Mas.

Nashville, p.t. Davidson Co. Tennessee, and the seat of government for the state. It is seated on the S. branch of Cumberland river near some high bluffs. The site is pleasant and healthy and the town is much visited during the hot season by people from the lower country. Here is a branch of the United States Bank. The Cumberland is navigable to this place by steam-boats. The University of Nashville was founded in 1806. It has 4 instructors and 95 students, the libraries have 3,250 vols. It has two vacations of 11 weeks. Pop. 5,566.

Nashville, p.v. Nash Co. N. C. 50 m. N. E. Raleigh.

Naskow, a town of Denmark, in the island of Laaland, with a convenient harbour, seated on a bay of the same name, 15 m. W. by N. of Marieboe.

Nassau, an independent duchy of Germany, formed of the several principalities which formerly bore this name. It is bounded by the Prussian territory on the Lower Rhine and the states of the princes of Hesse. It contains mines of iron, copper, and lead, and the soil is fertile in some places, but the surface is for the most part woody and mountainous. The rearing of cattle and the culture of the vine are the principal occupations of the inhabitants. The duke of Nassau holds the 13th place at the smaller assembly of the German diet and has two votes in the full assembly.

Nassau, a town of Germany, in the above duchy, the only place belonging in common to the duke of Nassau and the king of the Netherlands. Opposite the town, on the other side of the river, and on a high mountain, formerly stood Nassauberg, a place of great antiquity, and the original seat of the Nassau family. Nassau is 32 m. W. N. W. of Frankfort. Long. 7. 52. E., lat. 50. 16. N.

Nassau, p.t. Rensselaer Co. N. Y. 15 m. S. E. Albany. Pop. 3,254.

Nassau, an island in the Indian Ocean, on the W. side of the island of Sumatra, about 120 m. in circumference. It abounds with forests, and presents an enchanting verdure. The inhabitants are dissimilar from their neighbours; for they approach the simplicity of manners and personal appearance of the Otaheitans, while their color is like that of the Malays. Long. 99. 40. E., lat. 2. 50. S.

Nassuck, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Guzerat, 95 m. S. S. W. of Surat. Long. 73. 49. E., lat. 19. 50. N.

Nata, a sea-port of Terra Firma, in the province of Panama, seated in a fertile country, on the bay of Panama, 68 m. S. W. of Panama. Long. 81. 5 W., lat. 8. 36. N.

Natal, a country on the S. E. coast of Africa, lying N. E. of the Cape of Good Hope, inhabited by a tribe of Caffres. It is about 500 m. in length, and near the middle is a river and also a bay of the same name. Long. 31. 30. E., lat. 29. 0. S.

Natchez, p.t. Adams Co. Mississippi, on the

eastern branch of the river Mississippi, 156 m. above New Orleans by land, and 322 by the river. It is the only large town in the state, and has a great trade in cotton. Steam-boats and river shipping frequent this place in great numbers, and make it one of the busiest towns upon the river. It is situated upon a bluff 300 feet above the river and is surrounded by a level country. It is often visited by the yellow fever. A branch of the United States Bank is established here. Pop. 2,790.

Natchitoches, a parish of Louisiana. Pop. 7,926. The capital is the following.

Natchitoches, p.t. on Red River, Lou. 35 6 m. N. W. New Orleans. It is the frontier town of the United States toward Mexico, and the centre of communication for the land trade with that country. It was settled above a century ago, and its inhabitants are composed of French, Spanish and Indian descendants intermingled with native and emigrant Americans. Its trade with Mexico consists in the exportation of manufactured goods, spirits and tobacco, for which it receives in return, silver bullion, horses and mules. This town is the resort of many fugitives and desperate characters from the United States, but the stationary population is respectable.

Natick, p.t. Middlesex Co. Mass. 18 m. S. W. Boston. Pop. 890.

Natolia, a country formerly called Asia Minor. It is the most western part of the great continent of Asia, bounded N. by the Black Sea, E. by the Euphrates, S. by the Mediterranean, and W. by the Archipelago and the Sea of Marmora. It is crossed by a chain of mountains, formerly called Taurus, from W. to E., and watered by a great number of rivers. The soil is generally fertile, producing fruits of various kinds, corn, tobacco, cotton, and silk. The whole country has suffered severely from Turkish oppression.

Natiam, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in the district of Dindigal, 45 m. S. S. W. of Trichinopoly.

Natore, a town of Bengal, seated on the river Attri, 47 m. E. N. E. of Moorahedabad.

Natural Bridge, p.v. Rockbridge Co. Va. 176 m. W. Richmond. See *Rockbridge*.

Neuen, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 18 m. W. N. W. of Berlin.

Neusberg, a town of Germany, in Hesse Cassel, situate on the Eider, 16 m. W. S. W. of Cassel.

Neusburg, a town of Prussian Saxony, in the government of Merseburg, formerly capital of a duchy of the same name. It has a small citadel, and its cathedral is remarkable for its fine altars, paintings, and subterranean chapels. The chief manufactures are leather, soap, starch, gunpowder, turnery wares, &c.; and its town carries on a brisk trade. It is seated on the Saale, 18 m. W. S. W. of Merseburg. Long. 12. 0. E., lat. 51. 11. N.

Neusburg, a town of Prussian Silesia, in the government of Leignitz, on the river Queis, 11 m. N. W. of Lowenburg.

Neven, a town of Ireland, in the county of Meath, seated at the conflux of the Blackwater with the Boyne, 7 m. N. E. of Trim and 26 N. W. of Dublin.

Navarino, a sea-port on the W. coast of the Morea, with a large harbour defended by two forts. It is memorable for the destruction of the Turkish and Egyptian fleet, by the English, French, and Russians, in 1827. It is seated on a hill, 10 m. N. by E. of Modon and 86 S. W. of Corinth. Long. 21. 25. E., lat. 37. 5. N.

Navarre, a province of Spain, containing the greater part of the ancient kingdom of Navarre. It is 75 m. long and 60 broad. Though a mountainous country, abounding in game and iron mines, some valleys produce good corn and excellent wine. Pampeluna is the capital.

Navarre, New, a former province of Mexico, now divided into various modern intendancies.

Navarreins, a town of France, department of Lower Pyrenees, on the Gave d' Oleron, 26 m. S. E. of Bayonne.

Navigator's Islands, a cluster of ten islands in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Bougainville, and explored by Perouse in 1787. They are called by the natives Opoun, Leone, Fanfoue, Maouna, Oyalava, Calinasse, Pola, Shika, Ossamo, and Ouero. Opoun, the most southerly and easterly of these islands, lies in long. 169. 7. W., lat. 14. 7. S. Maouna, Oyalava, and Pola, may be numbered among the largest and most beautiful islands of the S. Pacific. They combine the advantages of a soil fertile without culture and a climate that renders clothing unnecessary. The inhabitants are a strong and lusty race; scarcely a man is to be seen among them less than six feet high, and the women are in proportion. In disposition they are thievish, treacherous, and ferocious. Their villages are situate on creeks, by the seaside, and have no paths between them; so that they pass from one to another in their canoes, and thus are almost constantly on the water. Their canoes, houses, &c., are well constructed: and they are much more advanced in internal policy than any of the islands in this ocean. See *Maouna*.

Nazia, or *Nazas*, an island in the Grecian Archipelago, 15 m. in length and 50 in circumference. It is fertile in grain, wine, oil, cotton, and silk; and its plains abound with orange, olive, lemon, cedar, citron, pomegranate, fig, and mulberry trees. It has a great many villages; but the population of the whole island does not exceed 10,000. The highest mountain is Zila, which signifies the mountain of Jupiter: but there are no antiquities, except some small remains of a temple of Bacchus.

Nazia, the capital of the above island, and one of the most beautiful places in the Archipelago. It has two archiepiscopal sees, the one Greek and the other Latin. Here is no harbour, but the trade is considerable in barley, wine, oil, figs, cotton, silk, flax, cheese, salt, oxen, sheep, and mules. It stands on the S. side of the island, and is defended by a castle. Long. 25. 32. E., lat. 37. 8. N.

Nayakanahully, a large square town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with a citadel in the centre, both strongly fortified with mud walls. In the town a wide street extends all round, and has short lanes on each side. It has a manufacture of coarse cotton cloth, and in the vicinity are many palm gardens. It is 34 m. S. W. of Sera.

Nazareth, a town of Palestine, celebrated as the residence of Christ, in the early part of his life. It is now a small place, where the monks of St. Francis have a convent. 50 m. N. N. E. of Jerusalem.

Nazareth, *Upper* and *Lower*, two townships in Northampton Co. Pa. 7 m. N. W. Easton. The inhabitants are Moravians, and here was their first settlement in the country.

Naze, or *Lindeness*, the most southern promontory of Norway. Long. 7. 20. E., lat. 57. 30. N.

Naugh, *Lough*, a lake of Ireland, 20 m. long and

15 broad, lying in the counties of Armagh, Down, Antrim, Londonderry, and Tyrone. The river Bann flows through it.

Neath, a corporate town of Wales, in Glamorganshire. In the neighbourhood are iron forges, smelting works for copper, and coal mines; and on the other side of the river are the extensive remains of an abbey. A great quantity of coal is exported hence in small vessels. It is situate on the river Neath, near the Bristol Channel, 27 m. S. W. of Brecknock and 198 W. of London.

Neath, a river of Wales, which rises in Brecknockshire, and runs through Glamorganshire, by the town of Neath, into the Bristol Channel.

Nel, a river in the Isle of Man, which runs into the Irish Sea at Peel Castle.

Nebio, or *Nebbio*, a ruined city on the N. side of the island of Corsica, 1 mile from St. Fiorenzo.

Nebra, a town of Prussian Saxony, in Thuringia, on the Unstrut, 12 m. N. N. W. of Naumburg.

Neckar, a river of Germany, which rises in Wurtemberg, flows by Rothwiel, Tubingen, Esslingen, Heilbron, and Heidelberg, and enters the Rhine at Mannheim. This river gives name to three departments of Wurtemberg, Upper, Lower, and Middle, and also to the two following circles.

Neckar, a circle of the grand duchy of Baden, comprehending that part of the Lower Palatinate lying to the E. of the Rhine. Mannheim is the capital.

Neckar, one of the four circles of Wurtemberg, comprehending the W. part of the kingdom, according to the division made in 1818.

Neckargemund, a town of Baden, on the Neckar, 5 m. E. of Heidelberg.

Neckarsulm, a town of Wurtemberg, seated at the conflux of the Neckar and Sulm, 5 m. N. of Heilbron.

Nedroma, a town of Algiers, in the province of Mascara, surrounded with magnificent ruins. It is 50 m. W. S. W. of Oran. Long. 0. 38. W., lat. 35. 40. N.

Nedsjed, an extensive province of Arabia, bounded N. by the desert of Syria, E. by Lachsa, S. by Hadramaut and Yemen, and W. by Hedjaz. The soil is various, and in many parts very fertile. The Bedouins inhabit a great part of this province; the remainder is mountainous, and contains a great number of towns, almost every one of which has its own chief.

Needham, a town in Suffolk, Eng. seated on the Orwell, 9 m. N. W. of Ipswich and 74 N. E. of London.

Needham, p.t. Norfolk Co. Mass. 12 m. S. W. Boston. Pop. 1,420. It is seated on the river Charles, and has manufactures of paper.

Needles, a cluster of rocks in the English Channel, at the W. end of the Isle of Wight, so called from their height and sharp extremities. Here is a light-house. Long. 1. 33. W., lat. 50. 44. N.

Nekeehow, one of the Sandwich Islands, in the N. Pacific, five leagues W. of Atooli. The E. coast is high, and rises abruptly from the sea: the rest of it consists of low ground, except a round bluff head on the S. E. point. Long. 160. 15. W., lat. 21. 50. N.

Neerwinden, a village of the Netherlands, in N. Brabant, a little N. by W. of Landen. Hence the two celebrated battles of Landen are sometimes called by the name of Neerwinden. See *Landen*.

Nefta, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, 250 m. S. by W. of Tunis. Long. 9. 25. E., lat. 30. N.

Negapatam, a city of Hindoostan in the district of Tanjore, on the coast of Coromandel. It was first a colony of the Portuguese, but was taken by the Dutch; and the latter were dispossessed of it by the English in 1782. The port is not extraordinary; but most of the different nations in India are here settled, and trade under the protection of the fort. The Wesleyan Methodists have two missionaries here. It is 50 m. E. of Tanjore and 166 S. by W. of Madras. Long. 79. 56. E., lat. 10. 46. N.

Negara, a town of the isle of Borneo, capital of the kingdom of Banjarmassing; situate on the E. side of the river Banjar, 60 m. N. of the town of Banjarmassing. Long. 114. 0. E., lat. 1. 40. S.

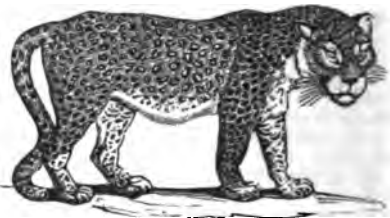
Negombo, a sea-port on the W. coast of the isle of Ceylon, with a fort built by the Portuguese. It was taken in 1640 by the Dutch, who evacuated it to the English in 1796. It is 16 m. N. of Colombo. Long. 79. 55. E., lat. 7. 20. N.

Negrais, an island on the E. side of the bay of Bengal, at the mouth of Basien River, the most western branch of the Irrawaddy, with an excellent harbour. Long. 94. 30. E., lat. 16. 0. N.

Negril Point, the most westerly promontory of the island of Jamaica. Long. 78. 23. W., lat. 18. 17. N.

Negro Cape, a promontory of Africa, on the coast of Benguela, being the most southerly country to which the Europeans usually resort to purchase slaves. Long. 11. 40. E., lat. 16. 15. N.

Negroland, or *Nigritia*, a large country in the interior of Africa, through which the river Niger flows from W. to E. It is called by the Arabs Soudan, a word of similar import to the European appellation, signifying the Land of the Blacks. It extends from long. 10. W. to 27. E., and from lat. 10. to 25. N.; being bounded on the N. by the Zahara and the mountains which separate it from the states of Barbary, on the E. by Nubia and Abyssinia, on the S. by countries unknown and Guinea, and W. by Guinea, Pouli, and Zahara. Of this vast country little is known more than the names of some of the towns and great kingdoms of which it is composed. Some parts, particularly on the river Niger are said to be exceedingly fertile; other parts are represented as sandy and desert. Among the animals of the territory may be noticed the Panther, a fierce insidious and cruel animal who attacks not only beasts, but man, taking the precaution always to approach him from behind. Major Denham saw one killed in this country, above 8 feet in length. The principal territory known is Bornou. The general character of the negroes, who are the inhabitants of this region, is that of levity. They do not appear to want the feelings of humanity, nor are they more destitute of sagacity than other people of an equal degree of education; but as their country supplies them with food by a very slight degree of



industry, and there is little occasion for clothing amid the heat of their climate, they have a general habit of seeking present pleasure, and no care for the future. The only necessary of life that appears to be deficient is salt, which is the more wanted among them in consequence of their subsisting chiefly on vegetable food; and it is a proverbial expression of a man's riches to say that he eats salt with his food. This important article they receive from Zahara by caravans of trading Arabs. They also receive arms, hardware, glasses, and trinkets, from the W., by the Europeans, and, in the interior, by the caravans of Cairo, Fezzan, and Morocco. For these they give in return gold dust, ivory, and elephants' teeth. The kind of government that exists among the negro nations is by no means uniform. Many districts are governed by a number of independent petty chiefs, who are engaged in frequent wars with each other. In other places, the talents of individual chieftains have been able to reduce considerable tracts of territory under their dominion; and hence some flourishing towns have sprung up. Many of the towns are fortified with ditches and high walls. Domestic slavery prevails in a very great degree among all the negro states. When the tropical rains fall, or are so deficient that the sun burns up the face of the country, it is not uncommon for parents to sell their children, and even themselves, for bread. A free man may also lose his liberty by being taken prisoner in war, or on account of the crimes of murder and sorcery; and also in consequence of insolvency. The knowledge of the negroes, with regard to religion and all speculative subjects, is extremely limited; but they have much superstition, and are implicit believers in witchcraft and magic.

Negropont, an island in the Grecian Archipelago, 100 m. in length and 18 in breadth, anciently called Eubœa. It is near the N. coast of Livadia, and separated from it by the strait of Euripus over which is a bridge. It abounds in corn, wine, oil, and fruits. It forms a part of Independent Greece.

Negropont, a strong city, capital of the above island, and an archbishop's see, with a good harbour. The walls of the city are 2 m. and a half in circumference, but the suburbs are much larger. It is seated on a strait of the same name, 30 m. N. E. of Athens and 260 S. W. of Constantinople. Long. 24. 8. E., lat. 38. 30. N.

Nehavend, a town of Irak, in Persia, famous for a battle fought near it between the caliph Omar and Yez Degerd, king of Persia, in 638, when the latter lost his life and kingdom. It is 200 m. N. W. of Isfahan. Long. 48. 10. E., lat. 34. 20. N.

Neldenberg, a town of Prussia, in the government of Königsberg, with a castle on a mountain, 75 m. E. of Culm. Long. 20. 20. E., lat. 53. 22. S.

Neldenstein, a town of Germany, in Hesse Cassel, 9 m. S. S. W. of Cassel.

Neira, one of the Banda Islands, and the seat of their government. It has a spacious harbour, but difficult to be entered; and ships anchor under the cannon of two forts. Long. 129. 30. E., lat. 4. 50. S.

Neisse, a city of Prussian Silesia, in the government of Oppeln. It is a place of great strength, and one of the finest towns in Silesia. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in linens and wine. This place was taken in 1741 by the Prussians, who after the peace, in 1743, built a citadel, to which they gave the name of Prussia. In 1756 it was besieged by the Austrians, but ineffectually;

in 1807 it surrendered to the French; and was finally ceded to Prussia in 1814. It is seated on a river of the same name, 48 m. S. by E. of Breslau. Long. 17. 20. E., lat. 50. 24. N.

Neitra, a town of Hungary, and a bishop's see with a castle and a college. It is situated on a river of the same name, 34 m. N. of Gran.

Nelivaram, a town of Hindoostan, on the W. coast, 33 m. N. E. of Mangalore and 40 N. W. of Tellicherry.

Nellenburg, a former landgraviate of Suabia, now belonging to Baden.

Nellenburg, a town of Wurtemberg, formerly the capital of a landgraviate of Suabia, with a citadel on a mountain, 23 m. N. of Constance. Long. 9. 5. E., lat. 47. 57. N.

Nellora, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, near the Pennar, 85 m. N. by W. of Madras. Long. 79. 57. E., lat. 14. 26. N.

Nelson, a county of the E. District of Virginia. Pop. 11,951. Livingston is the capital. A county of Kentucky. Pop. 14,916. Bardstown is the capital.

Nelson, p.t. Cheshire Co. N. H. 33 m. S. W. Concord. Pop. 875; p.t. Madison Co. N. Y. Pop. 2,445; p.v. Portage Co. Ohio. Also townships in Buckingham Co. L. C. and York Co. U. C.

Nelson's River, in North America, forms the outlet of Lake Winnipeg, and flows into Hudson's Bay in lat. 57. 2. N. Taken in connexion with the Saskatchewan, its most distant head stream, its extreme length is 1,500 m.

Nelaville, p.v. Athens Co. Ohio. 64 m. S. E. Columbus.

Nelson's fort, a British factory at the mouth of Nelson's River.

Nemœa, a village of Greece, in the Morea, 20 m. S. W. of Corinth, anciently celebrated for its games.

Nemours, a town of France, department of Seine-et-Marne, with an old castle; seated on the Loing, between two hills, 45 m. S. S. E. of Paris.

Nenagh, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, with a castle, seated on a branch of the Shannon, 19 m. N. E. of Limerick and 23 N. of Cashel.

Necoastro, a town and fort of Romania, on the strait of Constantinople, 12 m. N. of Constantinople.

Neot's, St., a town in Huntingdonshire, Eng and a considerable trade in coal; seated on the Ouse, over which is a strong bridge, 56 m. N. N. W. of London.

Neowadah, a town of Birmah, with manufactures of japanned ware, seated on the Irrawaddy, 4 m. N. N. E. of Pagham.

Nepaul, a kingdom of Northern Hindoostan, bounded N. by the Himmaleh Mountains, S. by the provinces of Behar, Cude, and Dehli, E. by Bootan, and the territory of the rajah of Si Kim. The soil is productive and in some places yields two crops in the year. The mountains of Nepaul contain mines of copper and iron; and, although commerce is not encouraged, it sends to Bengal ivory, wax, honey, resin, timber, bastard cinnamon, cardamoms, walnuts, &c.; and takes, in return, muslins and silks of Bengal, carpets, spices, tobacco, and European goods. In 1814, in consequence of the repeated encroachments of the Nepauls, the British invaded their territories, and dictated to them a treaty of peace in 1816. By this treaty Nepaul is limited on the W to the river Gogra; the British have gained possession

of the province of Kemaon, and a British envoy constantly resides at Cattamandoo, the capital of Nepal.

Nepoan Island, a small island in the S. Pacific, opposite Port Hunter, on the S. coast of Norfolk Island.

Nepi, a town of Italy, in the papal states, remarkable for some Roman ruins, and a fine modern aqueduct; seated on the Triglia, 20 m. N. of Rome.

Nepenset, a river of Massachusetts flowing into Boston Bay. It is navigable for vessels of 150 tons to Milton, 4 miles.

Neposset, a village in Norfolk Co. Mass. on the above river, 6 m. S. Boston. It lies within the limits of Dorchester and Milton, and has some manufactures.

Nescopeck, p.t. Luzerne Co. Pa.

Neshamock, a town of Mercer Co. Pa.

Nerac, a town of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, divided by the river Baise into Great and Little Nerac. In the feudal times this was the residence of the lords of Albert, whose stupendous castle is now in ruins. 16 m. W. S. W. of Agen and 67 S. E. of Bordeaux.

Nerbudda, a river of Hindoostan, which issues from a lake on the S. confines of the province of Allahabad, flows W. for 700 m. and enters the gulf of Cambay below Baroach.

Nerkeim, a town of Wurtemberg, with a late Benedictine abbey on a mountain, whose abbot was a prelate of the empire. It is 15 m. W. N. W. of Donawert.

Nericia, a province of Sweden bounded by Subermania, Westmania, Wermland, and W. and E. of Gothland. It is now included in the government of Orebro.

Neronde, a town of France, department of Loire. 24 m. W. of Lyons.

Nerondes, a town in the department of Cher, 19 m. E. S. E. of Bourges.

Nerskinsk, a town of Siberia, capital of a province of the same name, in the government of Irkutsk, with a fort. The adjacent country is mountainous, but yields excellent pasture for cattle; and there are some considerable lead and silver mines. It is seated at the confluence of the Nercha with the Shilka, 440 m. E. of Irkutsk.

Nesle, a town of France, department of Somme, on the Lingon, 25 m. E. S. E. of Amiens and 66 N. by E. of Paris.

Ness, Loch, a lake of Scotland, in Inverness-shire, 22 m. long and from 1 to 2 broad. The depth is very considerable; and the high hills on each side present a delightful view of wood, pasture, cultivated lands and rugged precipices. It was agitated in an extraordinary manner during the great earthquake at Lisbon in 1755. Its outlet, at the N. extremity, is the river Ness, which runs into Murray Frith, below Inverness.

Nestved, a town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand, 38 m. S. W. of Copenhagen.

Netherlands, or *Low Countries*, a kingdom of Europe, established in 1814, bounded on the W. and N. by the German Ocean, E. by Hanover and the Prussian territories of the Lower Rhine, and S. by France. It was composed of the former republic of Holland, the 10 provinces constituting the Austrian Netherlands, the grand duchy of Luxemburg, and the former principality or bishopric of Liege: it was divided into the provinces of Holland, E. Flanders, W. Flanders, Hainault, S. Brabant, Liege, Limburg, N. Brabant, Antwerp, Guelderland, Friesland, Namur, Overysel, Gro-

ningen, Zealand, Utrecht, Drenthe, and Luxemburg. The surface of the country, especially the northern provinces, is uncommonly level, and is covered with woods, corn fields, and vast meadows of the freshest verdure. The maritime provinces have undergone great physical revolutions, especially from the retreat and encroachments of the sea, along with the changes in the course of the Rhine. So lately as the 15th century, a great salt-water lake was suddenly formed to the S. E. of Dort, which overwhelmed 72 villages, and 100,000 inhabitants are supposed to have perished. To prevent the recurrence of such dreadful calamities, the Dutch began to secure their coasts, as also the banks of the great rivers, by dikes, or mounds of earth, the erection of which has been justly considered one of the greatest efforts of human industry. The climate in the maritime provinces is humid and variable; in the interior it is more constant. The summers are warmer, and the winters colder than in England. The soil is in general fertile, and agriculture has been long prosecuted with care and success. The principal productions are corn, flax, hemp, tobacco, hops, madder, fruit, and a little wine in the S. Cattle are reared in great numbers, and vast quantities of excellent butter and cheese are made for exportation. There are no minerals in the northern provinces. In the S. there are some valuable strata of coal, mines of iron, copper, lead, calamine, and zinc. The principal rivers are the Rhine, with its different branches, the Maese, and the Scheldt. These rivers, and the multitude of canals with which the country is intersected, afford an easy and safe navigation, not only to all parts of the kingdom, but to the W. of Germany, the N. of France, and even to Switzerland. The lakes are comparatively inconsiderable; the principal is that of Haarlem.

During several centuries the Netherlands took the lead of all the neighbouring states, both in trade and manufactures, the linen of Holland, the lace of Brussels, the leather of Liege, the woollens of Leyden and Utrecht, and the silks of Amsterdam and Antwerp, being known several centuries ago throughout Europe. From their situation, at the mouth of so many large rivers, both the Dutch and Flemish had an early and extensive trade. The number of vessels employed by the Dutch in the fisheries, particularly the herring fishery, is said to have exceeded that of all the rest of Europe. At a later date came their acquisitions in the E. and W. Indies, while they also carried on extensive transactions with America and the coast of Guinea. The commerce of this country, however, experienced a great decline after its connexion with France, and though considerably revived since the expulsion of the French in 1814, yet owing to overstrained taxation and the rivalry of England, it will be a long time before the country can recover its former prosperity. The constitution resembled in many respects that of Great Britain; though it also approximates to the federal government of the United States of America, in consequence of the long existence of provincial customs, particularly among the Dutch. The royal power was vested in the family of Nassau-Orange, with the title of king of the Netherlands, prince of Orange, and grand duke of Luxemburg. The parliament was divided into two houses.

The character of the inhabitants in the northern and southern provinces differs considerably. The Dutch have been long distinguished as a labor

ous and persevering people, not devoid of enterprise, but led much more rarely than the English and Americans into adventurous speculations of doubtful success. The Belgians have less uniformity in their habits and disposition; on the borders of Holland they are hardly to be distinguished from the Dutch, while in the provinces to the S. the dress and habits of the French are prevalent. Calvinism is the established religion of the northern provinces, the Roman Catholic that of the southern; but there are no political disqualifications on account of religious tenets.

The earliest accounts we have of the history of this country, are from the Romans, by whom all the southern and central part was conquered, and called by them Belgium. After several political changes, the country came into the possession of the house of Burgundy, and by marriage, passed to Maximilian of Austria, father of Charles V. The latter united the 17 provinces into one state: but the bigotry and tyranny of his son Philip II. produced the separation of the 7 United Provinces. The other 10 however, continued under the Spanish crown till 1702, when Louis XIV. obtained possession; but after the battle of Ramillies, in 1706, the Netherlands were brought under the power of the allies, and assigned to the Austrians by the peace of Utrecht. In 1741 the French under marshal Saxe recovered what the preceding generation had lost; but at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle the country was again restored to Austria. In 1792 the French overran the Austrian Netherlands: they were driven out of the country in 1793; but returned in 1794, and subdued every part of it; and in 1795 decreed it, with the territories of Liege and Upper Guelderland, an integral part of the French republic. To this country they gave the name of Belgium, and divided it into 9 departments; but in 1814, agreeably to the treaty of Paris, they evacuated all that part which formerly belonged to Austria and Holland: and the 17 provinces were united and formed into an independent state.

The above comprises the description and history of the kingdom of the Netherlands as organized in 1815 and as it remained for 15 years afterwards. This kingdom no longer exists. The people of Belgium, or the southern part of the kingdom never became cordially reconciled to their union with Holland, and various minor causes of discontent served to augment their dislike to the government. The revolution of the three days at Paris set them the example of resistance. On the 26th of August 1830 the populace of Brussels rose in insurrection and hoisted the ancient flag of Brabant. Conflicts with the Dutch troops attended with terrible carnage followed, and ended with the formal separation of Belgium from Holland. The crown of Belgium has been successively offered to the Duke of Nemours, a son of Louis Philippe, and Prince Leopold, but the affairs of the country remain in so uncertain a condition that nothing satisfactory can be stated as to its present situation or future prospects.

The population of the kingdom of the Netherlands in 1828 was 6,977,500. Belgium comprised about 3 5ths of this number. In 1831 a census of Holland gave 2,445,550.

Neuburg, called also the Younger Palatinate, formerly a duchy of the German empire, but now incorporated in the Bavarian circles of Upper Danube and Regen.

Neuburg, a town of Germany, in Bavaria. It stands on a hill, on the Danube, and has two gates, but the fortifications are a chiefly gone to decay. The castle is a large building, and contains a hall of extraordinary size, embellished with portraits. It is 11 m. W. of Ingolstadt and 60 S. W. of Amberg. Long. 11. 13. E., lat. 48. 43. N.

Neuburg, a town of Bavaria, seated on the Schwarza, 19 m. E. S. E. of Amberg.

Neuchateau, a town of France, department of Vosges, seated in a soil fertile in corn and good wine, on the river Meuse, 25 m. S. W. of Nancy.

Neuchateau, a town of the Netherlands, in Luxembourg, 16 m. S. W. of Bastogne and 30 W. N. W. of Luxembourg.

Neuchatel, or *Neufchatel*, a canton of Switzerland, between the lake of Neuchatel and the borders of France. It is a hilly country, and is watered by several lakes and rivers. The soil is not equally fertile; but there are large vineyards that produce white and red wine, of excellent quality. The pastures on the mountains feed a great number of cattle, and there are plenty of deer in the forests. The inhabitants are Protestants, except in the two districts of Landeron and Cressier, where the Catholics are predominant. This district, along with that of Vallengin, was formerly a separate principality. On the death of the duchess of Nemours, in 1707, the sovereignty was claimed by Frederic I. of Prussia, as heir to the prince of Orange, and his right was acknowledged by the states of the country, whose privileges and alliances he confirmed. In 1806 Neuchatel was ceded by the king of Prussia to the French marshal Berthier, and the grant was confirmed by Napoleon. In 1814 it was rescued from this subjection, and the congress of Vienna acknowledged it a Swiss canton, though the nominal sovereignty of Prussia was preserved.

Neuchatel, the capital of the above canton, is situated partly on the plain between the lake of Neuchatel and the Jura, and partly on the side of that mountain. The chief article of exportation is wine, produced from the neighbouring vineyards and much esteemed; and it has manufactures of printed linens and cottons. 25 m. N. E. of Lausanne and 25 W. of Bern. Long. 7. 0. E. lat. 47. 5. N.

Neuchatel, a town of France, department of Lower Seine, noted for excellent cheese. 20 m. S. E. of Dieppe.

Neuchatel, a lake of Switzerland, about 20 m. long and four broad. At the N. E. extremity it has a communication with the lake of Biel by a narrow outlet.

Neuffen, a town of Germany in Wurtemberg, with a fortress called Hoheneuffen, 17 m. S. E. of Stuttgart.

Neuhaus, a town of Bohemia, with a castle, 27 m. E. by S. of Bechin.

Neuhaus, a town of Hannover, in the duchy of Bremen, near the mouth of the Oste. It was once a place of great trade, but a sand bank arising in the harbour, at the entrance of the Oste into the Elbe, it is now much less frequented. It is 19 m. N. W. of Stade.

Neuhauzel, a town of Hungary, seated in a marshy plain, on the river Neitra. 43 m. E. S. E. of Presburg.

Neustirchen, a town of Germany, in Hesse Cassel, on the river Fulda, 33 m. S. E. of Cassel.

Neumagen, a town of the Prussian province of

Lower Rhine, seated on the Moselle, 17 m. N. E. of Treves.

Neumark, a town of Bavaria, where the French, in 1796, met with the first of that series of defeats which led to their retreat across the Rhine. It is seated on the Sulz, 19 m. S. E. of Nuremberg.

Neumark, a town of Bavaria, on the river Roth, 16 m. S. E. of Landshut.

Neumark, a town of Austrian Illyria, in Carniola, 28 m. N. W. of Laubach.

Neumarkt, a town of Prussian Silesia near which, at the village of Lenthzen, the Prussians gained a decisive victory over the Austrians in 1757. 20 m. W. by N. of Breslau.

Neurade, a town of Prussian Silesia in the county of Glatz, on the river Wolitz, 10 m. N. N. W. of Glatz.

Neuse, a river of N. Carolina, which enters Pamlico Sound below Neubern, where it is a mile and a half broad.

Neusatz, a strong town and fortress of Hungary, formerly called Peterwardein Schanz. It is the see of a Greek bishop, and stands on the Danube, opposite Peterwardein in Sclavonia.

Neusiedler, a lake of Hungary, 26 m. long and 10 broad, and 16 S. S. W. of Presburg. It is almost surrounded by fens. In its vicinity is the castle of Esterhazy, said to rival the palace of Versailles in pomp.

Neusol, a town of Hungary, and a bishop's see, with an old castle, in which is a church, covered with copper. In the adjacent mountains are extensive copper mines. It is seated on the Gran, 22 m. N. by E. of Schemnitz.

Neustadt, a town of Austria, with a castle, and an arsenal. It has the staple right over all goods coming from Italy, and stands on the frontiers of Hungary, 28 m. S. by W. of Vienna. Long. 16. 18. E., lat. 47. 50. N.

Neustadt, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Maine, formerly the capital of the Lower part of the principality of Bayreuth, with a castle. The library belonging to the church contains many curiosities. It stands on the river Aisch, 32 m. E. S. E. of Wurtzburg. Long. 10. 43. E., lat. 49. 38. N.

Neustadt, a town of the Bavarian circle of Lower Maine, formerly in the principality of Wurtzburg, seated on the Saale, 16 m. N. by E. of Schweinfurt.

Neustadt, a town of Wurtemberg, seated on the Kocher, 12 m. N. N. E. of Heilbron.

Neustadt, a town of Saxony, in Meissen, capital of a circle of the same name. It has a castle, two churches, and a mine office, and on a mountain near it is another castle called Arnshaus. It is seated on the Orla, 46 m. S. S. W. of Leipzig. Long. 11. 49. E., lat. 50. 46. N.

Neustadt, a town of Prussia, in the province of Brandenburg. Here are extensive breweries, and manufactures of cloth and cutlery. It stands on the Finow canal, 31 m. N. E. of Berlin.

Neustadt, a town of Brandenburg, in the mark of Prenzitz, celebrated for its manufacture of plate-glass; seated on the Dosse, 8 m. E. N. E. of Havelburg.

Neustadt, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Holstein, with a castle, and a spacious harbour on the Baltic. It suffered greatly from fire in 1817. 20 m. N. by E. of Lubeck. Long. 10. 57. E., lat. 54. 10. N.

Neustadt, a town of Germany, in the grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, with a castle. 17 m. S. of Schwerin.

Neustadt, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Brunswick, with a castle; seated on the Leine, 15 m. N. N. W. of Hanover.

Neustadt, a town of Germany in Bavaria, at the conflux of the Aebst with the Danube, 16 m. E. by N. of Ingolstadt.

Neustadt, a town of Bavaria, with a castle, seated on the river Nab, 27 m. N. N. E. of Amberg.

Neustadt, a town of the Austrian States in Moravia, 10 m. N. W. of Olmutz.

Neustadt, a town of Prussian Silesia, in the principality of Oppeln, with manufactures of linen and woolen, and a trade in wines; seated on the Prudnitz, 14 m. S. E. of Neisse.

Neustadt, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, 35 m. W. by S. of Pilsen.

Neustadt, a town of Bohemia 13 m. N. E. of Koniggratz.

Neustadt, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Mark, 50 m. E. S. E. of Dusseldorf.

Neustadt, a town of Bohemia. 68 m. N. E. of Prague.

Neustadt, a town of Hungary, on the Waag, 58 m. N. N. E. of Presburg.

Neuville, a town of France, department of Loiret, 11 m. N. N. E. of Orleans.

Neuville, a town of Switzerland 9 m. N. E. of Neschatel.

Neuville, a township of Cumberland Co. Pa.

Neuwied, a town of Westphalia, capital of the lower county of Wied, with a fine castle; seated on the Rhine, 7 m. N. W. of Coblenz.

Neve, a river of Russia, which issues from Lake Ladoga, flows to Petersburg, where it divides into several branches, and enters the gulf of Finland, 8 m. W. N. W. of Halle in Suabia.

Nevers, a village of Wales, in Pembrokeshire, near a river of the same name, 2 m. N. E. of Newport. In the churchyard stands a square stone, 13 feet high and two broad; the top is circular, charged with a cross, and all the sides are carved with knot-work of various patterns.

Nevers, a town of France, capital of the department of Nievre, and a bishop's see. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, and contains several fine buildings. The chief manufactures are china, glass, and works of enamel. It is seated on the Loire, at the influx of the Nievre, over which is a handsome bridge of 20 arches. 30 m. N. N. W. of Moulins.

Neuvilleville, p.v. Clermont Co. Ohio.

Nevis, one of the Leeward Caribbee Islands, in the W. Indies, divided from the E. end of St. Christopher by a narrow channel. It has but one mountain, which is in the middle, very high, and covered with large trees up to the top. Here is a hot bath, much of the same nature as those of Bath, in England. It is a small island, but very fruitful, and subject to the English. Charleston is the capital, on the S. W. side, defended by a fort. Long. 62. 50. W., lat. 16. 10. N.

Nevisink, p.t. Sullivan Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,258.

Nevisink Hills, a few low eminences on the coast of New Jersey, a little to the South of Sandy Hook, which are distinguishable on account of the flatness of the country around them.

Nevis, or **Nevisin**, a town of Wales, in Caernarvonshire. Here Edward I., in 1284, held his triumph on the conquest of Wales. It is seated on St. George's Channel, 21 m. S. by W. of Caernarvon and 249 N. W. of London.

New Forest, a forest in Hampshire, Eng. between Southampton water and the river Avon. It is 20 m. in length, and 15 in breadth. It was afforested

by William the Conqueror, and was then 10 m. longer than it is now. His son William Rufus was killed in this forest by an arrow, shot by Walter Tyrrel, that accidentally glanced against a tree, the site of which is now pointed out by a triangular stone. Several considerable towns and villages are now included in the forest.

New River, an artificial river of England, originally brought from Amwell, in Hertfordshire, to Islington, for the supply of the metropolis with water. It was finished in 1613, by Sir Hugh Middleton, a citizen of London, who expended his whole fortune in the undertaking. It has since been carried up to a spring near Hertford, called Chadwell, where the stream is also increased by a cut from the river Lea. The river, with all its windings, is 42 m. in length, and is under the management of a corporation called the New River Company.

New Year Harbour, a good harbour on the N. coast of Staten Land. Long. 64. 11. W., lat. 54. 49. S.

New Year Islands, small islands in the S. Pacific, near New Year Harbour, the resort of vast numbers of alibons, seals, and a species of vulture.

New Albany, p.t. Floyd Co. Indiana, on the Ohio. 4 m. below Louisville. Also a village in Bradford Co. Pa.

New Alexandria, p.v. Westmoreland Co. Pa. and a town of Columbiana Co. Ohio.

New Amsterdam, a town of South America, in Guiana, the capital of Berbice. It stands on the river Berbice near its mouth.

New Antrim, p.t. Orange Co. N. Y. 34 m. N. W. New York.

Newark, a borough in Nottinghamshire Eng. with a good trade in malt, corn, and coals, manufactures of coarse linens and lace, iron and brass foundries, extensive roperies, &c. Gypsum of a superior quality is found in the neighbourhood. It is seated on the Trent, over which is a bridge, 120 m. N. by W. of London.

Newark, a town of Upper Canada, on the W. side of the river Niagara, at its entrance into Lake Ontario, and opposite the town and fort of Niagara, 27 m. N. by E. of Fort Erie.

Newark, p.t. Essex Co. N. J. on the Passaic, 9 m. W. New York. Pop. 10,953. This town is regularly and handsomely built, and has considerable manufactures. The river is navigable to the sea for vessels of 80 tons. The neighbourhood produces excellent cider. Also a p.t. Tioga Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,029; p.v. Ontario Co. N. Y.; p.t. Newcastle Co. Del. 14 m. S. W. Wilmington; p.v. Worcester Co. Maryland; p.v. Louisa Co. Va. 25 m. N. W. Richmond; p.t. Licking Co. Ohio. Pop. 1,912.

Newark Bay, lies N. of Staten Island and communicates with Newark harbour on the E. and the ocean on the S.

New Ashford, t. Berkshire Co. Mass. 20 m. N. Lenox. Pop. 235.

New Athens, p.t. Harrison Co. Ohio. Here is a seminary called Franklin College, founded in 1824. It has 3 instructors and 40 students. Also a p.t. Bradford Co. Pa.

New Baltimore, p.t. Green Co. N. Y. on the Hudson, 18 m. below Albany. Pop. 2,370. Also a p.v. Fauquier Co. Va.

New Barbadoes, a township of Bergen Co. N. J.

New Bedford, p.t. Bristol Co. Mass. with a good harbour on Buzzards Bay. It enjoys an active commerce and is largely engaged in the whale fishery, in which it employs 40,000 tons of ship-

ping, with 20,000 additional in other fisheries and coasting. Here are 10 churches, 3 banks, 3 insurance offices, and 7 manufactories of spermaceti candles. In the neighbourhood are large salt works which make annually above 500,000 bushels. Pop. 7,592.

New Bedford, p.v. Mercer Co. Pa. 15 m. S. W. Mercer; p.t. Coshocton Co. Ohio. 60 m. N. E. Columbus.

New Berlin, p.t. Chenango Co. N. Y. Pop. 2,643; p.v. Union Co. Pa.

Newbern, p.t. Craven Co. N. C. is the largest town in North Carolina. It is seated upon the Neuse, 30 m. above its entrance into Pamlico Sound. The river is navigable to this place, and secures it a considerable commerce in the exportation of flour, naval stores and lumber. It was once the seat of government for the state. Pop. 3,776.

Newbern, p.v. Montgomery Co. Va.

Newbernville, p.v. Oneida Co. N. Y.

Newberry, a District of S. Carolina. Pop. 17,441. Also a p.t. capital of this district, 40 m. N. W. Columbia; p.v. Burlington Co. N. J.; p.v. Lycoming Co. Pa. and a village in Christian Co. Ken.

Newbiggen, a fishing town in Northumberland, Eng. situate on the N. side of a bay to which it give name. 7 m. E. of Morpeth.

Newborough, or *Gorey*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, 25 m. N. by E. of Wexford.

New Boston, p.t. Hillsborough Co. N. H. 17 m. S. Concord. Pop. 1,680; p.v. Madison Co. N. Y.

New Bourton, a village in St. Genevieve Co. Missouri.

New Braintree, p.t. Worcester Co. Mass. 18 m. N. W. Worcester. Pop. 825.

New Britain, a township of Bucks Co. Pa.

New Brownsville, a town in Wayne Co. Ohio.

New Brunswick, p.t. Middlesex Co. N. J. on the Raritan, 30 m. N. E. Trenton and 36 S. W. New York. It stands at the head of sloop navigation with a considerable trade in flour and grain. Pop. 7,831. Rutgers College at this place was founded in 1770. It has 5 instructors and 70 students.

New Brunswick. See *Brunswick*.

Newburg, p.t. Orange Co. N. Y. on the Hudson 84 m. S. Albany, and 70 N. New York. Pop. 6,424. It is finely situated on the side of a hill close to the river, and has considerable trade.

Newburgh, a town of Scotland, in Fifeshire, with a good harbour on the frith of Tay. Here the large vessels belonging to Perth unload their goods into lighters. The principal manufacture is linen. 10 m. S. E. of Perth.

Newburgh, a town of Wales, in the isle of Anglesey, 250 m. N. W. of London.

Newbury, a town in Berkshire, Eng. its manufactures of druggets, shalloons, and broad cloths, formerly very extensive, are greatly declined; but a considerable trade is carried on by means of the Kennet and Avon Canal. Here are 65 almshouses. Two battles were fought near this town between Charles I. and the parliament in 1643 and 1644. It is seated on the Kennet, 20 m. S. of Oxford and 56 W. of London.

Newbury, a township in Penobscot Co. Me. Pop. 626; p.t. Cuyahoga Co. Ohio. Pop. 869.

New Burlington, p.v. Hamilton Co. Ohio.

Newbury, p.t. Orange Co. Vt. on the Connecticut, 30 m. S. E. Montpelier. Pop. 2,252; p.t. Essex Co. Mass. at the mouth of the Merrimack, 32 m. N. E. Boston. Pop. 3,803; towns in York Co. Pa., Gauga and Miami Cos. Ohio.

Newburyport, p.t. Essex Co. Mass. on the Mer

rimaca near its mouth. It is one of the handsomest towns in the United States, and is built on a sloping bank of the river, with regular streets and handsome houses. It extends a m. along the river, and has 7 churches, 2 banks, 2 insurance offices, and 2 newspapers. An elegant chain bridge crosses the river from the centre of the town. It had formerly a very active commerce, but it is now much declined. A fire in 1811 destroyed between two and three hundred buildings in the most compact part of the town, and the spot still remains in ruins. Ship building is carried on here, with some West India and coasting trade and fisheries. Here is also a manufacture of hosiery. The tomb of Whitefield the celebrated preacher may be seen in the Federal street church in this town, where he died in 1760. Newburyport is 32 m. N. E. Boston, 24 N. Salem, 24 S. W. Portsmouth. Lat. 42. 49. N., long. 70. 47. W. Pop. 6,388.

New Canaan, p.t. Fairfield Co. Conn. 77 m. S. W. Hartford. Pop. 1,826.

New Canton, p.v. Buckingham Co. Va. and Hawkins Co. Ten.

Newcastle, a town of Wales, in Caermarthenshire. It had a fine castle, now in ruins; and is seated on the Tivy, 229 m. W. N. W. of London.

Newcastle, a town of Ireland, in the county of Dublin, 10 m. W. S. W. of Dublin.

Newcastle under Lyme, a borough in Staffordshire, Eng. with a considerable manufacture of hats. The throwing of silk is a very considerable branch of trade, and here are also a cotton mill, tanneries, malt concerns, &c., and in the neighbourhood are some iron works. The villages around are entirely occupied with the manufactures of porcelain, stone-ware, &c. The principal streets are broad, well paved, and lighted with gas, and the general aspect of the town is much improved of late years. It stands on a branch of the Trent, 15 m. N. by W. of Stafford and 149 N. N. W. of London.

Newcastle upon Tyne, a borough and sea-port in Northumberland, Eng. It is situate among steep hills on the Tyne, which is here a fine and deep river, so that ships of 300 and 400 tons burden may safely come up to the town, though the large colliers are stationed at Shields. The haven is so secure that vessels, when they have passed Tyne-mouth Bar are in no danger either from storms or shallows. The town rises on the N. bank of the river, where the streets upon the ascent are exceedingly steep. Many of the houses are built of stone; but some of timber, and the rest of brick. Through this town went part of the wall which extended from sea to sea, and was built by the Romans to defend the Britons against the incursions of the Picts, after all their trained youth had been drawn from the kingdom to recruit the armies of their conquerors. The castle, which is old and ruinous overlooks the whole town. The exchange, churches, and other public buildings, are elegant; and the quay for landing goods is long and large. Here are a surgeon's hall; a large hospital, built by the contribution of the keel-men, for the maintenance of the poor of their fraternity; and several charitable foundations. Newcastle is situated in the centre of the collieries, which have for centuries supplied London, all the eastern, and most of the midland and southern parts of the kingdom with coal. This trade has been the source of great opulence to Newcastle, which, besides, exports large quantities of lead, salt, salmon, butter,

tallow, and grindstones; and imports wine and fruit from the S. of Europe, and timber, iron hemp, &c., from the Baltic and Norway. Ships are sent hence to the Greenland fishery. It also possesses manufactures of steel, iron, and woollen cloth; and in the town and vicinity are several glass-houses. The first charter which was granted to the townsmen for digging coal was by Henry III., in 1239; but, in 1306, the use of coal for fuel was prohibited in London, by royal proclamation, chiefly because it injured the sale of wood for fuel, great quantities of which were then growing about that city, but this interdiction did not long continue, and we may consider coal as having been dug and exported from this place for more than 400 years. A handsome stone bridge of nine arches connects this town with the ancient borough of Gateshead. It was erected in 1781, in place of the old one which was carried away by an extraordinary flood in 1771. Newcastle was visited by the pestilential cholera in 1831. It is 272 N. by W. of London. Long. 1. 14. W., lat. 54. 57. N.

Newcastle, a county of Delaware. Pop. 29,710, the capital is

Newcastle, formerly the seat of government of Delaware. It is seated upon the Delaware, 34 m S. of Philadelphia. It has some trade in flour.

Newcastle, p.t. Lincoln Me. Pop. 1,544; t. Rockingham Co. N. H. 2 m. E. Portsmouth on Great Island in the Piscataqua. Pop. 850; p.v. Mercer Co. Pa., Hanover and Botetourt Cos. Va., and Henry Co. Kentucky.

New Charleston, p.t. Penobscot Co. Me.

New Chester, p.t. Grafton Co. N. H. Pop. 1,090.

Newcomb, p.v. Preble Co. Ohio.

Newcomerstown, p.v. Tuscarawas, Co. Ohio.

New Concord, p.v. Columbia Co. N. Y.

New Durham, t. Strafford Co. N. H. Pop. 1,162.

New Egypt, p.v. Monmouth Co. N. J.

Nendigate, a village of Eng. in Surrey, 5 m. S. E. of Dorking. In the E. part of this village is a medicinal spring, of the same nature as that of Epsom.

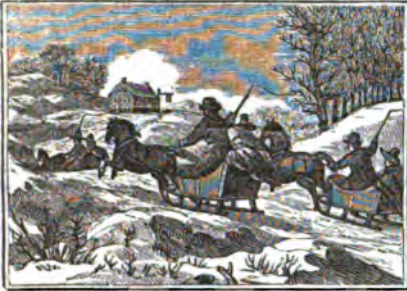
New Echota, the capital of the Cherokee Indians. It is seated on the Coosa, in the northwestern part of Georgia. Here is a newspaper published in English and Cherokee.

New England, the name applied to the northeastern parts of the American Union, comprising the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont,



Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. This territory extends from 41. to 47. 20. N. lat. and from 66. 49. to 73. 45. W. long. and is bounded N. W. and N. by Canada, E. by New Brunswick and the Ocean: S. by the Ocean, and W. by New York. It contains about 63,000 sq. m. The surface of the country is infinitely varied, and

presents the greatest diversity of beautiful scenery. It is traversed by several extensive mountain ranges which may be considered as extensions or branches of the great Apalachian chain: these are the White, Green and Tagkanuc Mountains which see. Rivers and small streams are abundant, and few countries in the world are better watered; the largest are the Connecticut, Penobscot, Merrimack, Kennebec, Androscoggin, and Saco. The climate exhibits great extremes of heat and cold. In most parts the ground is covered with snow for several months in winter,



and all the rivers are frozen. Abundance of rain falls in spring, summer and autumn, and droughts are very rare. There is every variety of soil; the river alluvions are very rich, but most of the other soils are stony, and on the whole the country cannot generally be called fertile. Notwithstanding this, no part of the United States is so well cultivated, and the skill and industry of the New England farmers have made the country like a garden. The various articles of cultivation will be found enumerated under the heads of the several states. Cattle are raised in great numbers



no part of the country offers finer grazing lands. Grass and maize are the staple productions in all parts.

New England is the most densely peopled section of the United States, and has been the chief nursery from which the western states were peopled. The greater portion of the commerce of the Union, and nearly all the fisheries, are carried on by the shipping of New England. A spirit of adventure, activity, zeal and foresight are characteristic of the people. They are ingenious, inquisitive, shrewd, calculating, persevering and industrious. The population is homogeneous and almost entirely of English descent. The settlement of the Puritans at Plymouth in Massachusetts was the foundation of all the New England States.

Newenham, Cape, a rocky point of considerable height, on the W. coast of N. America, forming

the N. extremity of a vast bay called Bristol Bay, of which the promontory of Alaska is the S. boundary. It was discovered by Cook in 1778. Long. 162. 24. W., lat. 58. 42. N.

Newent, a town in Gloucestershire, Eng., seated on a branch of the Severn, 8 m. N. W. of Gloucester and 112 W. N. W. of London.

Newfoundland, an island on the E. coast of N. America, between 47. and 52. N. lat. It was discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1496; and after many disputes with the French it was ceded to the English in 1713. Its form is triangular; the N. point is separated from Labrador by the strait of Bellisle, and from this apex it is 350 m. in length to the base, which is 300 in breadth. It is a mountainous, woody country, and very cold, being covered with snow five months in the year. The settlements of the British are chiefly confined to the harbours, the country near Placentia, and along the bays E. towards Cape Raze and hence to Cape Buena Vista. In the fishing season, which begins in May and ends in September it is resorted to by at least 100,000 people, on account of the great fishing-banks to the S. E. of the island; for here they cure the cod, which is carried not only to England, but to the Mediterranean and the W. Indies. Within a few years Newfoundland has rapidly increased in population and industry. In 1789 the number of inhabitants was 25,000; it is now estimated at 75,000. The cutting down of wood still furnishes a large portion of employment during the winter: the smallest kind used for fuel, is drawn by their large dogs trained up and harnessed for that purpose. There is great plenty of game, fish and fowl, but very little corn, fruit, or cattle.

New Fairfield, t. Fairfield Co. Conn. Pop. 953.

Newfane, p.t. Windham Co. Vt. Pop. 1,441.

Newfield, p.t. York Co. Me. Pop. 1,289; p.t. Tomkins, Co. N. Y. Pop. 2,664.

New Garden, towns in Chester Co. Pa., Robinson Co. N. C., Columbiana Co. Ohio., and Wayne Co. Indiana.

New Geneva, p.v. Fayette Co. Pa.

New Germantown, p.v. Hunterdon Co. N. J.

New Glasgow, p.t. Amherst Co. Va.

New Gulliard, p.v. Moore Co. N. C.

New Gloucester, p.t. Cumberland Co. Me.

New Goshenhepper, p.v. Montgomery Co. Pa.

New Grantham, t. Cheshire Co. N. H.

New Guilford, p.t. Coshocton Co. Ohio.

New Hagerstown, p.t. Tuscarawas Co. Ohio.

New Hamburg, p.v. Edgefield Dis. S. C.

New Hampshire, one of the New England States, bounded N. by Lower Canada; E. by Maine, S. by Massachusetts and W. by Vermont. It extends from 42. 41. to 45. 11. N. lat. and from 70. 40. to 72. 28. W. long., 168 m. in length from N. to S. and 90 in breadth; containing 9,491 sq. miles. This state is inland with the exception of 18 miles of sea-coast on the east. It is traversed from N. to S. by a chain of mountains called the White Mountain range. The name of the White Mountains is more strictly applied to the elevations in the northern part of the state, which are the highest mountains in the United States, east of the Mississippi. See *White Mountains*. Farther south, this range presents some high eminences, as Monadnock, Kearsarge and Mooselock. This is the most mountainous state in the union and for its great variety of beautiful scenery has been called the Switzerland of America. Hardly any of the surface is even except a small tract

upon the coast. The streams which water this state are numerous. The Connecticut washes the whole western boundary: the Merrimack rises here and has the greater part of its course within the state. The Saco rises in this state and passes into Maine. The Piscataqua is the only considerable stream which belongs wholly to New Hampshire. Many beautiful lakes are scattered about in different parts and supply the numerous rivers with their water. The largest is Winipisiogee which flows into the Merrimack; it is above 20 miles long and 10 wide, and exhibits some of the most delightful scenery in the world. See *Winipisiogee*. The others are Squam, Sunapee and Ossipee lakes, which *See*.

The climate of New Hampshire is salubrious but the winters are severe; deep snows occur in



winter, and furious winds prevail among the mountains; in the northern part, the snow lies till May. The summer and autumn are pleasant, and throughout the year the fair days are to the cloudy as three to one. A great part of the state is covered with forests which furnish abundant supplies of timber such as oak, maple, beech, hemlock, walnut, white pine, fir, elm, cherry, ash, poplar, hornbeam, birch, locust, &c. The sugar maple is one of the most valuable trees in the world. It grows here sometimes to the diameter of 5 or 6 feet. In the spring the trunk is tapped a few feet from the ground and the sap drawn out; this is practised only for a season of 4 or 5 weeks, when the trees are frozen at night and thawed in the day: at no other time will the sap run freely. When the buds swell, the sap ceases to flow. The liquor is then simply boiled down and poured into pans where the sugar crystallizes.



The larger trees will yield 5 gallons of sap in a day and 15 pounds of sugar in a season. In this state and the adjoining parts of Vermont the manufacture of this sugar is carried on to a considerable extent.

The mineral products are iron, copper, plumbago, manganese, soapstone, and limestone. The soil is generally susceptible of cultivation, and on

the borders of the rivers it is very rich. The mountainous tracts afford good pasturage. The articles of culture are maize, wheat, rye, oats, barley, flax, potatoes and pulse. Hay is produced abundantly. Cattle, and the products of the dairy form important articles of exportation. Domestic manufactures are common in all parts, and there are large manufacturing establishments at Dover and Somersworth. Most of the export trade goes to the States of Maine and Massachusetts. The foreign imports in 1828 amounted to 299,849 dollars; the exports of domestic produce to 115,947 dollars; the shipping amounted to 26,253 tons. The fisheries employ 60 or 70 sail, and take about 40,000 quintals of cod and pollock, and 6,000 barrels of mackerel yearly. Portsmouth is the only sea-port, except a few small coves for fishing craft. The Isles of Shoals, which *See*, lie upon this coast.

New Hampshire is divided into 8 counties, and 220 towns. The capital is Concord. The other principal towns are Portsmouth, Exeter, Dover, Amherst, Haverhill, Hanover, Keene and Charlestown. The population of the state is 269,533. The legislature consists of a Senate and House of Representatives, the members of which are chosen yearly as well as the Governor and executive council. Elections are popular and suffrage is universal. Perfect toleration is allowed in religion; no citizen is taxed but by his own consent, for the support of any religious society. The Calvinistic Congregationalists have 125 ministers; the Unitarians 11; the Presbyterians 8; the Episcopalians 8; the Calvinistic Baptists 70; the Freewill Baptists 51; the Christians 17; the Methodists 71; the Quakers 15; the Universalists 20; the Shakers 2 and the Sandemanians 1. Education receives great care; common schools are supported by law. The larger Seminaries are Dartmouth College at Hanover and Phillips Academy at Exeter. New Hampshire was first settled at Dover and Portsmouth in 1623. It was for a time a part of Massachusetts, but has been a distinct government since 1741. The present constitution was established in 1792.

New Hampton, t. Strafford Co. N. H. on the Merrimack, 30 m. above Concord. Pop. 1,904; p.t. Hunterdon Co. N. J. 40 m. N. W. New Brunswick.

New Hanover, a county of North Carolina. Pop. 10,759. Wilmington is the capital. Also a township of Montgomery Co. Pa.

New Harmony, or Harmony, a town in Posey Co. in the south-western corner of Indiana, on the Wabash, formerly the seat of the Harmonists, under the German Rapp, and more recently, of the co-operatives under Owen of Lanark. The former establishment was removed to Economy, which *see*, and the latter has been abandoned.

New Hartford, p.t. Litchfield Co. Conn. 22 m. N. W. Hartford. Pop. 1,766; also a village in Oneida Co. N. Y. 4 m. W. Utica; it is neatly built, and surrounded with many handsome country seats.

New Haven, a town in Sussex, Eng. near the mouth of the Ouse, with a small harbour, 57 m. from London, also a small town in Scotland, on the Frith of Forth, 1 m. W. Leith.

New Haven, p.t. Addison Co. Vt. on Otter creek Pop. 1,834; p.t. Oswego Co. N. Y. on Lake Ontario. Pop. 1,410; p.t. Huron Co. Ohio; p.v. Hamilton Co. Ohio; p.v. Gallatin Co. Illinois.

New Haven, a county of Connecticut. Pop. 43,848. New Haven is the capital.

New Haven, city, the capital of the above coun-

ty and jointly with Hartford, the seat of government for Connecticut, stands on a bay opening into Long Island Sound. It occupies a low situation, surrounded by hills, and is regularly and handsomely built. The streets are wide and commodious, and the general aspect of the town is neat and elegant. In the centre is a large square planted with trees and fronted by the



State House, the college buildings, several churches and other fine structures, constituting one of the finest public places in the country. The State House is one of the handsomest buildings in the United States.

Yale College, at this place, was founded in 1701. It has 15 instructors and 346 students. The libraries have 17,500 volumes, and the collection of minerals is the best in the country. The buildings are 4 for the dwellings of the students, a chapel, a laboratory and an observatory on the model of the Tower of the Winds at Athens. A law school is connected with the college. There are 3 vacations in January, May and September, of 12 weeks. Commencement is in September.

New Haven has considerable commerce, and its trade with the interior is assisted by the Farmington Canal, which extends from this place northward into Massachusetts. It is in lat. 41. 18. N., long. 72. 56. W., 76 m. N. E. New York, 34 S. W. Hartford, 134 S. W. Boston. Pop. 10,678.

New Hope, p.t. Bucks Co. Pa. on the Delaware, 16 m. above Trenton; p.t. Wayne Co. N. C.; p.v. Spartanburg Dis. S. C.; p.v. Hancock Co. Geo.

New Iberia, p.v. St. Martin's Parish, Lou.

Newington, p.t. Rockingham Co. N. H. 5 m. N. W. Portsmouth. Pop. 549.

New Ipswich, p.t. Hillsborough Co. N. H. 18 m. S. W. Amherst. Pop. 1,673.

New Jersey, one of the United States, bounded N. by New York, E. by the ocean, S. by Delaware Bay and W. by Pennsylvania. It extends from 39. to 41. 24. N. lat. and from 74. to 75. 29. W. long. It is 163 m. long from N. to S. and 50 m. in average breadth, and contains 8,300 sq. miles. A small portion in the North is mountainous, but the greater part of the state is level, and the southern portion is a flat sandy alluvion, in some parts marshy, but in general barren or producing only shrub oaks and pines. The Delaware washes the whole western limit of the state, and a part of the eastern boundary lies upon the Hudson. The other rivers are the Raritan, Passaic, Hackensack and Great Egg Harbour. The climate is milder than in the adjoining states of New York and Pennsylvania, and nearly the whole state lies open to the sea air. The soil of the northern part is good, both for agriculture and grazing. Fruit is abundant; the apple orchards are very numerous and produce great quantities of excellent cider. Wheat, rye, maize,

buckwheat and garden stuffs are the chief articles of cultivation; considerable numbers of cattle are raised for exportation. The foreign commerce is carried on principally through the ports of New York and Philadelphia. The imports directly into the state amounted in 1829 to 786,247 dollars; the exports of domestic produce to 8,022 dollars; the shipping in 1828 amounted to 48,772 tons. The shad fishery is very productive, and constitutes a source of income to the state: there are also considerable oyster beds which are productive. There are some mines of copper and iron, but the state is not rich in minerals. Flourishing manufactures are carried on at Trenton, New York, Patterson and the neighbourhood: they consist of cotton, woolen, iron, copper, brass, nails, duck, hats, shoes, leather, &c.

The state is divided into 13 counties and 120 townships; the population is 320,769; of whom 3,446 are slaves. The capital is Trenton. The other principal towns are Trenton, Burlington, Bordentown, Princeton, New Brunswick, Newark, Elizabethtown and Amboy. The legislature, consists of a council and a House of Assembly, the members of which are chosen yearly. The governor is chosen yearly by the legislature. Voters must be resident one year and possess a property of 50 pounds. The most numerous religious sect are the Presbyterians, who have 85 churches; the Reformed Dutch have 28, the Baptist 34, and the Episcopalians 20 ministers. The state has a school fund yielding a yearly revenue of 22,000 dollars. There are colleges at Princeton and New Brunswick. This state is traversed by several canals and railroads. The *Morris Canal* extends from the Hudson at Powles-Hook opposite New York to Easton on the Delaware, 94 m.: it has a rise and fall of 890 feet by means of locks and inclined planes, at which the boats are drawn up by machinery. It passes by the towns of Newark, Paterson, and Dover, and crosses Passaic and Pompton rivers by aqueducts. The *Delaware and Raritan Canal* will extend from the Delaware at Lambertown below Trenton, to New Brunswick on the Raritan, 38 m.: it is 75 feet wide at the surface, and 7 feet deep and will probably be finished in 1833. The *Camden and Amboy Railroad*, is nearly completed and will extend from Camden on the Delaware, to Amboy, 61 m. The *Paterson and Hudson River Railroad*, will pass from Paterson to Jersey city, on the Hudson, 14 m. Two other railroads are projected, the *West Jersey* and the *Elizabethtown and Somerville* Railroads.



New Jersey was first settled by the Danes at Bergen, opposite New York, in 1624; the Dutch afterwards made settlements in the same neighbourhood. The Swedes settled on the Delaware in 1636 and the English in 1640. The whole coun

try reduced by the English in 1664. Elizabeth-town was founded by them in 1665. The govern-



ment underwent various mutations, and the state was for a time divided into East and West Jersey. At the revolution a single government was established which has continued to the present day. The constitution was formed in 1776.

New Kent, a county of the E. district of Virginia. Pop. 6,457.

New Lebanon, p.v. Columbia Co. N. Y. 24 m. S. E. Albany, near the Massachusetts line. It is inhabited by the Shakers, and has a mineral spring. The village is delightfully situated in a valley perfectly level at the bottom and surrounded by a chain of highlands, the slopes of which are covered with woods and cultivated fields, presenting a most charming prospect. Also a p.v. Camden Co. N. C. 220 m. N. E. Raleigh.

New Lexington, p.v. Richland Co. Ohio; a village in Knox Co. Ohio; p.t. Preble Co. Ohio; and a village in Scott Co. Ind.

New Liberty, p.v. Owen Co. Ken., and Guernsey Co. Ohio.

Newlin, a township of Chester Co. Pa. on Brandywine Creek.

New Lisbon, p.v. Otsego Co. N. Y. Pop. 2,232; a village in Montgomery Co. Maryland; p.v. Columbiana Co. Ohio, 150 m. N. E. Columbus.

New London, p.t. Merrimack Co. N. H. 30 m. N. W. Concord. Pop. 913; a township of Chester Co. Pa.; a village in Anne Arundel Co. Maryland, 5 m. S. W. Annapolis; p.v. Campbell Co. Va.; a township of Huron Co. Ohio; p.v. Madison Co. Ohio; p.v. Jefferson Co. Ind.; p.v. Ralls Co. Missouri.

New London, a county of Connecticut. Pop. 42,295.

New London, the capital of the above county stands on a fine harbour, at the mouth of the Thames. Most of the town is built at the foot of a hill facing to the east. The streets are irregular, but some of the buildings are handsome. The town has somewhat declined from its former prosperity yet the whale fishery is considerably active here. The harbour is defended by forts Trumbull and Griswold. Pop. 4,356.

New Madison, p.v. Darke Co. Ohio, 81 m. W. Columbus.

New Madrid, a county of Missouri. Pop. 2,351.

New Madrid, the capital of the above county stands on the Mississippi, 50 m. below the mouth of the Ohio. It was once a considerable place but is now reduced to a small village.

Newman, p.v. Pike Co. Geo.

Newmarket, a town in Suffolk, Eng. 61 m. N. E. London.

Newmarket, p.v. Rockingham Co. N. H. 15 m. W. Portsmouth. Pop. 2,013; also towns and villages in York Co. Pa. Dorchester Co. Md.

Spotsylvania Co. Va., Frederick Co. Md., Shenandoah Co. Va., Maryland Co. Ohio, Washington Co. Ken., and Jefferson Co. Ten.

New Marlborough, p.t. Berkshire Co. Mass. 46 m. S. W. Boston. Pop. 1,656.

New Milford, p.t. Litchfield Co. Conn. 18 m. S. W. Litchfield. Pop. 3,979.

New Mills, p.v. Burlington Co. N. J.

Newnham, a town in Gloucestershire, Eng. on the Severn, 115 m. N. W. London.

Newtown, a township of Dauphin Co. Pa.

New Orleans, a Parish of Louisiana. Pop. 46,310, the capital is the following.

New Orleans, city, the capital of Louisiana, stands on the Mississippi, 105 m. from its mouth by the windings of the stream and 90 in a direct line. The river here makes a considerable bend to the N. E. and the city occupies the north-western bank, although its situation is east of the general course of the stream. The site is low and marshy, which makes the place insalubrious, and in the summer most of the inhabitants remove from the city. It is regularly built and is composed of three divisions, the city proper and the faubourgs or suburbs of St. Marie and Marigny. In the city the houses are built in the French and Spanish style, and covered with white and yellow stucco. The faubourg St. Marie is built after the American fashion, and does not differ in appearance from one of the Atlantic cities. Here are a large catholic cathedral, a handsome presbyterian church, a French and English theatre, a college, a convent of Ursuline nuns, an orphan asylum, and many charitable institutions. The commerce of the city is very great, as it is the outport of all the states lying on the Mississippi and its waters. Here are sometimes 1,500 flat boats from the upper country loaded with all sorts of agricultural produce; 50 steamboats, are often counted at a time in the river. The foreign exports consist of all the various productions of the southern and western states, but the most important articles are sugar and cotton. The Canal Carondelet extends from the Mississippi at this place to Lake Pontchartrain 2 m. and affords a navigation for small vessels to the ocean. A railroad 4 1-2 m. in length also passes between the same places and joins the lake at an artificial harbour. Both these communications are perfectly straight and the variation of level on the railroad is only 16 inches.

The population of New Orleans is of a very miscellaneous character. Dissipation prevails to a high degree. Half the inhabitants are blacks or mulattoes, and there are more French than Americans. The neighbourhood is a swamp, and the soil on which the city is built is so spongy that water rises at a few feet below the surface, and the buildings have no cellars. With all these disadvantages added to the unhealthiness of the spot, it continues rapidly to increase, and will doubtless soon become one of the most important commercial cities in the world. It was founded by the French in 1717. The British landed an army for the purpose of attacking it in 1814 but were totally defeated by General Jackson, a few miles below the city on the 8th of January 1815.

New Orleans is in lat. 29. 57. N., long. 90. 8. W., 323 m. by the river below Natchez; 1,189 below St. Louis; 991 below the mouth of the Ohio; and 1,933 below Pittsburg. It is 1,260 m. S. W. Washington. Pop. 46,310.

New Palz, p.t. Ulster Co. N. Y. 7 m. S. Poughkeepsie. Pop. 5 105

New Paris, p.v. Preble Co. Ohio. 92 m. S. W. Columbus.

New Philadelphia, p.v. Tuscarawas Co. Ohio. 56 m. N. E. Zanesville. Also a village in Hardin Co. Ken.

Newport, a borough in Hampshire, Eng. and the chief town in the Isle of Wight. It stands on the River Cowes. A borough in Cornwall. 214 m. S. W. London. A town of Monmouthshire. 118 m. N. W. London. A town of Wales in Pembrokeshire. 250 m. N. W. London.

Newport, p.t. Penobscot Co. Me. Pop. 897; p.t. Sullivan Co. N. H. Pop. 1,913; p.t. Herkimer Co. N. Y. 20 m. N. Herkimer. Pop. 1,863; p.t. Cumberland Co. N. J. 84 m. S. W. Trenton; t. Luzerne Co. Pa.; p.v. Perry Co. Va. and Indiana Co. Pa.; p.v. Newcastle Co. Del., 3 m. S. W. Wilmington; p.v. Charles Co. Maryland, 40 m. S. E. Washington; p.v. Washington Co. Ohio; p.v. Vermilion Co. Indiana; p.v. Cooke Co. Ten.; p.v. Franklin Co. Missouri.

Newport, a county of Rhode Island. Pop. 16, 534. Newport is the capital.

Newport, p.t. one of the chief towns in Rhode Island. It stands near the southern extremity of the island which gives its name to the state, upon a harbour formed by the entrance of the main channel of Narraganset Bay. This is one of the finest harbours in the world, lying close to the sea, and always accessible; the entrance is defended by several strong forts. Newport formerly enjoyed a very active commerce, but this has greatly declined, and the town has a decayed look. The legislature of the state sit here occasionally, and many people resort hither in summer for the purity and mildness of the air. Here are 11 churches, and some manufactures of cotton and lace. Pop. 8,010.

Newport, p.v. Campbell Co. Ken. on the Ohio, opposite Cincinnati. It is finely situated on an elevated plain, and contains an United States arsenal, and a well endowed academy.

New Portage, p.v. Medina Co. Ohio, 114 m. N. E. Columbus.

New Portland, p.t. Somerset Co., Me. Pop. 1,215.

Newport Pagnel, a town in Buckinghamshire, Eng. with manufactures of bone lace. It is seated on the Ouse, 51 m. N. W. London.

New Preston, p.v. Litchfield Co. Conn. 43 m. W. Hartford.

New Prospect, p.v. Bergen Co. N. J. 68 m. N. E. Trenton.

New Providence, p.t. Essex Co. N. J. 12 m. N. W. Newark. See also *Providence*.

New Richmond, p.v. Clermont Co. Ohio, on the Ohio, 20 m. S. E. Cincinnati.

New Rochelle, p.t. Westchester Co. N. Y. 20 m. N. E. New York. Pop. 1,274.

New Rowley, p.v. Essex Co. Mass. 35 m. N. E. Boston.

New Rumley, p.t. Harrison Co. Ohio, 130 m. N. E. Columbus.

Newry, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Down, 49 m. N. Dublin.

Newry, a township of Oxford Co. Me. Pop. 345.

New Salem, p.t. Franklin Co. Mass. 81 m. N. W. Boston; p.v. New London Co. Conn., Ontario Co. N. Y., Fayette Co. Pa., Randolph Co. N. C. and Jefferson Co. Ohio.

New Scotland, p.v. Albany Co. N. Y. 9 m. from Albany.

Newscam, a village of Durham, Eng., 5 m. from Darlington.

New Sharon, p.t. Kennebec Co. Me. Pop. 1,599.

New Shelland, or *New South Shelland*, a cluster of Islands in the Antarctic Ocean, lying to the S. E. of Cape Horn, in about lat. 65. S. Their existence was first made known to the world in 1820, although it is said the American South Sea whalers had been accustomed to visit them for some years previous. They are but little known, yet have been found to extend 200 m. from E. N. E. to W. S. W. The land exhibits marks of volcanic action and consists of lofty summits, crowned with snow and ice. Seals are abundant in this neighbourhood.

New Shoreham, a town in Newport Co. R. I. on Block Island. Pop. 1,885.

New South Wales. See *Wales*.

New Switzerland, a village in Switzerland Co. Ohio, on the Ohio, 65 m. below Cincinnati.

Newton, a town of Wales in Montgomeryshire, 169 m. W. N. W. London. Also towns in Lancashire and Cheshire, Eng., a borough in the Isle of Wight, and a township of York Co. L. Canada.

Newton, p.t. Middlesex Co. Mass. on Charles River, 9 m. W. Boston. Pop. 2,377. Here are manufactures of paper, iron, and snuff. Also towns in Harrison Co. Ken., Licking, Hamilton, Miami, Trumbull, and Muskingum Cos. Ohio, and villages in Essex Co. N. J. and Bucks Co. Pa.

Newton Bushel, a town in Devonshire, Eng. 15 m. S. W. Exeter.

Newton Stewart, a town of Scotland in Wigtonshire, 26 m. N. E. Portpatrick.

Newtown, a township of Rockingham Co. N. H. 10 m. N. W. Newburyport. Pop. 510; p.t. Fairfield Co. Conn. 25 m. N. W. New Haven. Pop. 3,099; p.v. Tioga Co. N. Y.; p.t. Queens Co. N. Y. on Long Island, 8 m. E. New York. Pop. 2,610. The orchards of this place produce the finest apples in the world. Also towns and villages in Gloucester and Sussex Cos. N. J., Bucks and Cumberland Co. Pa., Frederick and Worcester Cos. Maryland, King and Queen and Loudon Cos. Va., Hamilton and Licking Cos. Ohio.

Newtown Stevensburg, p.v. Frederick Co. Va.

Newtown Trap, p.v. Frederick Co. Maryland.

New Trenton, p.v. Franklin Co. Indiana.

New Vernon, p.v. Morris Co. N. J.

New Village, p.v. Sussex Co. N. J.

Newville, p.v. Herkimer Co. N. Y.; p.v. Cumberland Co. Pa.; p.v. Barnwell Dis. S. C.

New Washington, p.v. Clarke Co. Indiana.

New Windsor, a township of Orange Co. N. Y. Pop. 2,310.

New Woodstock, p.v. Madison Co. N. Y.

New Year's Islands, a number of small islands near the N. coast of Staten Land, in lat. 54. 41. S., long. 64. 28. W.

New York, one of the United States, bounded N. by Lake Ontario and Lower Canada, E. by Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, S. by Pennsylvania and N. Jersey, S. W. and N. W. by Lakes Erie, and Ontario, and Canada. It extends from 40. 30. to 45. N. lat. and from 73. to 79. 55. W. long. It is 340 m. in length from E. to W. and 304 in breadth, and contains, including Long Island, 45,085 sq. m. This state is mountainous in the eastern part, where it is traversed by a branch of the Apalachian chain, called the Shawangunk ridge, different portions of which are known by the name of the Highlands, and Catskill Mountains. See *Catskill*. In the north-eastern part are the Peruvian Mountains, which lie around the sources of the Hudson, and separate the waters of Lake Champlain from those of the St. Lawrence.

The most of the western part is level, but on the borders of Pennsylvania are some hilly tracts. Parallel with Lake Ontario there runs an elevation called the Ridge, about 70 m. in length; it is not more than 30 feet above the surrounding country, and 100 feet in width, and extends from Niagara river to the Genesee. The mountains exhibit granite, gneiss, limestone and mica slate; the western and central districts are secondary, and the southern mostly transition. Iron, tin, lead, and plumbago are found in the mountainous parts; coal, gypsum and slate occur along the Hudson, with some native silver. Antimony and arsenic have also been discovered.

The eastern part is watered by the Hudson, which rises on the western side of Lake Champlain, and flows southerly to the sea at New York; the Mohawk, from the west, is its chief branch. The Genesee crosses the state from Pennsylvania and runs into L. Ontario. Black river and the Oswegatchie, water the northern parts; the Onondaga receives the waters of a number of small lakes toward the west, and discharges them into Lake Ontario: the head streams of the Susquehanna have their source in this state. A great extent of the north western limit is washed by Lakes Erie and Ontario; on the north-eastern border lies Lake Champlain, dividing it from Vermont, and in the same quarter is Lake George. In the west are the smaller lakes of Oneida, Skeneateles, Owasco, Cayuga, Seneca, Crooked, Canandaigua and Chataque, many of which are adorned with beautiful scenery.

The soil in a great part of the state is excellent; on the Mohawk are alluvial tracts of remarkable fertility: in the west are the Genesee flats which are no less rich. In the north it is clayey; about Albany are some tracts of sandy plain interspersed with marshes. The valleys have a rich black mould; along the Hudson in the southern part, the soil is gravelly with rich alluvial tracts. About one fourth of the land is under cultivation; wheat is the chief article of culture; maize, rye, barley, oats, flax, buckwheat, hemp, &c. are also raised. The climate of this great state is more diversified than perhaps that of any other in the union. The northern part feels the severity of a Canadian winter; the south has a climate comparatively mild. About Albany the winter begins toward the middle of December and ends early in March. Hay is cut early in July, and the maize ripens in September and October. The Hudson is frozen in winter.

This state abounds in mineral springs, the most celebrated of which are in the neighbourhood of Saratoga, which *See*. There are in the western part, many which discharge inflammable air. *See Burning Springs*. Salt springs are also common, and salt is manufactured in great abundance at various places. *See Salina*. The internal trade of the state is facilitated by many canals, the largest of which unites the Hudson with Lake Erie. *See Erie Canal*. The Northern canal connects Lake Champlain with the Hudson, and is 63 m. in length. The Delaware and Hudson canal extends from Port Jervis, on the Delaware to the Hudson; it has a further extension to Honesdale, in Pennsylvania, and its whole length is 108 m. There are also canals which open a communication between the Mohawk and Lake Ontario through Oneida Lake. Four railroads are in a process of construction. The Mohawk and Hudson Railroad, between the Hudson at Albany and the Mohawk at Schenectady 15 miles—the Ca-

najoharie and Catskill Railroad from Canajoharie on the Erie canal to Catskill on the Hudson 74 m.;—the Hudson and Delaware Railroad, from Newburgh on the Hudson to the Delaware;—the Troy and Bennington Railroad, from Troy on the Hudson to Bennington in Vermont. These improvements with the admirable position of the great outport of the state at the mouth of the Hudson, have given the trade of New York an unexampled activity, and it has already become one of the most flourishing states in the Union. The commerce is chiefly transacted through the single sea-port of New York; but there is also much trade by the way of the lakes. The imports into the state in 1828 were valued at 32,719,644 dollars; the exports of domestic produce at 13,920,627 dollars; total exports 23,834,137 dollars. The shipping in the same year amounted to 354,771 tons. Thus in amount of foreign trade New York surpasses every state in the Union, although in tonnage of shipping Massachusetts is superior.

The manufactures consists of cotton, woolen, cloths, iron, salt, paper, glass, leather, &c. The chief establishments are at the following places. At Columbiaville near Hudson, are 11 factories producing yearly 16,240,000 yards of calico, with carpeting and flannels;—at Matteawan near Fishkill are manufactured broadcloths unsurpassed for fineness in the country;—at Catskill carpeting and paper;—at Walden are produced yearly 140,000 yards of flannel; 360,000 of sheeting and 30,000 of broadcloth;—at Schenectady are made yearly 400,000 yards of cotton cloth, 30,000 lbs. of yarn, with carpeting, satin and paper. There are also manufactures of cotton, iron, &c. at Ramapo, Albany, Troy, and many other places. The yearly value of the manufactures without reckoning domestic fabrics is estimated as follows, cotton 3,000,000 dollars; woolen 3,000,000; iron 4,000,000; paper 500,000; hats 3,000,000; boots and shoes 5,000,000; leather 3,000,000; window glass 200,000. The domestic manufactures in 1825 amounted to nearly 5,000,000 dollars.

The state is divided into 8 districts and 56 counties. The towns and cities are 762. The population is 1,913,508 of whom 46 are slaves. There are also about 5,000 Indians in the western parts. The capital is Albany. The other large towns are New York, Brooklyn, Troy, Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, Rochester and Buffalo. The legislature consists of a Senate and an Assembly; the senators are chosen for 4 years, one fourth of the numbers being renewed annually, and the members of the Assembly for one year. The Governor and Lt. Governor are chosen for 2 years and are elected by the highest number of votes given; although less than a majority. The clergy are excluded from office. Elections are popular and suffrage is universal. The most numerous religious sect are the Presbyterians, who have 587 churches; the Baptists have 539; the Episcopalians 120 ministers; the Lutherans 27, and the Reformed Dutch 54 churches. Education is provided for by a Literary Fund producing yearly 6,000 dollars, which sum is divided among the incorporated academies. There is also a common school fund; and 900,000 dollars raised from this source and from taxes, are annually appropriated for the support of public schools. There are in the state 36 incorporated academies and 8,000 common schools which afford instruction to 400,000 children. There are 4 colleges in the state, at New York, Schenectady, Clinton, and Geneva.

New York was first settled by the Dutch, who established themselves at Albany, and on the island of Manhattan, where the city of New York now stands, about 1612. The English, disputed their claim to the country, and Charles II. made a grant of it to his brother the Duke of York. A strong force was sent against the colony, and the Dutch unable to offer resistance, peaceably submitted. The name of the colony was changed from New Netherlands to that of New York. It passed again into the hands of the Dutch for a short period, but finally became established under the English government. It was the theatre of some of the most important military operations during the American revolution, and the territory was not wholly abandoned by the British till the conclusion of peace. The present constitution of the state was established in 1821.

New York, city, in the above state, the chief city in the western world for population, wealth and commerce, is situated in the south-western extremity of the state, upon a wide harbour at the mouth of the Hudson, communicating with Long Island Sound and the ocean by two entrances. The city stands on the southern point of the island of Manhattan which is washed on one side by the Hudson, and on the other by the strait called East River, which separates it from Long Island, and affords a navigable communication between New York harbour and Long Island Sound. The harbour extends 9 m. S. of the city to the sea. The first settlement was made at the southern extremity, consequently that portion of the city is composed of narrow, crooked, inconvenient streets, and unsightly old buildings; but the more modern parts, and especially those which have grown up within 20 years, are regular and commodious. The finest street is Broadway, which traverses the whole city in a straight line from N. to S. being 3 m. in length and 80 feet in breadth; it is occupied chiefly by shops and elegant public buildings, and few streets in the world equal it for the splendor, bustle and fashion it exhibits. The Battery is an enclosed promenade on the shore at the southern extremity of the city; it is planted with trees, and though not extensive, is pleasant, much frequented, and offers a delightful view of the harbour.

The Park is a triangular enclosure of 11 acres in the centre of the city; upon one side of this stands the City Hall, an elegant structure with a



front of white marble; it is 216 feet long and 106 broad, and is one of the finest buildings in the country. The Merchants' Exchange in Wall street is handsomely built of white marble. The United States Branch Bank is also a fine marble structure. St. Paul's Chapel is esteemed one of the finest buildings in the city; its spire is 234 feet high. St. John's Chapel has a spire 240 feet

in height, and is the most costly church in the city, having been built at the expense of 200,000 dollars. St. Patrick's Cathedral, a Roman Catholic edifice, is the largest of all the churches, and is of stone, 120 feet long and 80 wide. There are more than 100 additional churches, some of them very costly. Trinity Church is a Gothic edifice of stone, and belongs to the oldest and richest episcopal establishment in America, possessing a property to the amount of several millions of dollars.

Columbia College at New York, was founded in 1757, and till the Revolution, was called King's College. It has a President and 5 professors. The libraries contain 14,000 volumes. The students are 124. This institution is well endowed. Commencement is in August; there is but one vacation of about two months immediately afterward. The college building is of stone, stuccoed, and contains lodgings for the professors, with a chapel, library, museum, lecture rooms, &c. but the students do not reside in it. The grounds attached to the college are extensive.

The New York Institution comprises a large edifice, 260 feet in length, in the rear of the City Hall, and occupied by the Literary and Philosophical Society, the Historical Society, the Academy of fine Arts, the Lyceum of Natural History, the Museum, and the Deaf and Dumb Asylum. The Historical Society have a library of 10,000 volumes. The New York Society Library in Nassau street has 20,000. The State Prison is on the eastern bank of the Hudson, in the upper part of the city, and is a large stone building, enclosed by a spacious yard. The almshouse is at Bellevue, on East river, and comprises three stone buildings, the largest of which is 320 feet in length. The Hospital is a large and well regulated establishment, and has a library of 4,000 volumes.

The city rises with a moderate ascent from both rivers. The view in approaching it by the Narrows from the sea is particularly fine. The bay contains many small islands, with forts and castles upon them, and the lofty spires of the city are visible at a great distance. The water is everywhere deep and the current rapid; it has not been frozen over for 50 years. The commerce of the city is very great, as may be gathered from the following items. During the year 1830, there arrived 1,489 vessels from foreign ports; sailed for foreign ports 1,138; entered coastwise 1,332; cleared coastwise 3,474; total arrived and departed 7,433. The revenue collected at the custom house in 1829 was 13,052,676 dollars; being more than half the whole revenue of the United States from foreign commerce. The city expenditure by the municipal government in 1830, was 1,033,419 dollars. The population by the census of 1830, was 207,021 in the city and county which take in the whole island of New York. Brooklyn, on the Long Island shore of East river, is properly a suburb of the city, and contains a population of 15,396.

Packets sail from New York, to Liverpool and London every week; to Havre every 10 days; and to Hull, Greenwich, Belfast, Vera Cruz, Carthagena, and all the chief ports of the United States at different times. Fifty steam-boats constantly pass between New York and the towns on the Hudson, Long Island Sound and other waters in the neighbourhood. There are 61 banks in the city, 28 insurance companies; 463 schools; 40 bookstores; 450 lawyers; 98 clergymen; 50 auctioneers; 300 oyster shops; 56 lottery offices

3,600 licensed groceries and taverns; 2,380 licensed cartmen and porters; 2,110 paupers in the almshouse. The real estate of the city is valued at 87,603,389, dollars, the personal estate at 37,684,938 dollars; total, 127,288,518.

Most of the periodicals are newspapers; the whole number is 48, eleven of which are daily. The bookselling trade is thriving, and there are some establishments, in which the republication of English works is carried on upon a very large scale. One of these has issued between 4 and 500,000 volumes in a year. The number of public schools does not exceed a dozen; their annual expense to the city is 25,995 dollars. This deficiency however, in the means of common education, is in some degree made up by a large number of charity schools. The Lyceum of Natural History, and the New York Athenaeum, are respectable associations for the promotion of science and literature. The Chamber of Commerce is an incorporated body of merchants, who devote themselves to the study of mercantile affairs. Many other institutions for various objects we can only mention by name, as the institution for the Deaf and Dumb; the Horticultural Society; the National Academy of the arts of Design; the Asylum for the Insane, and many charitable institutions. The government of the city is composed of a Mayor, 10 Aldermen, and 10 Assistants.

The rapid increase in population and trade which New York has experienced within a few years, and its commanding position for a commercial mart, added to the increasing facilities for internal navigation, and the growing prosperity of the back country, must secure it a permanent superiority over all other cities in the United States. Its population exhibits a great diversity of character. The ancient Dutch settlers have left traces of their national manners among their descendants, and the number of foreigners constantly residing here is very great. The most numerous are the Irish, who are estimated at 20,000. The French and Spanish are next in number. The city was founded by the Dutch in 1614, and was by them called New Amsterdam. It was



taken by the English in 1664, and received the name of New York. It is in lat. 40. 42. 40. N. long. 74. 0. 45. W., 210 m. S. W. Boston, 90 N. E. Philad., 227 N. E. Washington, 140 S. Albany, and 390 S. Montreal.

New York, p.t. Albemarle Co. Va. 23 m. W. Charlotte; a village in Champaign Co. Ohio; p. v. Montgomery Co. Ten. 110 m. N. W. Murfreesborough.

New Zealand. See *Zoeland*.

Neyland, a town in Suffolk, Eng. 57 m. N. E. of London. It has some manufactures.

Neytracht, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county, 40 m. N. E. Presburg.

Nepizque, a river of Louisiana flowing into the Mermentau.

Ngan King Fou, a city of China, capital of the western part of the province of Kiang Nan.

Ngan lo Fou, a large city of China in the province of Hou Quang. 420 m. W. by S. of Nankin.

Niagara, a river of North America, connecting Lakes Erie and Ontario. It is 35 m. in length and flows northerly; about midway between the two lakes it separates into two channels forming Grand Island. A short distance below the union of these channels are the celebrated falls of Niagara universally allowed to be the grandest cataract in the world. Half a mile above the falls, the river is a furious rapid which sweeps away to certain destruction every thing involved in it; the river is here three quarters of a mile broad, and from this point it rushes down with increased velocity to the fall where it leaps in one immense mass down a perpendicular precipice 160 feet in depth, with a roar that may be heard 40 miles. The cataract forms an irregular semicircle, the deepest hollow of which is called the Horse Shoe Fall, and is on the Canada side. At the brink of the fall stands a small island, called Goat Island, which breaks the great sheet of water as it rushes over the precipice, but the waters unite again before they reach the bottom. A bridge is thrown across the falls from the American side to the island. On the British side a few yards below is a projection called Table Rock, commanding a magnificent view of the falls. From this rock a spiral staircase leads down to the foot of the cataract where visitors may pass under the fall between the sheet of water and the rock. The path leads far under the excavated bank of the river, which in some places forms a roof overhanging 40 feet. The fall of such an immense mass of water, produces violent whirls in the air, and the spray is driven out with such force that no one can approach the edge of the cataract without being drenched to the skin. It is difficult even to draw a breath here, and in entering this tremendous cavern there is danger of being blinded by the strong driving showers of spray; the greatest distance to which it is possible to penetrate within the sheet of water is 150 feet. The banks of the river for several miles below the falls are perpendicular precipices of rock, and there is reason to believe that the cataract was formerly much farther down the river, the rock having gradually worn away to the present spot. A cloud of spray is continually rising from the foam of waters and exhibiting in the sunshine a brilliant rainbow. The island upon the summit is about a mile in circumference, and is covered with trees. In summer crowds of visitors are continually resorting hither from all parts of the world; and there are many public houses in the neighbourhood for their accommodation.

Nias, a small island, near the W. coast of the island of Sumatra. Long. 97. 0. E., lat. 0. 40. N.

Nibe, a town of Denmark, in N. Jutland, 9 m. W. S. W. of Alburg.

Nibiano, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, 16 m. S. W. of Piacenza.

Nicaragua, a province of Guatemala, bounded on the N. by Honduras, E. by the Atlantic Ocean, S. E. by Costa Rica, and S. W. by the Pacific Ocean. It is 400 m. from E. to W. and 120 from N. to S. It is well watered by lakes and rivers, and produces plenty of sugar, cochineal, and fine chocolate. Leon de Nicaragua is the capital.

Nicasagua, a lake in the foregoing province

350 th. in circumference. It is interspersed with islands, and abounds in fishes, but is infested with crocodiles. The S. W. extremity is only a few leagues from the Pacific Ocean, and the S. E. end communicates with the Atlantic Ocean by the river St. Juan.

Nicaragua, a city of the foregoing province, situate at some distance S. W. of the lake, and near the mouth of a river, on the Pacific Ocean, 120 m. S. E. of Leon de Nicaragua. Long. 86. 10. W., lat. 11. 15. N.

Nicaria, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, between Samos and Tinn, anciently called Icaria. It is 50 m. in circumference, and full of rocks. Long. 26. 30. E., lat. 37. 40. N.

Nicastro, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, with an ancient castle, 17 m. S. S. E. of Cosenza.

Nice, a county of Sardinia, bounded by the Var, the Maritime Alps, the territories of Genoa, and the Mediterranean. It was anciently an appendage of Provence in France, but afterwards passed to the king of Sardinia. It is 36 m. long, and 18 broad; and contains about 100 000 inhabitants.

Nice, an ancient, handsome, and considerable town, on the confines of France and Italy, capital of the foregoing province. It has a strong citadel built on a rock, and on the W. it is fortified with a wall and ditch. On the E. side of the rock is the harbour, called Limpinia, from a small river that runs into it. The inhabitants export oil, silk, wine, cordials, rice, oranges, lemons, and all sorts of dried fruits. It was taken by the French in 1792, retaken by the Austrians in 1800, but evacuated in a week afterwards. It is very agreeably situated, 4 m. from the mouth of the Var, 63 S. by W. of Turin, and 83 E. of Aix.

Nice, a city of Natolia. See *Ionic*.

Nishaburg, a town of Persia, famous for a mine of turquoise stone in its neighbourhood. It is 37 m. S. of Mesched.

Nicholas, a county of the W. district of Virginia. Pop. 3,349. A county of Kentucky. Pop. 8,832. Carlisle is the capital.

Nicholasville, p.t. Jessamine Co. Ken. 30 m. S. E. of Frankfort.

Nicholas, St., one of the largest and most pleasant of the Cape Verde Islands, between St. Lucia and St. Jago. It is 75 m. in length; and is the residence of the bishop of the isles. Long. 14. 10. W., lat. 16. 32. N.

Nicholas, St., a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, with a handsome church, to which pilgrims formerly resorted. It is seated on the Meurthe, 7 m. S. E. of Nancy.

Nicholas, St., *Mole*, a town, harbour, and cape, at the N. W. extremity of St. Domingo, commanding the strait called the Windward Passage. The harbour is strongly fortified by nature and art; and ships of any burden may ride at anchor in the basin, even during a hurricane. It was taken by the English aided by the French royalists, in 1793, but evacuated in 1796. Long. 73. 30. W., lat. 19. 49. N.

Nicholas Island, a small island on the N. coast of the island of Cuba. Long. 79. 40. W., lat. 33. 50. N.

Nicobar Islands, a group of 19 islands on the E. side of the bay of Bengal. They are almost entirely uncultivated; but the cocoa-nut, the meliori or lorum (a kind of bread-fruit), and other tropical fruits grow spontaneously; there are also yams and sweet potatoes, and the edible birds' nests so much esteemed in China. Dogs and hogs are the principal animals. The inhabitants are tall and well proportioned, with black eyes,

black lank hair, and dark copper-coloured skins. They live in little huts, having no towns, and go quite naked, except a cloth about the waist with a small string hanging down behind. These islands extend northward, from the N. point of Sumatra. The largest, which gives name to the rest, is 25 m. long and 10 broad. Its extremity is in long. 94. 3. E., lat. 6. 39. N.

Nicojack Cave, in Georgia, is situated in an eminence called Racoon Mountain. Its mouth is 50 feet high and 160 feet wide. It is many miles in depth and the floor is covered with a stream of water throughout its whole length. Three miles within is a cataract, beyond which visitors have not penetrated. The rock is limestone.

Nicolaef, a city of Russia, in the government of Catharinenski, founded by Catherine II., on the S. side of the Ingul, at its conflux with the Bog. The public buildings and a number of private houses are constructed of a white calcareous stone, but the rest of the houses are of wood. This place, being of easier access by water for vessels than Cherson, is now the capital of the naval establishment of the Black Sea. The admiralty, with a long line of magazines, workshops, wet and dry docks, and every necessary department for shipping are placed along the bank of the Ingul. It is 30 m. N. N. E. of Oczakow and 45 N. W. of Cherson. Long. 30. 46. E., lat. 46. 58. N.

Nicolo, St., the most considerable of the isles of Tremeti, in the gulf of Venice. It has a harbour, defended by a fortress, in which is an abbey with a church. Long. 15. 37. E., lat. 42. 10. N.

Nicolsburg, a town of Moravia, with a castle on a mountain, 12 m. E. N. E. of Laab.

Nicopoli, a town of Bulgaria, famous for the first battle fought between the Turks and the Christians in 1396, when the emperor Sigismund was defeated, and had 20,000 men killed. It is seated on the Danube, at the influx of the Osma, 60 m. S. S. W. of Bucharest and 150 N. N. W. of Adrianople. Long. 25. 43. E., lat. 44. 16. N.

Nicopoli, or *Glanish*, a town of Turkish Armenia, built by Pompey in memory of a victory gained over Mithridates. It is 15 m. S. of Erzerum.

Nicosia, the capital of Cyprus, seated near the mountain Olympus. From the time of Constantine the Great till 1567, it was 9 m. in circumference; but the Venetians, finding it too extensive, reduced it to 3, and fortified it with 11 bastions and 3 gates; all the rest they razed to the foundation, demolishing temples, palaces, and the most beautiful monuments. In 1570, it was besieged 45 days by the Turks, and then taken by a general assault. The church of St. Sophia is a fine old Gothic structure. The bazaar is extensive, well supplied with provisions, and remarkably clean. Lon. 33. 26. E., lat. 35. 14. N.

Nicosia, a town of Sicily, in Val di Demona, 12 m. S. of Cofalu.

Nicotera, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, near the coast of the Mediterranean, 35 m. N. N. E. of Reggio, and 135 S. E. of Naples. Long. 16. 30. E., lat. 38. 34. N.

Nicoya, a town of Guatemala, in Costa Rica, situate on a small river, which runs into the bay of Salinas, where there is a pearl fishery. It is 98 m. W. N. W. of Cartago. Long. 85. 49. W., lat. 10. 40. N.

Nicsara, a town of Turkey, in Caramania, and an archbishop's see, 10 m. N. of Tocat. Long. 36. 9. E., lat. 39. 25. N.

Nidau, a town of Switzerland in the canton

of Bern, with a castle; situate on the lake of Biel, 15 m. N. W. of Bern.

Nidda, a town of Germany, in Hesse Darmstadt, seated on a river of the same name, 30 m. N. E. of Frankfurt.

Niebla, a town of Spain, in Seville, near which is a considerable copper mine; seated on the Tinto, 11 m. N. N. W. of Moguer and 40 W. of Seville.

Niemceck, a town of Brandenburg, on the river Ada, 16 m. N. of Wurtemberg.

Niemecz, a strong town of Moldavia, situate on a mountain, on a river of the same name, 76 m. W. S. W. of Jassy. Long. 26. 10. E., lat. 46. 58. N.

Niemen, a river which rises in Lithuania, and passes by Bielia and Grodno; it then runs through part of Samogitia and E. Prussia, and enters the Curisch Haff by several mouths, of which the principal and most northern is called the Russ.

Nienburg, a strong town of Hanover, capital of the county of Hoya, with a considerable trade in corn and wool; seated on the Weser, 37 m. S. S. E. of Bremen. Long. 9. 25. E., lat. 52. 39. N.

Nienburg, a town of Prussia, in the government of Munster, seated on the Dinkel, 33 m. N. W. of Munster.

Nienburg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Anhalt-Kothen, seated in the Saale, 8 m. N. W. of Kothen.

Nienhaus, a town of Hanover, in the district of Paderborn, with a castle, formerly the residence of the prince: seated on the Lippe, 2 m. N. N. E. of Paderborn.

Nieper. See *Dniaper*.

Niester. See *Dniester*.

Nieuport, a sea-port of the Netherlands, in W. Flanders, at the mouth of the Yperlee. Here are sluices, by which the country can be laid under water. The inhabitants principally subsist by the herring fishery, and by making nets and ropes. 9 m. S. W. of Ostend. Long. 2. 45. E., lat. 51. 8. N.

Nieuport, a town of the Netherlands, in S. Holland, seated on the river Lech, 15 m. E. of Rotterdam.

Nievre, a department of France, including the greater part of the province of Nivernois. Its takes its name from a small river, which rises near Champelemy, and runs into the Loire, at Nevers, the chief town of the department.

Niger, a celebrated river of Africa, rising near Mount Lamba in the country of the Soulimas, on the northern declivities of the Kong Mountains. No geographical problem ever presented a more fruitful subject for conjecture, doubt, hypothesis, and research, both critical and experimental, than the course and termination of this mysterious river. Until the travels of Mungo Park in 1796 it was even disputed whether it flowed East or West. This traveller although he established the fact of its easterly direction, and proceeded some distance along its banks, yet was unable to make any further discovery respecting its termination. Attempts made by other travellers were followed by no better success, and Park in his second journey into the country lost his life. Many authors were of opinion that the river flowed into a great central lake, and had no communication with the sea; others sought for arguments to show that its waters were swallowed up by the sands of the desert; at one time the belief was very prevalent that it flowed a great distance south and ran into the ocean by the river Zaire or Congo; the British

government even despatched an expedition under Captain Tuckey to proceed up the Congo and make discoveries, but nothing satisfactory was the result. The travels of Laing, Denham, and Clapperton failed to settle the long disputed point, and an impenetrable cloud of mystery continued to hang over the subject till 1830 when the grand discovery was effected by Richard and John Lander, the former of whom had been the servant of Clapperton in his African travels, and who attended him on the expedition in which he lost his life.

These travellers in March 1830 penetrated into the country till they reached the Niger, and proceeded down the stream till they arrived at the Bight of Benin, a termination which had been fixed upon many years before by a German theorist named Reichard, although his reasoning was grounded upon false data. The Niger, or Quorra, or Joliba, for it is called by all these names, is thus ascertained to flow into the Atlantic ocean in about 5. N. lat. It discharges its waters by several channels, forming a great delta like the Nile, Ganges and Mississippi; the channel by which the Landers arrived at the ocean, has been hitherto known as the river Nun, and the delta is 240 m. in extent along the coast, from the river Benin to that of Old Calabar; the inland extent of the delta is about the same, and the whole territory is intersected by various arms of the river, such as are called *bayous* on the lower course of the Mississippi. The banks of these streams are generally overflowed, and the land is covered with mangrove trees growing in the water; the whole surface is low, flat and swampy.

For the first half of its course the Niger flows in a N. E. course; between 15. and 16. N. lat. it turns to the E. and afterwards pursues a southerly direction to the sea. It flows by the cities of Sego, Jenne, Tombuctoo, Boussa, Yaoori, Nyffe, Rabba, Egga, and Kianee, at which last place the delta commences. It receives from the N. E. a branch called the Tahadda, which the Landers saw in a state of inundation 2 or 3 miles in width. It is now very evident that neither Herodotus, Pliny, or Ptolemy ever had any knowledge of this river, and that the name of Niger ought no longer to be applied to it. Its most common name in Africa is the *Quorra*.

Nigono, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena, 22 m. S. W. of Modena.

Nigritia. See *Negroland*.

Nile, a great river of Africa, which, according to the most authentic accounts, rises in the mountains of the Moon. It runs through the lake Dembea, then makes a circuit towards its source, which it leaves 25 m. to the E., and enters into Nubia, through which country it takes a circuitous course, and forms some considerable cataracts. It then flows almost directly S. through Egypt, till it arrives at Cairo; and a little below that city it divides into two great branches, which with the Mediterranean Sea, forms the island called Delta. The ancients reckoned eleven mouths of the Nile, of which seven were considerable; but at present there are only two that are at all times navigable, and those are at Rosetta and Damietta. The fertility of Egypt depends upon the overflowing of the Nile, which takes place regularly every year, from the 15th of June to the 17th of September, when it begins to decrease. It is caused by the periodical rains that fall between the tropics, and more particularly in Abyssinia, which is full of high mountains. In Cairo there is a ca

nal called Khalis, which is opened when the water is high enough; thence it is conveyed into reservoirs and cisterns, and is afterwards distributed into the fields and gardens, as occasion requires.

Nile, a township of Scioto Co. Ohio.

Nimwegen, a town of the Netherlands, in Guelderland, with a citadel, an ancient palace, and several forts. The churches are in general handsome structures; and the town-house is remarkable for its beauty and magnificence. The inhabitants subsist chiefly by brewing ale, and their trade with Germany. The city is celebrated in history on account of several treaties of peace concluded here, particularly in 1678. It was taken by the French in 1794. It stands on the Waal, 35 m. E. S. E. of Utrecht. Long. 5. 51. E., lat. 51. 52. N.

Nimishillen, a township of Stark Co. Ohio.

Nimptsch, a town of Prussian Silesia, which gives name to a circle in the principality of Brieg. It has a castle on an eminence and is seated on the Loch, 26 m. S. W. of Breslau.

Nineveh, p.v. Frederick Co. Va.

Ning-Kow, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiang-nan, noted for its manufactures of paper, made of a species of reed. Its district is very hilly, but pleasant; and the surrounding mountains, covered with woods, produce excellent medicinal plants. It is seated on a river, which runs into the Kiang-hu, 537 m. S. by E. of Peking. Long. 118. 25. E., lat. 31. 2. N.

Ning-po, called by Europeans Liampo, an excellent sea-port of China, and a city of the first rank in the province of Tche-kiang. The silks manufactured here are much esteemed in foreign countries especially in Japan, where they are exchanged by the Chinese for copper, gold, and silver. It is seated on the E. coast, opposite Japan, 660 m. S. S. E. of Peking. Long. 120. 18. E., lat. 29. 58. N.

Ninguta, a city of Eastern Tartary, in the province of Kirin, with considerable trade, particularly in the valuable plant ginseng, which abounds in the neighbourhood. It is seated on the Hurha, 110 m. N. E. of Kirin. Long. 124. 40. E., lat. 44. 30. N.

Nixian, St. a town of Scotland, in Stirlingshire, with manufactures of leather, cotton cloth, and nails. 2 m. S. E. of Stirling.

Ninove, a town of the Netherlands, in E. Flanders, on the Dender, 13 m. W. of Brussels.

Nio, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, to the S. of Naxia, anciently called Noe. It is 35 m. in circumference, and fertile in corn, but has very little wood or oil. The regular manners of the inhabitants, who are all Greeks, revives an idea of the simplicity of the primitive ages; and their kind treatment of strangers appears to be the genuine remains of ancient hospitality.

Nion, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, with a manufacture of beautiful porcelain. 12 m. N. by E. of Geneva.

Nions, a town of France, department of Drome, with a mineral spring called Pontias, and some manufactures of soap and woolen cloth. It is seated at the foot of a chain of mountains, on the river Aignes, 21 m. E. S. E. of Montelimart.

Mort, a town of France, capital of the department of Deux Sevres, with manufactures of druggs, serges, and other coarse woolen goods. It is seated on the Sevre Niortoise, 31 m. E. N. E. of Rochelle and 46 W. S. W. of Poitiers. Long. 3. 33. W., lat. 46. 20. N.

Nippon, the largest island of Japan, 750 m. long and from 150 to 300 broad, containing 56 provinces.

It was discovered in 1542, by the Portuguese, who were cast ashore by a tempest. The chief town is Jedo.

Nipissing, a lake of Upper Canada lying N. E. of Lake Huron, and flowing into it.

Nischnei-Novogorod. See *Novogorod*.

Nisibin, or *Nisbin*, a town and fortress of Asiatic Turkey, in Diarbeck, now greatly decayed. It is seated in a vast plain, 78 m. S. E. of Diarbekir.

Nisida, a small island in the gulf of Naples, very fertile, and laid out in slopes and terraces like a large garden. It has a harbour, called Porto Pavone, 5 m. W. S. W. of Naples.

Niskayuna, a village in Schoenectady Co. N. Y. 13 m. N. W. Albany, on the Mohawk, inhabited by the Shakers. It is built with great neatness and beauty upon a level spot of about 2,000 acres, divided into 4 farms. The fields are fenced in right lines, and everything displays the utmost order and regularity. The inhabitants dress in the usual Quaker drab, and cultivate garden stuffs, seeds, &c. They have also manufactures of various household wares which are executed with great skill and excellence. All their property is held in common. Pop. 446.

Nismes, a city of France, capital of the department of Gard, and a bishop's see. Here are numerous monuments of antiquity, of which the amphitheatre, built by the Romans, is the principal. There are likewise the ruins of a temple of Diana, and a grand tower. The Maison Quarree, or the Square House, is one of the finest pieces of architecture of the Corinthian order in the world. Here are manufactures of silk, stuffs, stockings, cloth, leather, &c., and a considerable trade in silk, corn, dried fruits, oil, and wine. It is seated in a plain, abounding in wine and oil, 75 m. N. E. of Narbonne. Long. 4. 19. E., lat. 43. 50. N.

Nissa, a strong town of Servia. It was taken by the Hungarians in 1737, but retaken by the Turks the following year. It is seated on a river of the same name, 20 m. E. of Precop and 120 S. E. of Belgrade. Long. 22. 32. E., lat. 43. 32. N.

Nith, a river of Scotland, which rises in Ayrshire, flows through a part of Dumfriesshire, to which it gives the name of Nithsdale, and enters Solway Frith a little below Dumfries.

Nivelle, a town of the Netherlands, chief place of an extensive district in Brabant, with a manufacture of cambrics; seated on the Thienne, 15 m. S. of Brussels.

Nivernois, a late province of France, between Burgundy, Bourbonnois, and Berry. It is pretty fertile, contains mines of iron, and is watered by a great number of rivers, of which the Loire, Allier, and Yonne, are the principal. It now forms the department of Nievre.

Nizabour, a town of Persia, in Chorasan, 80 m. S. E. of Mesched. Long. 61. 32. E., lat. 36. 40. N.

Nizapa, a town of Mexico, in the province of Guaxaca, with a rich Dominican convent. The country near it produces a great deal of indigo, cochineal, and sugar. It is 30 m. S. E. of Antequiera. Long. 97. 15. W., lat. 16. 42. N.

Nizenton, p.v. Pasquotank Co. N. C. 26 m. N. E. Edenton.

Nizampatam, a town of Hindoostan, in the circuit of Guntoor, at the mouth of the Kistnah, 34 m. S. W. of Masulipatam.

Nizza della Paglia, a town of Sardinia, in Piedmont, seated on the Beibo, 14 m. S. E. of Anti.

Neacote, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a district of its name, in Nepaul. It has a celebrated

temple dedicated to Bhavany. Long. 85. 30. E., lat. 27. 40. N.

Noailles, a town of France, department of Vienne, 6 m. S. S. E. of Poitiers.

Noanagar, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat, capital of a district of its name on the coast of the gulf of Cutch, inhabited by a piratical tribe, called Sangarians. The chief of the district, by a treaty with the British, engaged to prevent his subjects from plundering British vessels. 190 m. W. S. W. of Amedabad. Long. 69. 30., lat. 22. 22. N.

Noble, a township of Morgan Co. Ohio.

Nobleborough, p.t. Lincoln Co. Me. Pop. 1,876.

Noblesville, p.v. Hamilton Co. Indiana.

Nocera a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, seated at the foot of the Apennines, 18 m. N. E. of Spoleto.

Nocera delli Pagani, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, 8 m. N. W. of Salerno and 20 S. E. of Naples.

Nockamixon, a township of Bucks Co. Pa.

Nogara, a town of France, department of Gers, 21 m. S. W. of Condom.

Nogarcot, a town of Hindoostan, Nepal, with a celebrated pagoda, 60 m. N. E. of Catmandu.

Nogent la Rotrou, a town of France, department of Eure-et-Loire, seated on the Huisne, 35 m. N. E. of Mans.

Nogent sur Seine, a town in the department of Aube, seated on the Seine, 25 m. N. W. of Troyes

Noir, Cape, a promontory at the S. extremity of Terra del Fuogo. Long. 73. 33. W., lat. 54. 32. S.

Noirmontier, an island of France, in the bay of Biscay, S. of the mouth of the river Loire. It is 12 m. long and 3 broad, and has good pastures. The principal town, of the same name, is defended by a fort. Long. 2. 10. W., lat. 47. 0. N.

Nola, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, once a rich Roman colony, and still a handsome place. The silk spun in its neighbourhood is much esteemed. It is 14 m. E. N. E. of Naples.

Nolensville, p.v. Williams Co. Ten.

Noti, a town of Sardinia, with a fort and a good harbour, 30 m. S. W. of Genoa. Long. 8. 41. E., lat. 44. 18. N.

Nombre de Dios, a town of Terra Firma, in the province of Darien, 30 m. E. of Porto Bello, to which its once flourishing trade is now transferred.

Nombre de Dios, a town of Mexico, the most populous in the province of Zacatecas. 170 m. N. of Guadalazara. Long. 104. 15. W., lat. 24. 0. N.

Nomeny, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, on the Seille, 15 m. N. of Nancy

Non, Cape, a promontory of the kingdom of Fez, opposite the Canary Islands. The Portuguese, in their first attempts to explore the W. coast of Africa, long considered this promontory as an impassable boundary. This its name imports; but they doubled it, at last, in 1412. Long. 11. 50. W., lat. 28. 38. N.

Nona, a sea-port of Dalmatia, and a bishop's see. It was once a splendid city, but is now a mean place, and its harbour not capable of receiving large vessels. It is almost surrounded by the sea. 7 m. N. by W. of Zara.

Nontzon, a town of France department of Dordogne, 21 m. N. of Perigueux.

Noopour, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat, 55 m. E. of Surat. Long. 73. 50. E., lat. 21. 11. N.

Nooths Sound. See Oregon.

Norberg, a town of Sweden, in Westmanland, near which are the best iron mines in the province. It is 34 m. N. of Stroemsholm. Long. 16. 12. E., lat. 60. 2. N.

Norcia, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, seated among mountains, on the river Fredara, 20 m. S. E. of Spoleto.

Nord, a department of France, so named from its situation. It includes the greater part of the former divisions of Hainault, French Flanders, and Cambresis.

Nordburg, a town of Denmark, at the N. extremity of the isle of Alsen, with a castle 9 m. N. N. W. of Sunderburg.

Norden, a sea-port of Hanover, in Friesland, with a good harbour. It is 4 m. from the German Ocean and 14 N. of Emden.

Nordhausen, a town of Prussian Saxony, in the government of Erfurt, with 7 Lutheran churches and a well-built orphan-house. It has a considerable trade in corn, brandy, and rape and linseed oil, and manufactures of marble and alabaster. It was ceded to Prussia in 1802: and is seated on the Zorge, 35 m. N. N. E. of Erfurt. Long. 10. 56. E., lat. 51. 30. N.

Nordheim, a town of Hanover, situats on the Rhume, at its conflux with the Leina, 10 m. N. of Gottingen.

Nordkoping, a sea-port of Sweden, in Gothland It is 10 m. in circumference, but the houses are scattered, and the inhabitants do not exceed 12,000 The river Motala flows through the town, forms a series of cataracts, and is divided into four principal streams, which encircle several rocky islands covered with buildings; but at the extremity of the town it is navigable for large vessels. Here are manufactures of woolen cloth, paper, and fire-arms, some sugar-houses, and a brass foundry. Corn is exported hence in great quantities; and a salmon fishery gives employment and riches to many of the inhabitants. It is 110 m. S. W. of Stockholm. Long. 15. 50. E., lat. 58. 35. N.

Nordland, one of the ancient divisions of Sweden, bounded on the N. by Lapland, E. by the Gulf of Bothnia, S. by Sweden Proper, and W. by the same and Norway. It contains six provinces.

Nordland, a province of Norway, having the North Sea, on the W. and Swedish Lapland on the E.

Nordlingen, a town of Bavaria, fortified in the ancient manner. Here the league of the five western circles of the empire was concluded in 1702. In 1796 it was taken by the French. It is a commercial place, seated on the Eger, 38 m. N. W. of Augsburg. Long. 10. 34. E., lat. 48. 50. N.

Nordmaling, a town of Sweden, in Angermannia, near a bay of the gulf of Bothnia, 24 m. S. W. of Uma, and 70 N. E. of Hermosand.

Nordstrand, an island of Denmark, on the W. coast of S. Jutland, 12 m. long and 5 broad. It has a town called Ham, 28 m. W. of Sleswick. Long. 0. 4. E., lat. 54. 40. N.

Nore, a noted part of the river Thames, situated off Sheerness, at the point of a sand bank which runs eastward from the Isle of Grain. It is the well known limit of the Cockneys' summer voyage. Long. 0. 44. E., lat. 51. 27. N.

Norfolk, a county of England, 77 m. long and 45 broad; bounded on the N. and E. by the German Ocean, S. E. and S. by Suffolk, and W. by Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire. It contains 1,094,400 acres, is divided into 33 hundreds and

600 parishes, has one city and 22 market towns, and sends 12 members to parliament. The products vary according to the soil and situation. The lighter arable lands produce barley in great plenty; wheat is cultivated in the strongest soils; and turnips are grown here in great quantities; buck-wheat is also grown on the light soils, and used for feeding swine and poultry. The fenny parts yield great quantities of butter, which is sent to London under the name of Cambridge butter. The sheep are a hardy small breed, much valued for their mutton. Poultry of all kinds are very plentiful, and the turkeys are reared here to a larger size than elsewhere; rabbits are extremely numerous on the sandy heaths; and there is abundance of game, especially of pheasants. The principal manufactures of the county are silks, bombazines, crapes, camlets, &c. It is watered by the Great Ouse, Nen, Little Ouse, Waveney, Yare, Bure, and some smaller streams. Norwich is the capital.

Norfolk, a county of Massachusetts lying on Boston Bay. Pop. 41,901. Dedham is the capital; a county of the E. District of Virginia. Pop. 14,998. Portsmouth is the capital.

Norfolk, p.t. Norfolk Co. Va., the chief commercial town of Virginia. It stands on a good harbour at the mouth of James river. The situation is low and the neighbourhood is marshy. The buildings are not remarkable for elegance, but some of the churches are neat. The streets are irregular. Here are 6 churches, 3 banks, a marine hospital, and a theatre. The harbour is strongly defended. On the opposite side is a Navy Yard of the United States with a dry dock situated within the limits of the town of Gosport. Pop. 9,816.

Norfolk, p.v. Litchfield Co. Conn. 34 m. N. W. Hartford. Pop. 1,485; p.v. St. Lawrence Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,039.

Norfolk Island, an island in the S. Pacific, lying E. of New S. Wales, and settled by a colony of convicts, subordinate to that government. It was discovered in 1774 by captain Cook, who found it uninhabited, except by birds. It is very hilly, but some of the valleys are tolerably large. Mount Pitt, the only remarkable hill, is 12,000 feet high. The whole island is covered by a thick forest, but has not much underwood; and the principal timber tree is the pine, which is very useful in buildings, and seems to be durable. The island is supplied with many streams of good water, which abounds with many fine eels. The cliffs round the coast are 240 feet high, quite perpendicular; and anchorage is safe all round the island, on taking the lee side; but there is no harbour, and from the heavy seas which constantly beat upon the shore, there is great difficulty in approaching it, in consequence of which the settlers are encouraged to remove to Port Dalrymple or the Derwent River, in New Holland, where the greater part of the military and convicts were removed in 1805. Long. 163. 12. E., lat. 20. 5. S.

Norham, a village in Durham, Eng. Its castle, on the edge of a rock above the Tweed, has been many times taken and destroyed by the Scotch, and as often rebuilt by the English. 6 m. S. W. of Berwick.

Normandy, a former province of France, now forming the departments of Calvados, Eure, Manche, Orne, and Lower Seine. The Normans, a people of Denmark and Norway, having entered France under Rollo, Charles the Simple ceded

this country to them in 912, which from that time was called Normandy. Rollo, the first duke held it as a fief of the crown of France, as did several of his successors after him. In 1066, William the 7th duke having conquered England, it became a province of that country, till it was lost in the reign of king John, and re-united to the crown of France. It is one of the most fertile provinces in France, and abounds in all things except wine, which defect is supplied by cider and perry. It contains iron, copper, and a great number of rivers and harbours.

Norridgewock, p.t. Somerset Co. Me., on the Kennebec. Pop. 1,710.

Norristown, p.t. Montgomery Co. Pa., on the Schuylkill, 17 m. above Philadelphia.

Nortelga, or *Nor Telge*, a sea-port of Sweden, in the Baltic. It suffered much from ravages committed by the Russians in 1719. Near it is a forge for making fire arms. 30 m. N. E. of Stockholm. Long. 10. 32. E., lat. 50. 44. N.

North Allerton, a borough in N. Yorkshire, Eng. Near this place was fought the celebrated battle between the English and Scots called the Battle of the Standard, in 1138. It is seated in a delightful valley 222 m. N. by W. of London.

North Cape, an enormous rock at the N. end of the island Maggeroe, on the coast of Norway, and the most northern promontory of Europe. Long. 25. 57. E., lat. 71. 10. N.

North Sea. See *German Ocean*.

Northampton, a borough and the capital of Northamptonshire, Eng. It was formerly surrounded by a wall, and had a castle, of which there are still some remains. In 1675 it was almost entirely destroyed by fire, but was soon rebuilt. The houses are uniformly built of freestone and chiefly slated; the streets are regular, and the town is lighted with gas. It has 4 churches, 8 dissenting meeting houses, a capacious market-place, a good free school, a general infirmary, and a county gaol on the principles of Mr. Howard. The principal manufacture consists of boots and shoes, chiefly for exportation. In the meadows below the town a battle was fought in 1460 between Henry VI. and the Yorkists in which the former was defeated and made prisoner. Two miles to the S. is a fine ancient Gothic structure called Queen's Cross, erected by Edward I., in memory of his queen Eleanor. Northampton is seated on the Nen, 30 m. S. E. of Coventry and 66 N. W. of London.

Northamptonshire, a county of England, 65 m long and 24 where broadest; bounded S. by Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire. In the N. E. part, near Peterborough, commences a fenny tract, extending to the Lincolnshire Wash. With this single exception, Northamptonshire is said to contain less waste ground, and more seats of the nobility and gentry, than any other county. Its greatest defect is a scarcity of fuel, which is but scantily supplied by its woods; and, though coal is brought by the river Nen, it is at a very dear rate. This county, however, possesses some considerable remains of its old forests, particularly those of Rockingham on the N. W., and of Salcey and Whittlebury on the S. Its products are, in general, the same with those of other farming counties; but it is peculiarly celebrated for grazing land. Wood for the dyers is cultivated here, but the country is not distinguished for manufactures.

Northfleet, a village in Kent, Eng. seated on the Thames, 2 m. W. of Gravesend. The church

contains fragments of monuments as ancient as the 14th century. Vast quantities of lime are made here, and great numbers of extraneous fossils have been dug up.

Northleach, a town in Gloucestershire, Eng. seated near the source of the Lech, 25 m. E. of Gloucester and 81 W. by N. of London.

Northop, a village of Wales, in Flintshire, 3 m. S. E. of Flint; noted for its manufactures of coarse earthenware, firebricks, &c.

Northumberland, the most northern county of England. In the Saxon heptarchy it was a part of the kingdom of the Northumbrians, which contained also the counties of York, Lancaster, Durham, Cumberland, and Westmoreland, and received its name from being situate N. of the Humber. It is of a triangular form, 64 m. in extreme length and 50 in extreme breadth; bounded on the E. by the German Ocean. The soil is various; the E. part is fruitful in most sorts of corn, with rich meadows on the banks of the rivers; but the W. part is mostly heathy and mountainous. The S. E. part abounds with thick seams of coal; and the S. W. angle has rich lead mines. Limestone and iron ore abound in various parts. Alnwick is the capital; but the largest town is Newcastle.

Northumberland Islands, a chain of islands in the S. Pacific, near the N. E. coast of New Holland. Long. 150. E., lat. 22. S.

Northumberland Strait, the S. part of the gulf of St. Lawrence, between the island of St. John and the coast of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Northwich, a town in Cheshire, Eng. with a cotton manufacture, and considerable salt-works; seated on the Dan, at its junction with the Weaver, 20 m. N. E. of Chester and 174 N. W. of London.

Norton Sound, an inlet of the sea, on the W. coast of N. America, discovered by Cook in his last voyage. The entrance is between Cape Denbigh on the E. and Cape Danby on the W., about 70 m. distant, both lying in lat. 64. 30. N., and the latter in long. 162. 55. W.

North, a township of Harrison Co. Ohio. Pop. 1,215.

North America, p.v. Dutchess, Co. N. Y.

Northampton, a town of England, the capital of Northamptonshire, with some manufactures. It stands on the Nen, 66 m. N. W. London.

Northamptonshire, a county of England containing 1,017 sq. m. Pop. 162,483.

Northampton, p.t. Hampshire Co. Mass. on the Connecticut, 95 m. W. Boston. Pop. 3,613. It is handsomely built, and very pleasantly situated in the neighbourhood of Mount Holyoke, which see. Here are woollen manufactories. The Farmington Canal is designed to extend from New Haven to this place.

Northampton, a township of Montgomery Co. N. Y. 60 m. N. W. Albany. Pop. 1,392; a township in Bucks Co. Pa. and Burlington Co. N. J.; p.t. Lehigh Co. Pa. 55 m. N. W. Philad.; p.v. Portage Co. Ohio; p.v. Northampton Co. N. C.

Northampton, a county of the E. District of Virginia. Pop. 8,644. Eastville is the capital; a county of N. Carolina. Pop. 13,103.

North Hampton, p.t. Rockingham Co. N. H. on the coast, 7 m. S. W. Portsmouth. Pop. 767.

North Blenheim, p.t. Schoharie Co. N. Y. 55 m. S. W. Albany.

Northborough, p.t. Worcester Co. Mass. 36 m. W. Boston. Pop. 994.

Northbridge, p.t. Worcester Co. Mass. 45 m. S. W. Boston. Pop. 1,053.

North Brookfield, p.t. Worcester Co. Mass. 69 m. W. Boston. Pop. 1,241.

North Branch, p.v. Somerset Co. N. J.

North Bridgewater, p.t. Plymouth Co. Mass. 28 m. S. Boston. Pop. 1,953.

North Bend, p.v. Hamilton Co. Ohio. on the Ohio, in the S. W. corner of the state.

North Carolina, one of the United States, bounded N. by Virginia, E. by the ocean, S. by the ocean and S. Carolina and W. by Tennessee. It extends from 33. 50. to 36. 30. N. lat. and from 75. 45. to 84. W. long. 435 m. in length from E. to W. and 180 in breadth. It contains 43,800 sq. m. Nearly all the state is level: in the west the Blue Ridge of mountains crosses the country from Virginia to S. Carolina. It is watered by the Chowan and Roanoke rivers which rise in Virginia and flows through this state into Albermarle Sound; by the Pamlico and Cape Fear rivers which flow to the sea in the eastern and southern parts, and the Yadkin which passes into S. Carolina. A number of low sandy islands are scattered along the coast and inclose several large sounds, as Pamlico, Albermarle and Currituck; yet the entrances to these, and the mouths of the rivers are obstructed with shoals, and there is not a good harbour in the state. The soil is to a great extent sandy and poor, with extensive swampy tracts; there are however, fertile districts here and there, and the banks of the rivers are generally productive. In the western parts the soil is much the best. The Great Dismal Swamp lies between this state and Virginia and covers a space of 150,000 acres. In its neighbourhood is another called the Little Dismal Swamp.

The mineral region of this state has lately attracted great attention. Mines of gold have been discovered which have already proved highly productive: these mines are not confined to the limits of North Carolina but extend into the adjoining states of Virginia, South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama. They are computed to cover more than 1,000 sq. m. of surface. The mines in this state are very active and employ about 20,000 men. They are not sunk very



deep but are wrought extensively in a horizontal direction. The gold is also found on the surface, in grains among the sand and gravel, and is obtained by washing the earth. The particles seldom exceed in size the head of a pin, although occasionally larger pieces are found, and in one instance a lump weighing 28 pounds was discovered. There are a great number of mills in this state for grinding the ore, which are driven by water or steam. The greater part of the gold is sent to Europe. The quantity afforded by all the mines is not known with any accuracy, although

many exaggerated statements have been made respecting it, some of which state the amount as high as 5,000,000 dollars annually.

A great part of the country is covered with forests of pitch pine. In the plains of the low country, this tree is almost exclusively the natural growth of the soil. It much exceeds in height, the pitch pine of the Northern States. The tar, turpentine and lumber, afforded by this valuable tree, constitute one half the exports of the state. The moisture of the air, in the swampy regions, loads the trees with long, spongy moss, which hangs in clusters from the limbs, and gives the forest a singular appearance. The mistletoe is often found upon the trees of the interior. This state also produces several valuable medicinal roots, as ginseng, Virginia, and Seneca snakeroot, &c. The rich intervals are overgrown with canes, the leaves of which continue green through the winter, and afford good fodder for cattle.

The most common articles of culture are maize and wheat, to which the nature of the soil seems well adapted. Some attention is paid to cotton and rice. Tobacco is raised in the uplands, as well as most of the productions of the Middle States. Agricultural societies exist in different parts of the state, and sums of money are annually paid by the government for their assistance. Agriculture, however, is in a backward condition.

The produce of the interior is generally carried to the trading towns in Virginia and South Carolina for a market. Timber and plank, grain, flour and naval stores are the chief exports. The shipping of the state amounted in 1826, to 54,094 tons. The imports for the same period, were \$3,347 dollars; the exports of domestic produce, 664,506 dollars.

In the mountainous parts of the west, the climate is temperate, and the air salubrious; this region is one of the most healthy in the country, and though the days in summer are hot, the nights are refreshed by cool breezes. In all the eastern parts, the climate is unhealthy, and intermittent fevers are common in summer and autumn. The inhabitants have a pale, yellowish, and bilious complexion. The winters are very mild. The wheat harvest takes place in the beginning of June; the maize harvest early in September.

North Carolina is divided into 62 counties. The population is 738,470, of whom 246,462 are slaves. Raleigh is the capital. The other large towns are Newbern, Wilmington and Fayetteville. The legislature is styled the General Assembly, and consists of a Senate and a House of Commons. Each county chooses one senator and two representatives. The governor is chosen annually by the legislature, and is ineligible three years out of six. Voters for senators must be freeholders. The clergy are excluded from the legislature. The Baptists are the most numerous religious sect; they have 272 churches; the Presbyterians 126; the Lutherans 45; the Episcopalians 11; the United Brethren 4. The Methodists have 32 preachers, and there are a number of societies of Quakers. The state has a university at Chapel Hill, and a small literary fund, but which is not yet available for the purpose of education.

The first permanent settlements in North Carolina were made by fugitives and seceders from Virginia, between 1640 and 1650. The constitution was the work of the celebrated John Locke. The chief magistrate was called the Palatine, and

there was an hereditary nobility, with the titles of Landgrave and Casique. The legislature was called a parliament. This constitution was found upon trial to be ill adapted to the character of the people, and it was abolished in 1693. This colony had been connected with that of South Carolina, till 1720, when they were separated, and the government of both was assumed by the king. This continued till the present constitution was established in 1776.

Northeastle, p.t. Westchester Co. N. Y. on the Hudson, 16 m. from Kingsbridge, Pop. 1,653.

North East, p.t. Dutchess Co. N. Y. on the Hudson, 90 m. N. New York. Pop. 1,689. p.v. Erie Co. Pa.; p.v. Cecil Co. Maryland.

North End, p.v. Matthews, Co. Va.

Northfield, p.v. Merrimack Co. N. H. on the Merrimack, 14 m. above Concord. Pop. 1,169; a township on Staten Island N. Y. Pop. 2,171; p.t. Franklin Co. Mass. on the Connecticut, 80 m. W. Boston. Pop. 1,757; a township of Washington Co. Vt. Pop. 1,412; a village of Essex Co. N. Y. and a township of Portage Co. Ohio.

North Hero, an island of Vermont, in Lake Champlain. It constitutes a township. Pop. 638.

Northington, p.v. Hartford Co. Conn. 9 m. W. Hartford.

North Kingston, p.t. Washington Co. R. I. on Narraganset Bay, 20 m. S. W. Providence. Pop. 3,036.

Northleach, a town in Gloucestershire, Eng. 80 m. W. by N. of London.

North Middleton, p.v. Bourbon Co. Ken.

North Moreland, p.v. Luzerne Co. Pa.

North Mountain, a portion of the Kittatinny range in Pennsylvania.

Northport, p.t. Waldo Co. Me. 6 m. S. Belfast. Pop. 1,083.

North Providence. See *Pawtucket*.

North Salem, p.t. Westchester Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,276.

Northumberland, a county of England, bordering upon Scotland, containing 1,850 sq. m. Pop. 198,965. It contains the richest coal mines in the world. Also two counties in Upper and Lower Canada.

Northumberland, a county of the W. District of Pennsylvania, Pop. 18,168. Sunbury is the capital. Also a county of the E. District of Virginia Pop. 7,953.

Northumberland, p.t. Northumberland Co. Pa.

Northwood, p.t. Rockingham Co. N. H. 90 m. E. Concord. Pop. 1,342.

Norton, a village in Essex Co. Vt.; p.t. Bristol Co. Mass. 7 m. N. W. Taunton. Pop. 1,484; p.t. Delaware Co. Ohio; p.t. Medina Co. Ohio.

Norton, or *Chipping Norton*, a town of Oxfordshire, Eng. 74 m. N. W. London.

Norton Sound, an inlet on the W. coast of N. America, in lat. 64, 55.

Norwalk, p.t. Fairfield Co. Conn. on Long Island Sound. 13 m. S. W. Fairfield. Pop. 3,783; p.t. Huron Co. Ohio. 14 m. S. from Lake Erie. Pop. 903.

Norway, a country in the N. of Europe, belonging to Sweden, the most westerly part of the ancient Scandinavia. It is bounded on the W. and N. by the Northern Ocean, E. by Swedish Lapland and Sweden, and S. by the Cattegat extending from the Naze in lat. 57. 30., to the N. Cape in lat. 71. 10. Its breadth, which is very unequal, is from 40 to 280 m. It is naturally formed into two divisions, namely, Northern and

Southern or Proper Norway, separated from each other by the small Swedish province of Herndahl. It is divided into the four governments of Aggerhuys, Christiania or Christiansand, Bergen, and Drontheim. From its rocky soil, and northern position, Norway is not populous in proportion to its extent. The number of inhabitants is calculated at 1,000,000, who like the Swiss mountaineers, are exceedingly attached to their country. In Norway, they have a particular code, called the Norway Law, compiled by Grieffefeld, at the command of Christian V., the great legislator of this country. By this law,—the palladium of Norway, the peasants are free-born. They possess much spirit and fire in their manner; are frank, open and undaunted, yet not insolent; never



fawning, yet paying proper respect. Their principal mode of salute is by offering their hand; and, when they are given or paid any trifle, the peasants, instead of returning thanks by words, or by a bow, shake hands with great frankness and cordiality. The same causes which affect the population of Norway operate likewise on the state of tillage; for, although in some places vegetation is so quick that the corn is sown and out in six or seven weeks, yet the country does not produce sufficient corn for its own consumption. It is, however, exceedingly rich in pasture, and consequently produces much cattle. The horses are small, but strong, very active, and hardy. The fisheries, particularly on the W. coast, find employment and wealth for the natives, and supply the finest sailors for the Danish fleet. The principal fish are salmon, cod, ling, and whiting; their livers also yield train-oil; and the smallest are given as winter fodder to the cattle. The extensive forests of oak and pine produce timber, spars, beams, and planks, besides charcoal, turpentine, bark, fuel, and even manure; and the birch (the bark of which is used as a covering for the roofs of houses) not only supplies fuel, but also a kind of wine. The general exports are tallow, butter, dried fish, timber, planks, horses, horned cattle, silver, cobalt, alum, Prussian blue, copper, and iron. It abounds in lakes and rivers; the former so large that they appear like inlets of the sea; but the rivers are in general of a short course, except the Glommen. The mountains are numerous, and generally clothed with pines and firs; the grand Scandinavian chain, which runs from S. to N., is known by distinct appellations; the chief are the ridges of Langfial, Dofrafial, Kolen, and Severnoi. The wild animals are the bear, lynx, wolf, fox, and hare; but the most

singular creature is the lemming, or Norwegian mouse, of a reddish colour, and about five inches long. These animals proceed in vast numbers from the ridge of Kolen to the sea, devouring every product of the soil in their course, and at last seem to devour each other.

Norway was formerly governed by its own hereditary sovereigns. On the demise of Hasen V., in 1319, without male issue, his grandson in the female line, Magnus Smek, united in his person the kingdoms of Sweden and Norway. Magnus was succeeded in the kingdom of Norway by his son Hagen VI., husband of the celebrated Margaret, and at his decease, in 1380, Norway was united to Denmark by their son Olof V., who dying, without issue, Margaret herself was raised to the throne by the unanimous voice of the nation. On her death it descended with Denmark and Sweden to her nephew Eric. Sweden was afterwards separated from Denmark by the valour and address of Gustavus Vasa. By the treaty of Kiel, in January, 1814, Norway was ceded by the king of Denmark to Sweden; but the people, not approving of the cession, had recourse to arms, in order to resist the entrance of the Swedish troops into their country; and the diet elected Prince Christian, the king of Denmark's son, who was then governor, to the throne. However, on the conclusion of the war with France, the allied powers, who had previously promised this country to Sweden, if she would take an active part in the coalition against the French empire, now did all in their power to enforce the cession. For this purpose a considerable body of their troops was marched into the Danish territories on the continent, to watch that power, and all the ports of Norway were blockaded by the Swedish and English fleets by sea, while the Swedish army, under the crown prince, entered Norway by land. Amidst such united efforts, it was not to be expected that the brave Norwegians could hold out long. After the capture of Frederickstadt, and the passage of the Glommen by the Swedes, Prince Christian proposed to resign his crown into the hands of the Diet: and on the 20th of October, 1814, that assembly came to the resolution that Norway should be governed by the king of Sweden, but as an integral state, preserving its constitution and laws, to which Sweden assented. Christiania is the capital.

Norwich, a city and county of England, the capital of Norfolk, and a bishop's see. It was formerly surrounded by a strong wall, of which some ruins still remain. Many of the streets are still narrow and ill-disposed, though during the last 10 years considerable improvements have been effected. Besides the cathedral, which is one of the most spacious and elegant in the kingdom, here are 39 parish churches, two churches for the Flemings, a number of dissenting meeting-houses, and two Roman Catholic chapels. On a hill, commanding an extensive view of the city, is the castle, an ancient and stately edifice. Near this city, on Mousehold Heath, are the ruins of the castle of Kett, the tanner, by whose rebellion, in the reign of Edward VI., the city was reduced to a ruinous state. Norwich has extensive manufactures of crapes, bombazines, and stuffs of various kinds, and a considerable trade. It is seated on the river Yare, 22 m. W. of Yarmouth and 110 N. E. of London. Long. 1. 20. E., lat. 52. 40. N.

Norwich, p.t. Oxford Co. Me. Pop. 1,712; p.t. Herkimer Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,152.

Norwich, p.t. Windsor Co. Vt. on the Conness

tient, 21 m. above Windsor. Pop. 1,916; p.t. Hampshire Co. Mass. 15 m. W. Northampton. Pop. 787; p.t. New London Co. Conn. on the Thames, 14 m. above New London. Pop. 5,169, this township comprises 3 villages, the largest of which is Chelsea Landing. Here are large manufactures of cotton, flannel, carpeting, paper, iron, linseed oil, &c. Here is an ancient aboriginal cemetery called the Burying Ground of the Uncas. Also a p.t. Chenango Co. N. Y. Pop. 3,374, and a township of Franklin Co. Ohio, on the Scioto, 8 m. above Columbus.

Nossen, a town of Saxony, on the Muldau, 18 m. W. of Dresden.

Noteburg, a town of Russia, in the government of Petersburg, seated on an island in the lake Ladoga, at the place where the Neva issues. It has a good citadel, and was capital of Ingria, before Petersburg was built. It is 25 m. E. of Petersburg. Long. 31. 9. E., lat. 59. 58. N.

Noto, a town of Sicily, capital of Val di Noto. It was ruined by an earthquake in 1693, and near it another town was built called Noto Nuovo. It is 22 m. S. W. of Syracuse. Long. 15. 19. E., lat. 36. 50. N.

Nottingham, a borough and the capital of Nottinghamshire, Eng. It is situate on the side and summit of a rock, into which are cut some small habitations, and numerous vaults or cellars. To the W. of the town, on a rocky eminence, is the castle, a magnificent modern structure, belonging to the duke of Newcastle, built on the site of an ancient fortress, celebrated in English history. It is a handsome town, distinguished by its spacious market-place, and noted for its excellent ale. It is one of the principal seats of the silk and cotton stocking manufacture; the lace manufacture is also very extensive. At this town Charles I. set up his standard, at the commencement of the civil war which terminated in his destruction. Nottingham is seated on a river, which communicates with the Trent, 1 m. to the S. It is 16 m. E. of Derby and 124 N. by W. of London. Long. 1. 9. W., lat. 52. 58. N.

Nottoaway, a river of Virginia flowing into the Meherrin.

Nottinghamshire, a county of England, 48 m. long and 25 broad; bounded N. by Yorkshire. It enjoys such a temperature of soil and climate as to render it one of the most fertile and healthful counties in England. Almost the whole of the middle and western parts of the county were formerly occupied by the extensive forest of Sherwood, the only royal forest N. of the Trent; but the greater part is now enclosed and covered with thriving towns, cheerful villages, and extensive parks. The chief products of this county are coal, of which there is great plenty, gypsum, lead, grain of all sorts, cattle, malt, hops, wool, liquorice, and woad. The manufactures chiefly consist of hosiery, bobbin-net and net-lace, glass, and earthenware.

Nottingham, p.t. Rockingham Co. N. H. 24 m. N. W. Portsmouth. Pop. 1,157; t. Burlington Co. N. J.

Nottingham, E. and W. two townships in Chester Co. Pa., also towns in Washington Co. Pa., Prince George Co. Md. and Harrison Co. Ohio.

Nottoaway, a county of the E. District of Virginia. Pop. 10,141.

Nova Scotia, a British province of N. America, which formerly, till 1784, included the province of New Brunswick. It is bounded on the S. and S. E. by the Atlantic, E. by the gut of Canso, N.

by Northumberland Strait, and N. W. by New Brunswick and the bay of Fundy. Its length is 235 m. from Cape Sable on the S. W. to Cape Canso on the N. E. Its extreme breadth is 88 m. but the mean of the peninsular part is not more than 45. It has several lakes and a vast number of small rivers. It is a peninsula, lying S. E. of New Brunswick, and joined to it by a narrow isthmus, at the N. E. extremity of the bay of Fundy. The French settled here before they made any establishment in Canada, and called it Acadia. The first grant of lands was made to Sir William Alexander, by James I. of England, from whom it received the name of Nova Scotia. Since its first settlement it has more than once changed rulers and proprietors, nor was it confirmed to England till the peace of Utrecht in 1713. The inhabitants consists of English, Scotch, Irish, and a few Germans: recent accounts state them at 150,000, and they are rapidly increasing in number and prosperity. The soil is in many parts thin and sterile, but there are some tracts not inferior to the best lands in New England. Halifax is the capital.

Nova Zembla, an island in the Arctic Ocean, separated from the continent of Russia by the strait of Waigatz. It is 540 m. in length and from 100 to 240 in breadth. This country was discovered by the English in 1553, and it has since been visited by ships attempting to discover a N. E. passage. In 1695, a Dutch vessel being cast away on the coast, the crew were obliged to winter here, and with great difficulty preserved their lives. The country is extremely desolate, producing no trees, nor any vegetables but moss and some few arctic plants. It is inhabited by wild beasts, particularly white bears, white foxes, elks, reindeer, and rabbits. The hunters from Archangel now generally winter here, and return home in summer with their cargoes of skins and furs. Long. 52. to 78. E., lat. 70. to 78. N.

Novalle, a town of Austrian Italy, in the Trevisano, 10 m. S. W. of Treviso.

Novara, a town of Italy, capital of a province of its name in the Sardinian Milanese. It contains 17 churches, besides the cathedral, and is seated on an eminence, 25 m. W. by S. of Milan.

Novellara, a town of Italy, in the Modenese, with a castle, 17 m. E. by N. of Parma and 18 m. N. N. W. of Modena.

Novi, a town of the Sardinian states, in the territory of Genoa, with a strong castle on a mountain. It is the principal deposit for goods coming from the Levant, which pass into Austrian Italy, and thence into the S. of Germany. Near this place, in 1799, the Austrians and Russians defeated the French, who lost their general (Joubert), and nearly 10,000 men. 25 m. N. by W. of Genoa.

Novi, a fortified town of Croatia, taken by the Austrians in 1789. It is seated on the right bank of the Unna, 52 m. S. E. of Carlstadt. Long. 16. 53. E., lat. 45. 8. N.

Novi Bazar, a town of Servia, seated near the Oresco, 72 m. W. of Nissa and 95 S. of Belgrade. Long. 21. 1. E., lat. 43. 35. N.

Novigrad, a town of Hungary, capital of a county of the same, with a castle; seated on a mountain, near the Danube, 25 m. N. of Euda.

Novigrad, a town of Austrian Dalmatia, with a castle, seated on a lake of the same name, near the gulf of Venice, 17 m. E. of Nona and 25 N. W. of Zaro.

Novogorod, a city of Russia, capital of a govern

ment of the same name, and formerly called Great Novgorod, to distinguish it from other towns of the same appellation. It was for a long time governed by its own dukes, and was in fact a republic, under the jurisdiction of a nominal sovereign. It was the great mart of trade between Russia and the Hanseatic cities, and made the most rapid advances in opulence and population. Its power was so great, and its situation so impregnable, as to give rise to a proverb: 'Who can resist the gods and Great Novgorod?' But in the 15th century this independent republic was obliged to submit to Ivan Basilowitz I., grand duke of Russia. It continued, nevertheless, the largest and most commercial city in Russia, and contained at least 400,000 inhabitants. It was first desolated by the cruelties of Ivan Basilowitz II.; but its splendor was not totally eclipsed until Peter the Great built Petersburg, to which he transferred all the commerce of the Baltic that had before centered here. It now contains scarcely 8,000 souls; and a vast number of churches and convents stand as melancholy monuments of its former magnificence. The town stretches on both sides of the Volkoff, a river of considerable depth and rapidity, which separates it into two divisions, namely the trading part and the quarter of St. Sophia: in the latter are the ruins of the cathedral, in which several princes of the ducal family of Russia are interred. Novgorod is situate near the N. end of the lake Ilmen, 120 m. S. S. E. of Petersburg. Long. 31. 45. E., lat. 58. 25. N.

Novogorod, Niznei, a city of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, and an archbishop's see. It has a castle, surrounded by stone walls, also two cathedrals, 28 parish churches, and five convents. The trade is considerable, and the shops richly furnished with all kinds of foreign and home goods. It is seated at the conflux of the Ooca with the Volga, 250 m. E. by N. of Moscow.

Novogorod, Severskoi, a town of Russia, government of Czernigov, seated on the Desna, 88 m. E. N. E. of Czernigov.

Novogrodek, a town of Russian Lithuania, government of Grodno, seated on a hill in a vast plain, 80 m. S. by E. of Wilna. Long. 26. 8. E., lat. 53. 25. N.

Novomirgorod, a town of Russia, in the government of Catharineslaf, 160 m. N. N. W. of Cherson. Long. 31. 44. E., lat. 48. 40. N.

Nowra, a town of Austrian Poland, near which are mines of gold and silver. 30 m. S. of Cracow.

Noya, a town of Spain, in Galicia. The chief trade is in ship-building. It stands at the mouth of the Tambre, 15 m. W. of Compostella.

Noyers, a town of France, department of Yonne, with a castle; seated on the Serin, 19 m. E. S. E. of Auxerre.

Noyon, a town of the department of Oise, the birth-place of the celebrated Calvin. It is an episcopal see, and is seated near the Oise, 25 m. N. W. of Soissons and 70 N. by E. of Paris.

Nozonton, a village in Newcastle Co. Del. 22 m. S. W. Wilmington.

Nozeroy, a town in the department of Jura, with a castle on a mountain, 20 m. S. E. of Salins.

Nubia, a country of Africa, bounded on the N. by Egypt, E. by the Red Sea, S. by Abyssinia and Harfoo, and W. by Bornou. It is about 600 m. in length and 450 in breadth. The Nile runs

through it, on the banks of which it is fruitful, but in other places barren, sandy, and destitute of water. The inhabitants make their bread and drink of a small round seed called doca, or seff, which is a kind of millet. Their houses have mud walls, are very low, and covered with reeds. The dress of the better sort is a vest without sleeves, and they have no coverings for their heads, legs, or feet. The common people wrap a piece of linen cloth about them, and the children go quite naked. They are described as a stupid and debauched people, but profess to be Mahometans. The productions of the country are gold, elephants' teeth, civit, and sandal wood; and a great many slaves are sent into Egypt.

Nuez, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon, on the borders of Portugal, 15 m. E. of Braganza and 48 W. of Zamora.

Nuitz, a town of France, department of Cote d'Or, famous for its excellent wines. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, 15 m. S. S. W. of Dijon.

Nun, or *Vled de Nun*, an extensive country of Africa, of which the emperor of Morocco arrogates to himself the sovereignty, but his real authority is extremely feeble. It is inhabited by different tribes of Arabs, whose camps are scattered over such interior parts of the country as are capable of cultivation.

Nun, a river of Africa running into the Bight of Benin, now ascertained to be one of the mouths of the great river Quorra or Niger. See *Niger*.

Nunda, p. t. Alleghany Co. N. Y. 256 m. W. Albany. Pop. 1,291.

Nundyroog, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in Mysore. It is built on the summit of a mountain, 1,700 feet in height, the greater part inaccessible; but was besieged and taken by the English, under lord Cornwallis, in 1792. It is 70 m. N. of Seringapatam.

Nuneaton, a town in Warwickshire, Eng. with manufactures of woolen cloth and ribands. It was formerly noted for its nunnery, and is seated on the river Anker, 9 m. N. by E. of Coventry and 98 N. W. of London.

Nunjinagodu, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with a ruinous fort, and a large square temple. It is situate in the fork formed by the junction of Kaundini with the Kapini, 12 m. S. by E. of Mysore.

Nuany, a village in Somersetshire, Eng. 3 m. S. W. of Frome. Here are the ruins of a strong castle, the shell of which still remains nearly perfect. It was burnt by the parliament forces in 1645.

Nuremberg, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Rezat. It is surrounded by an old wall and ditch, more than 3 m. in circumference, formerly flanked with 365 towers; and through the middle of the town flows the river Pegnitz, over which are six stone bridges and several of wood. The inhabitants are very industrious, and their maps and prints, as well as their musical and mathematical instruments are in high esteem; nor are they less curious in clock-work, and in the several manufactures of iron, steel, ivory, wood, and alabaster. The toys commonly known in England by the name of Dutch toys are also made here. Among the public institutions are a famous academy for painting, an anatomical theatre, and a public library. The ancient castle or palace is still standing at the extremity of the city, and the arsenal is one of the best in Germany. The houses are built of freestone, and are four or five stories high. Nu

renberg was given to Bavaria by the treaty of Til-
sit in 1807. It is 95 m. N. by W. of Munich and
250 W. N. W. of Vienna. Long. 11. 4. E., lat.
49. 27. N.

Murtingen, a town of Wurtemberg with an hos-
pital, founded in 1481, said to be the richest founda-
tion in the kingdom. It is situate on the Neck-
ar, 14 m. S. E. of Stuttgart.

Musserpour, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a
district of the same name, in the province of Sind-
dy. It is situate on the Sinde, 58 m. N. E. of
Tatta. Long. 69. 10. E., lat. 25. 28. N.

Nyborg, a sea-port of Denmark, on the E. coast
of the isle of Funen. The remains of the old pal-
ace, in which Christian II. was born, now serve
for a magazine and arsenal. It is seated on a bay
of the Great Belt, 10 m. E. of Odensee. Long.
10. 40. E., lat. 55. 30. N.

Nyköping, a town of Denmark, in N. Jutland,
with a good harbour, on the gulf of Lymford. It
stands on the E. side of the island of Mors, which
is formed by branches of the gulf, 40 m. W. by
S. of Alburg. Long. 8. 36. E., lat. 56. 52. N.

Nyköping, a sea-port of Denmark, capital of
the isle of Falster, with a royal palace, and one of
the best endowed hospitals in the kingdom. It
stands on a narrow channel, opposite the island
of Laland, 60 m. S. S. W. of Copenhagen. Long.
11. 58. E., lat. 54. 50. N.

Nyköping, a government of Sweden, compre-
hending the W. part of Sudermania.

Nyköping, a neat town of Sweden, capital of
Sudermania, with a harbour, and the remains of

a strong castle. It is the most ancient town in
the kingdom, and was formerly the residence of
the kings of Sudermania. It is seated on a river
of the same name, near the Baltic, 70 m. S. W.
of Stockholm. Long. 17. 27. E., lat. 58. 35. N.

Nyland, a province of European Russia, in
Finland, lying on the gulf of Finland, to the W.
of Carelia. It is 120 m. long and from 30 to 60
broad; and is a fertile pleasant country, being
better peopled and cultivated than the neighbour-
ing provinces. The inhabitants (about 115,000)
carry on some trade in corn, cattle, planks, linen,
and dried fish.

Nyslot, a town of Russia, in the government of
Wiburg, on the lake Saima. The castle, which
stands on a rock in a river, near the town, is
strongly fortified by nature and art. It was taken
by the Russians in 1714, restored to the Swedes
at the peace of Nystadt, but finally given up to
the Russians by the treaty of Abo in 1743. 50
m. N. W. of Wiburg.

Nyslot, a town of Russia, in the government of
Livonia, with a castle; 20 m. S. by W. of Narva.

Nystadt, a town of Russia, in Finland, with a
commodious harbour, and a considerable trade in
all kinds of wooden vessels. In 1721 a peace was
concluded here between Russia and Sweden. It
is seated on a bay of the gulf of Bothnia, 38 m.
N. W. of Abo. Long. 21. 31. E., lat. 61. 10. N.

Nysted, a town of Denmark, on the S. E. coast
of the isle of Laland. It carries on a considera-
ble trade with the provinces of Germany, and is
22 m. E. S. E. of Naxkow.

O

O, or ST. MARTIN D'O, a town of France,
department of Orne, 5 m. S. of Argentan.

Oakona, one of the Ingraham Isles, which is
said to be the northernmost of all this cluster. It
lies about 10 leagues N. E. of Nooheva. To this
island Captain Roberts gave the name of Massa-
chusetta. Captain Ingraham had before called it
Washington.

Oak Flat, p.v. Pendleton Co. Va.

Oak Grove, p.v. Lunenburg Co. Va.; p.v. Jas-
per Co. Geo.

Oak Hall, p.v. Pickens Co. Alab.

Oakham, p.t. Worcester Co. Mass. 62 m. W.
Boston. Pop. 1,010.

Oakham, the chief town of Rutlandshire, Eng.
Near the church are the decayed walls of an old
castle; and in 1749 four silver pennies of the
later Mercian kings were found here. It is seated
in the centre of a fertile valley, called the Vale of
Catmore, 28 m. S. by E. of Nottingham and 98
N. by W. of London. Long. 0. 46. W., lat. 52.
42. N.

Oakhampton, a borough in Devonshire, Eng.
it has a manufacture of serges, and the remains
of a castle, dismantled by Henry VIII. It stands
on the river Oak, 24 m. W. of Exeter and 195 W.
by S. of London.

Oakingham. See *Wokingham*.

Oakhill, p.v. Green Co. N. Y.; p.v. Fauquier Co.
Va.; p.v. Howard Co. Missouri.

Oakingham, p.v. Laurens Dis. S. C. 92 m. N.
W. Columbia.

Oakland, a county of Michigan. Pop. 4,910.
Pontiac is the capital. Also villages in Oakland

Co. Mich. Allegany Co. N. Y., and Anne Arun-
del, Co. Md.

Oakley, p.v. Seneca Co. Ohio.

Oakmulga, p.v. Chesterfield Co. Va.

Oakmulga, a river of Georgia flowing into the
Altamaha.

Oaktonic, p.v. Covington Co. Mississippi.

Oakville, p.v. Buckingham Co. Va.

Oatland Mills, p.v. London Co. Va.

Oaxaca, one of the provinces of Mexico, which
See.

Oaxaca, city, the capital of the above province
is seated in a beautiful valley 240 m. S. S. E.
Mexico. Pop. 24,000. The churches are splendid,
but the neighbourhood is subject to earthquakes.

Oban, a village of Scotland, in Argyleshire,
seated 3 m. to the S. of the entrance of Loch
Etive. Here is an excellent harbour, capable of
containing upwards of 500 merchantmen, defend-
ed from the westerly winds by the islands of Ker-
rera and Mull. It is 33 m. N. W. of Inverary.

Obdach, a town of the Austrian states, in Sürin,
at the conflux of the Achza and Traun, 9 m. S. E.
of Judenburg.

Oberkirch, a town of Baden, 15 m. E. of Stras-
burg.

Obernberg, a town of Bavaria, with a castle,
seated on the Inn, 12 m. S. S. W. of Passau.

Obernrdorf, a town of Wurtemberg, seated on the
Neckar, 8 m. N. N. E. of Rothweil.

Obidos, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura,
with the remains of a castle, on a rock. 13 m.
E. of Peniche and 40 N. N. E. of Lisbon.

Obella, a strong town of Persia, in Irac-Agemu

rested on a branch of the Tigris, near Bassora.

Obakia, a gulf or bay of Siberia, in the Frozen Ocean, about 360 m. from N. to S. and from 45 to 60 in breadth. The S. W. extremity, where it is entered by the river Oby, is in long. 69. 15. E., lat. 66. 55. N.

Obvinsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Perm, situated on the Kama, 60 m. N. of Perra. Long. 56. 0. E., lat. 58. 44. N.

Oby, or *Ob*, the largest river of Siberia. It issues from Lake Altyn, in the desert of Iachimsk, runs N. W. and W. by Kolivan, Narim, and Surgut, till it receives the Irtysh from Tobolsk, when it flows N. and N. E., and, after a course of 1,900 m. enters the gulf of Obakia. It is a large smooth stream, abounds in fish, and is navigable almost to its source. In its course, especially after the influx of the Irtysh, it forms a great number of islands.

Ocana, an ancient town of Spain, in La Mancha, formerly fortified, but now in a state of decay. In 1810 a battle was fought in its vicinity between the French and Spaniards. 30 m. S. S. E. of Madrid.

Ocana, a town of Terra Firma, in the province of St. Martha, on the Rio de Oro, which flows to the Magdalena. It is 240 m. S. by E. of St. Martha. Long. 73. 26. W., lat. 7. 40. N.

Oceanica, a name introduced by Malte Brun, to designate a fifth grand division of the globe, comprising the islands of the Indian Seas and the Pacific Ocean, with the continent of New Holland, and all the Antarctic regions. The limits and general character of this division of the earth are described by this celebrated geographer in the following words.

The Chinese Sea separates Asia from the great ocean, as the Mediterranean separates Africa from Europe. To the west we continue the boundary line through the strait of Malacca, and then turning round the north point of Sumatra, we proceed to the point where the 92d meridian east from London crosses the equator. Through the whole southern hemisphere, that meridian will form a convenient division between the seas of New Holland and those of Madagascar and Africa. The islands of Amsterdam and St. Paul will, on this principle, remain connected with the Archipelago of the Indian Ocean. When we leave the Chinese Sea to the north, the channel between Formosa and the Philippines being the broadest, marks the natural boundary. From this we draw a line which, following that part of the waters which in most of islands, separates the Japanese seas to a distance of 300 or 450 m., and reaches the point of intersection of the 40th parallel of north latitude with the 152d meridian. The 40th parallel will continue to bound the new division of the world, till we come to the point where it is crossed by the 158th western meridian from London. Taking our departure from this point, we separate the North American seas from those of the Oceanic Archipelago by the shortest line that can be drawn from this to the point of intersection of the 106th western meridian and the equator. This meridian will be our boundary through the southern hemisphere.

The fifth part of the world thus determined is found to be situated in the Great Ocean, that which, of all others, is THE OCEAN, by way of eminence. This essential character is not common to it with any other division of the globe: it is a character which impresses a special physiognomy on its geography, as well as on its

natural and its civil history. It is therefore worthy of being made the foundation of its name. It will be called OCEANICA, and its inhabitants Oceanians; names which will supersede the unmeaning or inaccurate designations of Australasia, Notasia, Austral India, and Australia. New Holland has not one Asiatic feature. Extending the principle of the nomenclature which is in present use, we ought to call Africa "Occidental Asia." This designation would be equally correct with those others. There is no occasion for perpetuating the memory of the pretended *Terra Australis*, in the name of a part of the world which is not exclusively situated on the Austral (or southern) hemisphere. The happier term of Polynesia will be preserved for that subdivision of Oceanica to which it has been specially applied.

The great countries of Oceanica are exposed to the influence of a vertical sun. It is probable that New Holland, unless it contains inland seas, has a climate as hot and arid as Africa. The marshy shores of some islands in the north-west of Oceanica, exposed to an intense heat, generate a pestiferous air, which may be corrected by human cultivation. Notwithstanding these local inconveniences, Oceanica presents to the industrious, the healthy, and the temperate, a greater diversity of delightful climates than any other part of the world. Such islands as are small and elevated resemble so many paradises. By selecting localities with the proper elevations, the Englishman may find his fresh lawns and his moss-covered trees, the Italian his orange-groves, and the West Indian planter his fields of sugar cane. The small extent of these islands procures for them the temperature of the ocean. The heat never becomes insupportable, even for northern Europeans. The air is continually renewed by the light sea and land breezes, dividing the empire of day and night. Their perpetual spring is rarely disturbed by hurricanes or earthquakes. None of the great races of quadrupeds, either of Asia or New Holland, has extended to the small islands of Polynesia. The pig is the only one found everywhere domesticated, and is the same species as in India and China. Dogs, cats, and rats, formed the whole quadruped class in these islands before Captain Cook supplied them with goats and cattle. Ornithology offers, through the whole of Oceanica, a little more variety, along with many features of mutual resemblance.

The vegetable kingdom of Oceanica presents to us all the riches of India in new splendour, and accompanied by new pleasures unknown to Asia. In the Sunda islands, the Philippines, and the Moluccas, rice occupies the place of wheat; and the culture of it is probably extended over New Guinea. Further to the east, in the islands of Polynesia, there are four exceedingly useful esculent plants, which grow either spontaneously, or under the influence of culture; the potato, the yam, and two species of *arum*, from which, by culture and boiling, a sweet farinaceous substance is obtained.

Two orders of trees are spread over all the midling and small islands of Oceanica, which delight both the eye and the taste. The numerous family of the palms is extended over the most remote and smallest islands. Between the tropics there is scarcely a rock or a sand-bank on which these trees do not display their astonishing vegetation. The palms have, in the interior structure of their trunks, no analogy with other trees. In

habit and in structure they resemble the ferns, in their blossom the grasses, and the asparagus in their mode of fructification. But no trees are so portly and magnificent as the palms. They present a straight column, perfectly cylindrical, crowned at the summit with a vast load of sprightly leaves, arranged in circles over one another, and put forth from their common receptacle large panicles, partially inclosed in ample sheaths, and loaded with flowers and with fruit. But their majestic appearance is their least merit. Their beauty is surpassed, by their usefulness. The external layers of the trunk furnish a hard and heavy wood, which may be formed into planks and stakes. The sheaths which contain the clusters of fruit acquire such thickness and consistence that they are often used as vessels. The large leaves are employed for roofing wigwams and cottages. Materials for wadding, flock, and cordage, are furnished by the fibrous pericarp of the cocoa-tree, by the leaf stalks of several other species, and by the filamentous tissue which, in all of them, covers the trunk. Of these are made ropes, cables, and even sail-cloth, and they are used as oakum in caulking vessels. The leaves of the Macaw tree (latinier) serve for fans to the Indian fair ones; those of the *Borassus flabelliformis* furnish parasols which can cover ten people at a time. The leaves of some palms are used for writing on: the shell of the cocoa-nut supplies us with a natural cup. This order of trees furnishes a number of excellent dishes. The sweet and pulpy substance surrounding the shells of some is eaten and pressed in a variety of forms: such are the *Areca catechu* and the *Phoenix dactylifera*. In some, as the cocoa-nut, the perisperm or cotyledonous matter, while in others, as the cabbage palm, or *Areca oleracea*, the terminal leaf-bud is used as a pot-herb. The milky liquid contained in the large cavity of the cocoa-nut is capable of being converted into wine, vinegar, and alcohol. From the same fruit a good oil is procured.

Another family of nutritious trees enjoyed by the Oceanian nations is that of the *Artocarpi* or bread-fruit trees. This valuable genus rises to a height of forty feet. Its trunk acquires the thickness of the human body. The fruit is as large as



a child's head. Gathered before it is fully ripe, and baked among ashes, it becomes a wholesome bread, resembling fresh wheaten bread in taste. For a period of eight months, this tree yields its fruit in such profusion, that three of them will support a man for a year. The inner bark of the same tree is manufactured into a kind of cloth. Its wood is well adapted for building cottages and canoes. Its leaves are used as napkins; its glutinous and milky juice furnishes good cement and glue.

The inhabitants of Oceania seem to be refractory to two stocks, totally distinct both in physiog-

nomy and in language; the Malays, or *Yelw* Oceanians, and the Oceanian Negroes.

The Malays are no longer considered by the learned as having originally come from the peninsula of Malacca: it is now understood that it was not till a comparatively recent period that they became inhabitants of that country. Their national historians trace their origin to the island of Sumatra; they also describe them as connected with the Javanese; but we find them at present extending over numerous countries. Not only are all the inhabitants of the maritime parts of Borneo, Celebes, Luzon, and the Moluccas, of the Malay race; but the innumerable tribes of Polynesia, or eastern Oceanica, seem to have the same origin. Although the Marians are 5,500 m. from Easter Island, and though Owyhee is at nearly an equal distance from New Zealand, we have a collection of facts, authenticated by the concurring testimony of numerous observers, which force us to regard the families disseminated over this wide region as having a common origin.

The islanders have tawny complexions, varying a little in the different tribes, independently of any ascertainable circumstances in their habits of life or their climate. The fairest are generally in the most westerly regions; some of them, as the Battas of Sumatra, are directly under the equator. The hair of the head is long, lank, rough, and always black. The hair of the beard, and in general of every part except the head, is scanty. They are in the practice of plucking out that of the beard in their youth. The Mahometan priests, affecting to wear long beards, cultivate them to the best of their power, but not with so much success as to escape ridicule. Their persons are short, squat, and robust; their lower limbs somewhat large, but not ill-formed. The busts of the females are much inferior in symmetry to those of the women of Indostan. The face is round, the mouth wide, the teeth remarkably good, the chin square, the cheek bones high, the cheeks rather hollow. The nose is short and small, never prominent, but never flat; the eyes are small, and like those of other Orientals, always black. They are an ill-looking people compared to the Arabs, Birmans, and Siamese. They are less handsomely formed than the Chinese, but have much better features.

Differences in colour and in the appearance of the hair have been observed between the great and the common people in Otaheite, which led Forster to believe that a Malay colony had subdued in these islands some prior negro tribes, of the race which inhabits New Guinea and New Holland. But others may, with some probability, ascribe this difference to habit and diet, as the great live on the flesh of quadrupeds, and the common people chiefly on fish.

The similarity of the languages, as exhibited in the very imperfect vocabularies given by Forster, Father Gobien, Marsden, and others, is strongly marked. The inhabitants of eastern Oceanica speak the same language in different dialects, and this presents a singular analogy to that of the Malays, particularly that spoken in Sumatra.

Ochsenfurt, a town of Bavarian Franconia, seated on the Maine, 10 m. S. E. of Wurzburg.

Ochsenhausen, a town of Wurtemberg, capital of a petty principality (formerly the territory of a rich abbey), which was given to prince Metternich in 1803. 14 m. S. of Ulm.

Ocrasoke Inlet, the entrance to Pamlico Sound, in N. Carolina, 7 leagues S. W. of Cape Hatteras.

ras. Lat. 34. 55. N. It is 14 feet deep at low water.

Ocrida. See *Lochrida*.

Oczakow, or *Otchahof*, a decayed sea-port and fortress of Russia, in the government of Catharienslaf. It has been frequently an object of contest between the Turks and Russians, many thousands of whom, on both sides, have fallen in its different sieges. The Russians took it by storm in 1788, and it was confirmed to them by the subsequent peace. This important place is the key to both the Bog and the Dnieper, rivers of great consequence to this part of the empire. It is seated near the Black Sea, on the N. side of the estuary of the Dnieper, opposite Kinburn, 50 m. W. of Cherson and 190 N. E. of Constantinople. Long. 30. 30. E., lat. 46. 35. N.

Odenbach, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Deux Ponts; seated on the Glan, 34 m. W. of Mentz.

Odensee, a town of Denmark, capital of the isle of Funen, and a bishop's see. It supplies the greatest part of the army with all their leather accoutrements, and is particularly famous for gloves. Here are also manufactures of cloth, sugar, and soap; it is situate on a river, 6 m. from the bay of Stegestrand and 90 W. by S. of Copenhagen. Long. 10. 25. E., lat. 55. 30. N.

Oder, a river of the Austrian empire, which rises in the mountains of Moravia, and flows through Brandenburg and Pomerania. Below Stettin it forms a large lake or bay, called Gross Haff, and then enters the Baltic Sea by three channels, called Peene, Swin, and Diwenow; between which lie the islands of Usedom and Wollin.

Oderberg, a town of Moravia, on the confines of Silesia, with a castle, seated on the Oder, at the influx of the Elsa, 18 m. N. N. W. of Teschen.

Oderberg, a town of the Prussian province of Brandenburg, situate on the Oder, 25 m. N. W. of Custrin.

Odernheim, a town of Germany, in Hesse Darmstadt, on the Seltz, 14 m. S. of Mentz.

Odernheim, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Deux Ponts; seated on the Glan, near its conflux with the Nahe, 28 m. S. W. of Mentz.

Odessa, a fortified sea-port of Russia, in the government of Catharienslaf. The town is well built, and is rapidly increasing in size and importance. The population is estimated at nearly 40,000 who carry on a good trade and have manufactures of woollens, silks, gunpowder, soap, &c. It is seated on a gulf of the Black Sea, 44 m. W. by S. of Oczakow and 99 E. of Cherson.

Odeypore. See *Oudipore*.

Odeypore, a town of Hindoostan, capital of Jushpour, in the province of Orissa. It is 60 m. N. E. of Rutenpour and 220 N. W. of Cuttack. Long. 83. 22. E., lat. 22. 37. N.

Odiham, a town in Hampshire, Eng. Here are the remains of an ancient castle, and of a royal palace, barns, &c. It is seated on the Basingstoke Canal, 24 m. N. E. of Winchester and 42 W. by S. of London.

Ochsfeld, a town of Prussian Saxony, seated on the Aller, 23 m. N. E. of Brunswick.

Ockrossen, a town of Saxony, in Meissen, situate near the Flohe, 9 m. N. E. of Chemnitz.

Oelan, an island of Sweden, in the Baltic, separated from the coast of Gothland by a strait 12 m. broad in the narrowest part. It is 80 m. long, but not more than 9 broad. The N. part has

fine forests, and quarries of excellent freestone the S. is more level, and very fertile. Both parts abound in alum mines. Bornholm, the chief town, is seated on the strait, 23 m. E. N. E. of Calmar. Long. 16. 50. E., lat. 56. 48. N.

Oels, a town of Prussian Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name, which now forms part of the government of Breslau, belonging to the duke of Brunswick. The town stands on a river of the same name, is surrounded with walls, and has a palace, formerly occupied by the prince. 17 m. E. N. E. of Breslau. Long. 17. 31. E., lat. 51. 12. N.

Oelsnitz, a town of Saxony, on the Elster, 6 m. S. by E. of Plauen.

Oepen, or *Espen*, a town of the Netherlands, in Limburg, with considerable manufactures of cloth; situate on the Weze, 4 m. E. N. E. of Limburg.

Oesel, an island in the Baltic, on the coast of Livonia, at the entrance of the Gulf of Riga. It is 74 m. long and 50 broad, defended by two forts, and belongs to Russia. Arensburg is the capital.

Oetting, a town of Bavaria, seated on the Inn, 8 m. N. W. of Burkhhausen.

Oetting, a town of Bavaria, with a well-endowed college. It is seated on the Wurnitz, 28 m. S. of Anspach and 69 N. N. W. of Munich. Long. 10. 40. E., lat. 48. 56. N.

Offa's Dike, an entrenchment of England cast up by Offa, a Saxon king, to defend England from the incursions of the Welsh. It extends through Herefordshire, Shropshire, Montgomeryshire, Denbighshire, and Flintshire, from the Wye to the Dee.

Offanto, a river of Naples, which rises in the Apennines, passes by Conza and Monte Verde, separates Capitanata from Basilicata and Terra di Bari, and enters the gulf of Venice near Barletta. It is the ancient Aufidus.

Offen. See *Buda*.

Offenbach, a town of Germany, in Hesse Darmstadt, and the principal manufacturing town in the duchy, seated on the S. side of the Main, 5 m. E. of Frankfurt.

Offenburg, a town of Baden, seated on the Kintzig, 10 m. S. E. of Strasburg.

Offida, a town of Italy, in Ancona, 26 m. S. of Loretto.

Offutt, p.v. Hampshire Co. Va.

Ogden, p.t. Monroe Co. N. Y. 10 m. N. W. Rochester. Pop. 2,401; p.v. Scott Co. Missouri.

Ogdensburg, p.t. St. Lawrence Co. N. Y. on the river St. Lawrence, at the mouth of the Oswegatchie. It is the lowest point of ship navigation on the St. Lawrence from Lake Ontario; below, the river is obstructed by rapids. It is 120 m. above Montreal.

Ogeches, a river of Georgia, flowing into the Atlantic, 20 m. S. Savannah.

Ogersheim, a town of the Bavarian circle of the Rhine, 12 m. N. of Spire.

Oglethorpe, a county of Georgia. Pop. 13,558. Lexington is the capital.

Oglio, a river which rises in the principality of Trent, enters Italy, and flows between the provinces of Bergamo and Bresciano, through the lake of Isero, to the borders of the Milanese, and turning S. E. enters the Mantuan, where it joins the Po, above Borgoforte.

Ogmo, a town of the kingdom of Siam, seated at the N. E. point of the gulf of Siam, 56 m. S. E. of Siam. Long. 101. 26. E., lat. 13. 33. N.

Ohateros, an island in the S. Pacific, 13 m in

circuit. It has no harbour, and is neither so populous nor fertile as the islands to the N. of it; but its manufactures are of a superior kind, the cloth is of a better dye, and the spears and clubs are better carved and polished. The people are lusty and well made, and rather browner than those of Tahiti. Long. 150. 47. W., lat. 22. 27. S.

Ohio, a river of the United States flowing into the Mississippi, from the N. E. It is formed by the junction of the Allegany and Monongahela which rise in Pennsylvania and Virginia, and unite at Pittsburg in the former state. Its general course to the Mississippi is S. W. but it has innumerable sinuosities; its length in a straight line from Pittsburg to the Mississippi is 614 m. and by its windings 908. In the lower part of its course its width is about a mile. There is no obstruction to the navigation except the falls at Louisville, which are avoided by a canal. See *Louisville*. In winter and spring it is 50 feet deeper than at the end of summer, when it may be forded at the falls. The rains at the end of the year raise the water sometimes 12 feet in a day. Their highest elevation is in March. For half its length in the upper part, it is frozen in the winter, and the breaking up of the ice in March often occasions immense damage. In the spring of 1839 an uncommon flood of the river inundated a great part of Cincinnati, overflowed many other towns upon the banks, and destroyed a vast amount of property.

The Ohio is a very beautiful river, and the interval lands upon its borders are highly fertile. It embosoms more than 100 islands, and the scenery along its course is diversified with abrupt eminences, and extensive alluvial tracts covered with thick forests of sycamore, dogwood, and other beautiful trees. It is of great importance in the navigation of the western states and is connected with Lake Erie by a canal. See the following article.

Ohio Canal, unites the Ohio with Lake Erie. Beginning at Cleveland, on the lake, it proceeds southerly along the Cuyahoga, to the portage between this stream and the Tuscarawas; here it strikes the latter stream, and passes along its valley southwesterly. It then passes off to the Scioto and descends the valley of that river to the Ohio at Portsmouth. It is 306 m. in length, besides a lateral cut to Columbus of 11 m., and the Dresden-cut with slack water navigation of 17 m. It has 11,185 ft. of lockage. This canal was projected by the state of Ohio. It was begun in 1825, and is now nearly finished. It has cost less than 10,000 dollars a mile. Another canal joins the Ohio with the Miami. It leaves the Ohio at Cincinnati and extends northerly to Dayton on the Miami. It is 70 m. in length. A further communication is projected from this point to Lake Erie and the Ohio canal by rail-roads.

Ohio, one of the United States; bounded N. by Michigan Territory and Lake Erie, E. by Pennsylvania and Virginia, S. by Virginia and Kentucky and W. by Indiana. It extends from 38. 30. to 42. N. lat., and from 80. 35. to 84. 47. W. long. 220 m. in length and breadth, and containing 40,000 sq. m. It is washed on the whole southern limit by the Ohio, and is intersected by its tributaries the Muskingum, Scioto and Great and Little Miami. The Maumee, Sandusky and Cuyahoga flow into Lake Erie. In this part, the state has 150 m. of coast, containing several harbours, the chief of which are those of Sandusky, Cleveland and Ashtabula. There are no mountains in

the state, and hardly any hills. Most of the soil is susceptible of cultivation. In the north it is somewhat marshy; the banks of the rivers are highly fertile: in the interior are extensive plains of excellent soil, and the state altogether may be pronounced equal in fertility to almost any region of the earth. The forests consist of walnut, various species of oaks, hickory, sugar maple, and other sorts; beech, birch, poplar, ash, sycamore, paw-paw, buckeye, cherry, dogwood, elm, hornbeam, &c. With the exception of a few cypress trees, this state produces hardly any evergreens. Many sorts of medicinal roots are found here, as ginseng, valerian, columbo, snakeroot, and bloodroot. Coal is abundant in the eastern parts, as also iron, but there are few mines. Marble is plentiful, and salt springs furnish water nearly as strong as that of the sea. Near the falls of the Little Miami, are the Yellow Springs, the waters of which are a strong chalybeate, and in considerable esteem for their medicinal qualities.



The agricultural products are maize, wheat, rye, barley, oats, spelt and buckwheat. Fruits are abundant, and the soil is thought to be the best for garden vegetables of any in the western country. Tobacco has been lately introduced. Hemp is cultivated in some parts.

Ohio enjoys the most active commerce of all the western states. The northern and eastern counties export to Montreal and New York by the lake, great quantities of agricultural produce. But the chief of the exports are to New Orleans. The articles are flour, grain, pork, bacon, lard, whiskey, horses, and cattle.

The domestic manufactures are considerable, and there are some large manufactories of woolen, cotton, and paper, at Cincinnati, Zanesville, Steubenville, Dayton, and other places. The manufacture of steam machinery, and other articles from iron, is considerable. To these may be added linseed and castor oil, whiskey, cabinet furniture and salt.

The number of counties in Ohio is 73. The Pop. 937,637. Slavery is prohibited. The legislature is called the *General Assembly*, and consists of a Senate and House of Representatives. The senators are chosen for two years and the representatives for one. The Governor is chosen for two years. Suffrage is universal and elections are popular. Columbus is the seat of government and Cincinnati the largest city. The other towns of importance are Zanesville, Steubenville, Chillicothe, Dayton, Marietta and Circleville. There are 4 tribes of Indians in the state; the Wyandots, Shawnees, Delawares, and Ottawas. The Senecas have recently removed west of the Mississippi. The four tribes number about 1,500 souls, and own 336,341 acres of land, which is secured to them by treaty. Considerable annuities are paid them by the United States government.

The most numerous religious sect are the Presbyterians; they have 203 ministers; the Baptists 140; the Methodists 91; the Lutherans 37; the Associate Presbyterians 20; the German Reformed 82; the Episcopalians 16; the Swedenborgians 4; there are also some Catholics, Unitarians, Universalists, Quakers and Shakers. Two universities enjoy endowments from the state; they are established at Athens and Oxford. There are also colleges at New Athens, Hudson and Gambier, and about 20 incorporated academies in different places.

The first settlement in Ohio was made at Marietta in 1783. A territorial government was established the next year. In 1802 it was admitted as a state into the Union. The fertility of the soil, and happy local position of the state for trade, have made it one of the most desirable regions of the western country for emigrants, and its increase in population and wealth has been almost unparalleled.

Ohlau, a town of Prussian Silesia, with a fine castle. Great quantities of tobacco are produced in the neighbourhood. It is situated on the Ohla, 16 m. S. E. of Breslau.

Ohdruf, a town of Saxony, in Saxe-Gotha, with a castle and numerous manufactures. 8 m. S. E. of Gotha.

Ohringen, a town of Wurtemberg, capital of the district of Hohenlohe, with an academy. In the vicinity of the town many Roman antiquities have been found since 1741. It stands on the river Ohren, which divides it into the Old and New Town, 28 m. S. S. W. Mergentheim. Long. 9. 42. E., lat. 49. 11. N.

Oich, Loch, a lake of Scotland, in Inverness-shire, extending 4 m. from E. to W., and containing some little wooded islands: its outlet at the N. end is the river Oich, which flows by Fort Augustus into the S. extremity of Loch Ness.

Oil Creek, p.t. Crawford Co. Pa., on a creek of the same name, falling into the Alleghany.

Oire, a town of Naples, in Terra d' Otranto, with an old castle, seated at the foot of the Apennines, 20 m. N. E. of Tarento.

Oise, a department of France, including part of the former provinces of the Isles of France and Picardy. It takes its name from the river Oise, which has its source in the Ardennes, and joins the Seine below Pontoise. Beauvais is the capital.



Okefonoko Swamp, in Georgia and Florida is a sort of marshy lake 180 m. in circumference giving rise to the rivers St. Mary and Suwaney. During the wet season it has the appearance of an inland sea with numerous islands. It is inhabited by immense numbers of alligators, snakes, frogs, and all sorts of reptiles that are engendered in miry regions. Vast swarms of moschetoos infest the air

in summer, and the poisonous vapours which the heat of the sun raises from its waters in that season render the neighbourhood uninhabitable for any human being.

Ockloconee, a river rising in Georgia, and flowing through Florida into Ockloconee Bay, 40 m. E. of the mouth of the Apalachicola.

Okotsk, a town of Siberia, capital of a province of the same name, in the government of Irkutsk. It is seated at the mouth of the Okota, in a bay of the Pacific Ocean, called the Sea of Okotak, 490 m. E. S. of Yakutsk. Long. 143. 12. E., lat. 59. 20. N.

Oldenburg, a grand duchy of Germany, consisting of several scattered portions. Oldenburg Proper was formerly a county, united with Delmenhorst, and when the line of its counts became extinct, in 1667, it devolved to the royal family of Denmark. In 1773 it was exchanged by Denmark with the grand duke of Russia for the district of Kiel in Holstein; and, in 1777, the emperor of Germany raised it to the rank of a duchy. The reigning duke was expelled by Napoleon in 1810, but was restored in 1813, and at the congress of Vienna received the title of grand duke. He now possesses, besides Oldenburg Proper (including Delmenhorst and the lordships of Varel, Jever, and Kniphausen), the principality of Eutin (formerly the bishopric of Lubeck) in Holstein and the lordship of Birkenfeld, ceded by Prussia out of the territory on the Rhine. The inhabitants are of the Lutheran religion.

Oldenburg, a fortified town of Germany, capital of the foregoing duchy, and the residence of the grand duke. The church of St. Lambert contains the tombs of the last counts of Oldenburg, which are very curious. It is seated on the Hunte, 22 m. W. of Bremen and 76 S. S. W. of Hamburg.

Oldenburg, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Holstein, seated near the Baltic, 28 m. N. of Lubeck.

Oldensael, a town of the Netherlands, in Overijssel, 30 m. E. of Deventer.

Oldesloke, a town of Denmark, in Holstein, with extensive salt-works, seated on the Trave, 17 m. W. of Lubeck.

Old Fort, p.v. Centre Co. Pa.; p.v. Burke Co. N. C.

Oldham, a town in Lancashire, Eng. built on high ground, on a branch of the Medlock, and near the Irk, whose streams give motion to the machinery, &c., of numerous manufactures, 7 m. N. of Manchester.

Oldham, a county of Kentucky on the Ohio. Pop. 9,563. Westport is the capital.

Old Point Comfort, a cape on the North entrance of James river, Va.

Old Town, or *Indian Old Town*, a settlement of Penobscot Indians on an island in Penobscot river, Maine, 12 m. above Bangor. They are about 300 in number, and have a Catholic priest and a school.

Old Town, p.t. Allegany Co. Md.; p.v. Ross Co. Ohio.

Ocean, p.t. Cattaraugus Co. N. Y. Pop. 561.

Oleron, a populous and fertile island of France, 5 m. from the W. coast, opposite the mouth of the Charente. It is 20 m. long and 5 broad, and belongs to the department of Lower Charente. This island was formerly in the possession of the crown of England; and here Richard I. compiled the code of maritime laws called the Laws of Oleron, which are received by all nations in

Europe as the ground and substruction of all their marine constitutions.

Oleron, a town of France, department of Lower Charente, with a castle; seated on the E. side of the island of Oleron, 13 m. W. S. W. of Rochefort. Long. 1. 15. W., lat. 45. 48. N.

Oleron, a town in the department of Lower Pyrenees, on the Gave, 10 m. S. W. of Pau.

Oliva, a town of Poland, in Volhinia, with a citadel, 20 m. E. of Lucko.

Olinda. See *Pernambuco*.

Oliva, a town of Spain, in Navarre, formerly the residence of the king of Navarre, but now much reduced. It is seated in a fertile country, 20 m. N. of Tudela.

Oliva, a sea-port of W. Prussia, where a peace was concluded, in 1660, between the emperor of Germany and the kings of Sweden and Poland. It is situated on a bay of the gulf of Dantzic, 10 m. W. N. W. of Dantzic. Long. 18. 32. E., lat. 54. 24. N.

Oley, a township of Bucks Co. Pa.

Olise, townships in Morgan and Meigs Cos. Ohio.

Olivença, a town and fortress of Spain, in Estremadura, which, with its territory, formerly belonged to Portugal, but was ceded to Spain in 1801. It is 16 m. S. S. W. of Badajoz.

Olorton, a town of Nottinghamshire, Eng. seated on the river Maun, and surrounded by hop plantations, which contribute greatly to its prosperity. 14 m. N. W. of Newark and 137 N. by W. of London.

Olmedo, a decayed town of Spain, in Leon, seated near the Adaja, 26 m. S. of Valladolid.

Olmutz, a district or circle of the Austrian province of Moravia, containing 2,000 sq. m. with 347, 300 inhabitants. The N. part is mountainous, but the S. level and fertile.

Olmutz, the capital of the above district, and formerly of Moravia, is an archbishop's see, and has a famous university. It is fortified, well built, and almost surrounded by the river Morau. In 1741 it was taken by the king of Prussia who attempted it again in 1758, but was obliged to raise the siege. The emperors of Russia and Austria met here in 1805, previously to the battle of Austerlitz. It is 80 m. N. by E. of Vienna, and 97 S. of Breslau. Long. 17. 15. E., lat. 49. 33. N.

Olney, a town in Buckinghamshire, Eng. with a manufacture of bonelace; seated on the Ouse, 12 m. S. E. of Northampton and 55 N. N. W. of London.

Olonetz, a government of Russia, formerly included in the government of Novgorod. In this district are mines of copper and iron. The capital is Petrozavodsk.

Olonetz, a town of the foregoing government near which are a mineral spring and an iron forge. It is situated on the river Olonzo, near its entrance into the lake of Ladoga, 100 m. across the lake, N. E. of Petersburg.

Olonetz Mountains, a chain of mountains in the N. W. part of Russia, which runs in a direction almost due N. for the space of 1,000 m. forming part of the boundary between this country and Sweden.

Olonne, a town of France, department of Vendee, 35 m. W. of Fontenay le Comte.

Olphen, a town of Prussian Westphalia, 17 m. S. S. W. of Munster.

Olten, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Soleure; seated on the Aar, 17 m. E. N. E. of Soleure.

Olympian Springs, in Bath Co. Ken., near the source of Licking river; they are considerably frequented by invalids. The water contains iron, sulphur, and carbonic acid.

Olympus, a celebrated mountain of N. Asia. The ancients supposed its top reached the heavens, and from that circumstance placed the residence of the gods there, and made it the court of Jupiter. It is 10 m. S. E. of Bursa. Also a mountain in Thessaly, separated from Ossa by the celebrated vale of Tempe; it is 6,000 feet in height. There is beside a mountain in the island of Candia with this name.

Omagh, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, 14 m. S. of Strabane.

Oman, a province of Arabia, bounded on the N. W. by the Persian Gulf, N. E. and S. E. by the ocean, and S. W. by extensive deserts. It is possessed by a number of petty sovereigns, the most considerable of whom is the imam of Ros-tak. The chief town is Mascat.

Ombo, a town of Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile, 26 m. N. of Esne.

Ombrone, a town of Tuscany, in the Siennese, at the mouth of the river Ombrone, 5 m. S. of Grosseto.

Omegna, a town of the Sardinian states, province of Novara, on the N. E. side of Lake Orta, 25 m. N. N. W. of Novara.

Omer, St., a fortified town of France, department of Pas de Calais. It owes its name and importance to a saint, who built a grand monastery here in the 7th century. The cathedral and the church of St. Bertin are magnificent structures. About a league from the town is a great morass, in which are some floating islands. St. Omer is seated on the Aa, on the side of a hill, 8 m. N. W. of Aire and 135 N. of Paris. Long. 2. 15. E., lat. 50. 44. N.

Ommen, a town of the Netherlands, in Overijssel, seated on the Vecht, 17 m. N. E. of De venter.

Ommirah. See *Morbeys*.

Omoa, a town of Honduras. It is seated on the bay of Honduras, 80 m. N. N. W. of Valladolid.

Omsk, a town and fortress of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, situate at the conflux of the Om with the Irtysh, 350 m. S. E. of Tobolsk. Long. 74. 54. E., lat. 54. 14. N.

Onecote, a village in Staffordshire, Eng. 8 m. N. by E. of Cheadle, noted for the rich copper mines in its vicinity.

Oneeshow, one of the Sandwich Islands, in the N. Pacific, 5 leagues W. of Atooi. Its eastern coast is high, and rises abruptly from the sea, but the other parts consist of low ground, except a round bluff head on the S. E. point. It produces plenty of yams, and a sweet root called tee. Long. 161. 0. W., lat. 21. 50. N.

Oneg, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel, on the river Onega, near the White Sea, 80 m. S. S. W. of Archangel. Long. 37. 54. E., lat. 63. 53. N.

Onega, a river and lake of Russia, in the government of Olonetz. The lake is 100 m. long and 40 broad, and has a communication with the lake Ladoga. The river gives its name to a country full of woods, and flows into the White Sea.

Oneglia, a province of the Sardinian states, in Piedmont, surrounded by the territory of Genoa, and the sea. It abounds in olive-oil, fruits, and wine.

Oneglia, or *Onella*, a sea-port of Piedmont

capital of the above province. In 1799, the French took it by storm, and set it on fire in several places. It is seated at the mouth of the Imperiale, 55 m. S. W. of Genoa. Long. 7. 57. E., lat. 43. 58. N.

Onesida, a lake of New York discharging its water into L. Ontario. It has a canal communication with the Mohawk. It is 20 m. long and 4 broad.

Onesida, a county of New York lying upon the above lake. Pop. 41,326. Utica is the capital.

Onesida Castle, p.v. Onesida Co. N. Y.

One Leg, a township in Tuscarawas Co. Ohio, 114 m. N. E. Columbus. Pop. 1,645. The genius that invented this name must have been a limping concern.

Oneskoë, a lake of Russia, in the government of Olonetz, 120 m. long and 40 broad. It contains several islands.

Ongar, or *Chipping Ongar*, a town in Essex, Eng. 21 m. E. N. E. of London.

Ongole, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, capital of a district of its name belonging to Britain. It is 78 m. S. S. W. of Condapilly and 166 N. by W. of Madras. Long. 79. 56. E., lat. 15. 28. N.

Onion, one of the principal rivers of Vermont, which flows through a fertile country, and after a course of 70 m. falls into Lake Champlain.

Onondaga, a lake of New York communicating with lake Ontario. It is 6 m. long and 1 broad.

Onondaga, a county of New York on the above lake. Pop. 58,974. Syracuse is the capital.

Onondaga, p.t. in the above county 50 m. W. Utica. Pop. 5,668. Here are very large salt works. See *Salina*.

Onrust, a small island near the coast of Java, at the mouth of the harbour of Batavia. Here the Dutch formerly repaired their ships, and had large warehouses, which were destroyed by the British.

Onslow, a county of N. Carolina. Pop. 7,814.

Ontario, a lake of N. America, situate between 75. and 79. W. long., and 43. and 44. N. lat. Its length is 180 m. and 50 its medium breadth. On its S. W. part it receives the waters of lake Erie by the river Niagara, and near the S. E. the Onondago River; and on the N. E. is its outlet the river Iroquois, or St. Lawrence. It is 500 m. in circumference, and abounds with fish, among which are the Oswego bass, weighing three or four pounds. The islands are principally at the eastern end. The chief harbours are York and Kingston, belonging to the British, and Sacket's Harbour belonging to the Americans.

Ontario, a county of New York. Pop. 40,167. Canandaigua is the capital; also a county in Upper Canada.

Ontario, p.t. Wayne Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,587.

Oodamally, a town of Hindoostan, in Coimbatore, 30 m. S. S. E. of Coimbatore.

Oonalashka, one of the islands of the Northern Archipelago, visited by Cook in his last voyage. The natives are described as very peaceable. Fish and other-sea animals, birds, roots, berries, and even sea-weed, compose their food. They dry quantities of fish during the summer, which they lay up in small huts for their use in winter. Their clothing is chiefly composed of skins. The upper garment, made like a wagoner's frock, reach down to the knees. Besides this, they wear a waistcoat or two, a pair of breeches, a fur cap, and boots. They manufacture mats and baskets of grass, which are both strong and

beautiful; and there is a neatness and perfection in most of their works, which shows that they are not deficient in ingenuity and perseverance. Long. 165. 0. W., lat. 53. 5. N.

Oostborck, a town and fort of the Netherlands, in the Isle of Cadzand, 4 m. N. E. of Sluys.

Oostenby, a town of Sweden, in the Isle of Oeland, 27 m. S. of Borkholm.

Ootators, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, 22 m. N. N. W. of Tanjore and 90 S. W. of Pondicherry.

Opelousas, p.v. St. Landry Parish, Louisiana. 223 m. N. W. New Orleans.

Opheim, a town of Norway, in the province of Bergen, 45 m. N. N. E. of Bergen.

Oporto, or *Porto*, a city and sea-port of Portugal, in Entre Douro e Minho, and a bishop's see. It is by nature almost impregnable; and is noted for its strong wines, of which large quantities are exported to England; whence all red wines from Spain and Portugal are called *Port* wines. The other chief exports are oranges, lemons, oil, sumach, and linen cloth. Its commerce greatly increased after the earthquake at Lisbon, in 1755; before that time the population was estimated at 90,000, and it is now said to be 70,000. It is seated on the side of a mountain, near the river Douro, which forms an excellent harbour, 172 m. N. by E. of Lisbon. Long. 8. 22. W., lat. 41. 10. N.

Oppeln, a province of the Prussian states, comprising the greater part of Upper Silesia. It consists chiefly of hills and mountains abounding with extensive forests, and containing a large store of valuable minerals. The district called the principality of Oppeln, including more than half this province, was formerly governed by its own duke.

Oppeln, the capital of the above province, with a Catholic collegiate church. It has a great trade in wool, and stands on the Oder, 150 m. S. E. of Breslau. Long. 18. 0. E., lat. 50. 39. N.

Oppenheim, a town of Germany, in Hesse Darmstadt. The vicinity produces excellent wine. It is seated on the side of a hill, near the Rhine, 12 m. S. S. E. of Mentz.

Oppenheim, a township of Montgomery Co. N. Y. on the Mohawk. Pop. 3,650.

Oppido, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, at the foot of the Apennines, 25 m. N. E. of Reggio.

Oppido, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, 5 m. S. S. E. of Acerenza.

Oppurg, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Meissen, with a castle, 4 m. W. S. W. of Neustadt.

Orach, a town of European Turkey, in Bosnia, near the river Drino, 60 m. S. W. of Belgrade.

Oran, a city and sea-port of Algiers, in the province of Tremecen, with an excellent harbour, almost opposite Carthage in Spain. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1509, and re-taken in 1708. In 1732 the Spaniards became masters of it again. In 1790 it was destroyed by an earthquake, little besides the exterior walls being left standing, when 2,000 persons perished. 225 m. W. N. W. of Algiers. Long. 0. 5. W., lat. 36. 58. N.

Oran, p.v. Onondaga Co. N. Y.

Orange, a city of France, in the department of Vaucluse, and a bishop's see. It was an important place in the time of the Romans, but at present is remarkable only for its antiquities. A triumphal arch, 200 paces from the town, was

formerly within its limits; and here are also the remains of a fine amphitheatre, some aqueducts, &c. The fortifications were demolished by Louis XIV. in 1682. The chief manufactures are linen, serge, and paper. The city is seated in a fine plain, on the river Aigues, 12 m. N. of Avignon and 57 S. of Valence.

Orange, a county of Vermont. Pop. 27,966. Chelsea is the capital. A county of New York. Pop. 45,372. Goshen is the capital. A county of the E. District of Virginia. Pop. 14,637. Orange is the capital. A county of N. Carolina. Pop. 23,875. Hillsborough is the capital. A county of Indiana. Pop. 7,909. Paoli is the capital.

Orange, p.t. Orange Co. Vt. 15 m. S. E. Montpelier. Pop. 1,016; p.t. Franklin Co. Mass. 80 m. N. W. Boston. Pop. 880; p.v. Orange Co. N. Y.; p.t. Essex Co. N. J.; towns in Cuyahoga, Richland, Trumbull, Shelby, Meigs and Delaware Cos. Ohio.

Orangeburg, a District of S. Carolina. Pop. 18,455.

Orange Springs, p.v. Orange Co. Va. 100 m. N. W. of Richmond.

Orangetown, a township of Rockland Co. N. Y. on the Hudson. Pop. 1,947.

Orangesville, p.t. Genesee Co. N. Y. 20 m. S. Batavia. Pop. 1,525; p.v. Columbia Co. Pa.

Orange River, a river of S. Africa in the Cape Colony running into the Atlantic in lat. 28. 30. S.

Oranienbaum, a town of Saxony, in the duchy of Anhalt-Dessau, 6 m. S. E. of Dessau.

Oranienbaum, a town of Russia, in Ingria. It is seated in the gulf of Finland, 20 m. W. of Petersburg.

Oranienburg, a town of Prussia, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg; situate on the Havel, 18 m. N. of Berlin.

Oratava, a town on the W. side of the island of Teneriffe, and the chief place of trade. It is seated at the bottom of an amphitheatre of mountains, out of which rises the Peak of Teneriffe. Its port is at 3 m. distance. Long. 16. 24. W., lat. 28. 23. N.

Orbasan, a town of Piedmont, with 1,700 inhabitants, 6 m. S. W. of Turin.

Orbe, a town of Switzerland, in the Pays de Vaud, 32 m. W. S. W. of Bern.

Orbe, a town of Germany, in the late electorate of Mentz, celebrated for its salt works, 26 m. E. of Frankfurt.

Orbitello, a sea-port of Tuscany, in the province of Sienna, with a good harbour, protected by several forts. It is seated on the Mediterranean, near the mouth of the Albegna, 63 m. S. by W. of Sienna. Long. 11. 6. E., lat. 42. 28. N.

Orbre, a river of France, which rises in the Cevennes, flows by Béziers, and enters the gulf of Lions at Serignan.

Orcaades. See *Orkneys*.

Orchies, a town of France, department of Nord, 12 m. S. S. E. of Lisle.

Orchilla, a cluster of small islands in the Caribbean Sea, N. of the coast of Terra Firma. Long. 65. 20. E., lat. 12. 0. N.

Orchimont, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Luxembourg, situate on the Semoy, 18 m. N. of Sedan.

Ordingen, a town of Germany, in the late electorate of Cologne; seated near the Rhine, 36 m. N. N. E. of Cologne.

Orduna, a town of Spain, in Biscay, seated in a valley surrounded by high mountains, 20 m. S. W. of Bilbao.

Örebro, a government of Sweden, comprising the old province of Nericia, part of Westmannland, and a small part of Wärmeland. It contains 1,780 square miles, with 100,000 inhabitants.

Örebro, the capital of the above mentioned government has a considerable trade with Stockholm, across the lakes Hielmar and Maeler, by means of the river and canal of Arboga; sending iron, vitrol, and red paint, in particular, to that capital. In the middle of the town, on a small island formed by the Swart, stands the castle, formerly a royal residence. It is seated near the W. extremity of the lake Hielmar, 100 m. W. by S. of Stockholm. Long. 15. 12. E., lat. 59. 30. N.

Oregon, or *Columbia*, a river of the United States flowing into the Pacific Ocean. It rises in the Rocky Mountains about lat. 55. N. and flows S. W. to the Sea in lat. 46. 15. N. Its length is 1,500 m., and it has several large tributaries as Clark's River, Lewis's River, and the Multnomah. Its head streams are near those of the Missouri, and its course is considerably obstructed by falls, but it admits a navigation 180 m. from its mouth. All its waters abound in fine salmon, and towards the sea, they contain great numbers of seals.

Oregon Territory, the popular name of all that part of the United States territory west of the Rocky Mountains, watered by the abovementioned river. It extends from 42. to 51. N. lat. along the coast of the Pacific Ocean. It is bounded N. by the Russian and British American possessions, E. by the Rocky Mountains, S. by the Mexican territories, and W. by the Pacific. Between the Rocky Mountains and the sea is another chain through which the Oregon river passes at the great falls, and still farther west another ridge runs parallel with the coast at about 150 m. distance. These ridges are lofty, and their peaks are covered with perpetual snow. Among these mountains, there are sheltered and fertile valleys. The timber in the mountains is pine, spruce, fir, &c. The plains generally have a fine soil; but are very deficient in timber. The prairies, like those on the eastern sides of these mountains, are covered with grass, and a profusion of most beautiful flowers. Among the prairie plants are two or three kinds of edible roots, which furnish vegetable food to the savages, as an aid to the great proportion of salmon, which they devour. Wild sage is also an abundant herb. It grows of a height equal to that of small tree; and on these extensive plains is one of the principal articles of fuel. The sea shore, for a considerable distance to the interior, is skirted with deep and thick forests of evergreens, such as pine and hemlock. Sheltered on the north by protecting ridges of mountains, and the breezes from the west being softened by coming over immense extents of sea, the climate is as mild as it is in the country east of these mountains four or five degrees south of that point. When Lewis and Clark left the country in March, and in the latitude of Montreal, the prairies were in blossom, and the forwardness of the season seems to have corresponded with that of North Carolina at the same time. The winters are rainy, and some parts of them severe.

The Spaniards first discovered this country. The river was discovered by Captain Gray, in the ship *Columbia* of Boston; and it was explored in 1805 by Lewis and Clark. A settlement of fur traders was made at its mouth by the Americans, but it was afterwards abandoned. The Indians

in the territory are numbered at 140,000. On the northern part of the coast is Nootka Sound lying between a large island and the continent. The savages which inhabit these parts are better known than any other of the Northwestern tribes.

These savages call themselves *Wakash*. Their height is above the middle stature, and they are of a muscular frame. Their features are characterized by a prominence of the cheek-bones. Their face is often very much compressed above the cheeks, and appears to sink abruptly between the temples. Their nose, flat at the base, is marked by wide nostrils, and a round point. Their forehead is low, their eyes small and black, and their lips, broad, thick and round. In general, they are entirely destitute of beard, or, at most have only a small thin tuft at the point of their chin. This deficiency, however, is perhaps owing to an artificial cause; for, some of them, and, especially their old men, have bushy beards, and even mustachios. Their eye-brows are scantily supplied with hair, and are always straight; but they have a considerable quantity of very harsh, and very strong hair on their head, which, without a single exception, is black and straight, and floats on their shoulders. A coarse dress of linen, with a covering from the skin of the bear or sea-



otter, red, black, and white pigments, with which they besmear their body, the whole of their ordinary costume, in short, forms the image of wretchedness and ignorance. Their war-dress is extraordinary. They muffle up their head with pieces of wood, carved into the representation of eagles, wolves, and porpoises' heads. Several families live together in the same hut, the wooden half partitions of which, give it the appearance of a stable. Some of their woolen stuffs, although manufactured without a loom, are very good, and are ornamented with figures of a brilliant colour. They carve clumsy statues of wood.

Their light canoes, which are flat and broad, bound over the waves in the steadiest manner, without the assistance of the outrigger, or *balance board*, an essential distinction between the canoes of the American tribes, and those of the southern parts of the East Indies, and the islands of Oceania.

Oregrund, a sea-port of Sweden, in Upland, on the gulf of Bothnia, opposite the small island of Ginson. The chief article exported is iron, from the long celebrated mine of Dannemora in its vicinity. It is 70 m. N. of Stockholm. Long. 18. 5. E., lat. 60. 21. N.

Orel, a government of Russia, once a province

of the government of Bielgorod. Its capital of the same name, is seated on Occa and Orel, 207 m. S. S. W. of Moscow. Long. 35. 20. E., lat. 53. 0. N.

Orellana, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 28 m. E. of Marida.

Orenburg, a government of Asiatic Russia, bounded by European Russia and the government of Tobolsk.

Orenburg, a town and fortress of the above government. It is a place of considerable commerce, and is seated on the Ural, 260 m. S. S. E. of Ufa. Long. 55. 4. E., lat. 51. 46. N.

Orense, a city of Spain, in Galicia, and a bishop's see. Here are some celebrated tepid and hot springs. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Minho, 47 m. S. E. of Compostella. Long. 7. 50. W., lat. 42. 22. N.

Orfa, *Ourfa*, or *Rouah*, a city of Turkey, in Diarbeck, said to be the Ur of the Chaldees. The walls are 3 m. in circumference, defended by square towers; on a rocky hill to the S. is a stately castle. It has a good trade, particularly in carpets and leather, and has a canal to the Euphrates. The country round is fertile in corn and fruit. It is 83 m. N. E. of Aleppo and 100 S. W. of Diarbekir. Long. 38. 20. E., lat. 36. 50. N.

Orford, a borough in Suffolk, Eng. Here are the remains of a castle, which, with the church, is a sea-mark. It is seated near the German Ocean, between two channels, 18 m. E. by N. of Ipswich and 88 N. E. of London.

Orford, p.t. Grafton Co. N. H. Pop. 1,829; townships in Kent and Suffolk Co. U. C.

Orford Ness, a cape of England, on the S. E. coast of Sussex, where a light-house is erected for the direction of ships. Long. 1. 34. E., lat. 52. 4. N.

Orgaz, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a castle, 15 m. S. of Toledo.

Orgelet, a town of France, department of Jura, seated at the source of the Valouse, 30 m. S. S. W. of Salins.

Orgiva, a town of Spain, in the province of Granada, 25 m. S. of Granada.

Orient. See *L'Orient*.

Orikuala, a town of Spain, in Murcia, and a bishop's see, with a university, and a citadel built on a rock. The inhabitants have manufactures of silk, brandy distilleries, and some saltpetre works; and here are made curious snuff-boxes, with the roots of the terebinthus, much esteemed for preserving Spanish snuff. It is seated in a very fertile country, on the Segura, 12 m. N. E. of Murcia.

Oriskany, p.v. Oneida Co. N. Y. 7 m. from Utica. Here are manufactures of cotton and woolen cloths.

Orissa, a province of Hindoostan, bounded on the N. by Bahar and Bengal, W. by Berar, S. by Golconda, and E. by the bay of Bengal. The greater part of the province now belongs to the British. It is divided into the districts of Cuttack, Mohurbunge, and Konjeur.

Oristagni, a fortified town of Sardinia, and an archbishop's see, with a good harbour. It is seated on the W. coast, on a bay of the same name, 42 m. N. W. of Cagliari. Long. 8. 51. E., lat. 39. 53. N.

Orkened, a town of Sweden, in Schonen, 24 m. N. of Christianstadt.

Orkney Islands, the ancient Orcaades, a cluster of islands to the N. of Scotland, from which they are separated by Pentland Frith. They lie between

57. and 36. and 49. 16. N. lat., and are about 30 in number, but several are small and uninhabited. The largest is sometimes dignified with the appellation of Mainland, but is more frequently called *Pomona*. Beyond this island, to the N. E., are seen, among others, Rowa, Eglasha, and Westra; Shappinsha and Edda; Stronsa, Sanda, and N. Ronalsha; and to the S. appear Hoy, and S. Ronalsha, with others of inferior note. The currents and tides which flow between these islands are rapid and dangerous, and near the small isle of Swinna are two whirlpools, very dangerous to mariners, especially in calms. The sea coast swarms with seals and otters, and is visited by whales, cod, ling, and haddocks, herrings and other fish; and on the shores are found large oysters, muscles, cockles, &c. The islands are visited by eagles, falcons, wild geese and ducks in great variety, herons, hawks, gulls, &c. Springs of pure water are found in all the mountainous parts, and there are numerous lakes and rivulets abounding in fish. The heath on the mountains shelter grouse, plovers, snipes, &c., but there are no partridges, hares, nor foxes. There are great numbers of small sheep and black cattle, swine, rabbits, and red deer. The products of the valleys and plains are chiefly big and oats. Except juniper, wild myrtle, heath, and a shrub called cyrthordon, there is scarcely a tree or plant to be seen; but this nakedness cannot have been their former state, as many trunks of large oaks are to be found in all the mosses. The climate in summer is moist and cold, but in winter there is very little snow, and that lies only a short time. Preceding the autumnal equinox, dreadful storms of wind rain, and thunder occur. For about three weeks in midsummer these islands enjoy the rays of the sun almost without intermission; but, for the same space in winter, that luminary hardly rises above the horizon, and is commonly obscured by clouds and mists. In this gloomy season the absence of day is supplied partly by moon-light and partly by the radiance of the Aurora Borealis, which here gives a light nearly equal to that of a full moon. The coasts afford numerous bays and harbours for the fisheries. The chief exports are hnen and woolen yarn, stockings, butter, dried fish, herrings, oil, feathers, and skins of various kinds, and kelp. The English language prevails in all these islands, although there are many words in the Norse, or Norwegian, still in use. The inhabitants have the general character of being frugal, sagacious, circumspect and hospitable: but the common people are superstitious. The Orkney and Shetland Isles unite in sending one member to the imperial parliament.

Orlamunda, a town of Germany, in Saxe-Gotha, seated on the Saale opposite the influx of the Orla, 40 m. W. S. W. of Altenburg.

Orland, p.t. Hancock Co. Me. Pop. 975.

Orlando, a cape on the N. coast of Sicily, 15 m. W. by N. of Patti. Long. 15. 4. E., lat. 38. 14. N.

Orlean, p.t. Fauquier Co. Va.

Orleans, a city of France, capital of the department of Loiret, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the Loire, and has a canal thence to the Loing, near Montargis. Under the sons of Clovis, it was the capital of a kingdom. In 1428 it stood a memorable siege against the English, which was raised by the celebrated Joan of Arc, called the Maid of Orleans. It is now considered one of the largest and most pleasant cities in France. The principal public buildings are the cathedral, town house, court of justice, mint, and theatre.

The trade consists in stockings, sheepskins; wine, brandy, corn, grocery, and particularly sugar, which is brought raw from Nantes and Rochelle. The fauxbourg of Paris is of a prodigious length, and that of the Olivet, on the left side of the Loire, has a communication with the city by a bridge of nine arches. Near the city is a forest, containing 94,000 acres, planted with oak and other valuable trees. Orleans is 30 m. N. E. of Blois and 60 S. S. W. of Paris. Long. 1. 54. E., lat. 47. 54. N.

Orleans, a county of Vermont. Pop. 13,980. Irasburgh is the capital. A parish of Louisiana. Pop. 3,793.

Orleans, p.t. Barnstable Co. Mass. 84 m. S. E. Boston. Pop. 1,799; p.v. Orange Co. Ind.

Orleans, an island and town of Lower Canada, in the river St. Lawrence, a little to the E. of Quebec. Long. 69. 50. W., lat. 17. 0. N.

Orlenga, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, situate on the Lena, 235 m. N. of Irkutsk. Long. 105. 40. E., lat. 56. 0. N.

Ormea, a town of the Sardinian states, in Piedmont, seated on the river Tanaro, 12 m. S. of Mondovì.

Ormskirk, a town in Lancashire, Eng. The chief branch of trade is cotton spinning; coarse thread is also made for sail-cloth. 3 m. N. by E. of Liverpool and 209 N. N. W. of London.

Ormus, a small island in a strait of the same name, at the entrance of the gulf of Persia, 9 m. S. of Gombroon. In 1505 the Portuguese were permitted to form a settlement here, and it was afterwards frequented by a number of rich merchants. In 1623 the Persians, by the assistance of the English, expelled the Portuguese and demolished the buildings. Some time after the Persians rebuilt the fort, and, though they could never bring it to be a place of trade as before, it is still the key of the gulf of Persia, on account of the commodiousness of the harbour. It is almost deserted; for it produces nothing but salt, which sometimes is two inches deep upon the surface of the earth. Long. 56. 25. E., lat. 27. 20. N.

Ornans, a town of France, department of Doubs, seated on the Louvre, 10 m. S. E. of Besançon.

Orne, a department of France, including the old province of Perche and part of that of Normandy. It takes its name from a river which rises in the department, and runs into the English Channel 8 m. below Caen. The capital is Alençon.

Oronoco, or *Orinoco*, a river of S. America which issues from the small lake Ipava, in lat. 5. 5. N., flows E. and S. E. to the lake Parima, from which it runs toward the W.; but, after receiving the Guaviari, it bends N., then N. E. and E., till it enters the Atlantic by an extended delta of mouths opposite the isle of Trinidad; but the principal one is considerably to the S. E. of that island, in lat. 8. 30. N. In this singular winding course, estimated at 1,400 m. it receives many large rivers; and its chief estuary is so deep and impetuous as to stem the most powerful tides See *Parima*.

Oronsa, a small fertile island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, to the S. of Colonsa. Here are the ruins of an abbey, with many sepulchral statues, and some curious ancient sculpture.

Orington, p.v. Cattaraugus Co. N. Y.

Orono, p.t. Penobscot Co. Me. 10 m. N. E. Bangor. Pop. 1,473 This township contains Indian Old Town

Oropesa, a town of Spain, in Valencia, on a cape of its name, in the Mediterranean, 55 m. E. N. E. of Valencia. Long. 0. 5. E., lat. 40. 8. N.

Orr, a river of Scotland, in Kirkcudbrightshire, which issues from a small lake to the E. of New Galloway, and flows into the Solway Frith at Dalbeattie.

Orrington, p.t. Penobscot Co. Me. 30 m. N. Castine. Pop. 1,234.

Orsville, a village of Pendleton Dis. S. C.

Orsova, a town and fortress of Hungary, on the confines of Servia, seated on the N. side of the Danube, 60 m. S. E. of Temeswar, and 75 E. of Belgrade. Long. 22. 40. E., lat. 45. 10. N.

Orsoy, a town of the Prussian states, seated on the Rhine, 20 m. S. E. of Cleves.

Orsza, a town of European Russia, in the government of Mohilef, with a castle, seated on the Dnieper, 38 m. N. of Mohilef.

Orta, a town of Italy, in the ecclesiastical states, seated near the Tiber, 10 m. E. of Viterbo.

Oria, a town of the Sardinian states, in the province of Novara, seated on a lake of its name, 21 m. N. N. W. of Novara.

Ortugal, a cape and castle of Spain, on the N. coast of Galicia, 30 m. N. N. E. of Ferrol. Long. 7. 50. W., lat. 43. 46. N.

Ortenberg, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, with a castle; situate on the Nidder, 17 m. S. E. of Giesen.

Ortenburg, a town and citadel of Bavaria, in a county of the same name; seated near the river Vils, 10 m. W. of Passau.

Ortenburg, a town of the Austrian states, in Carinthia, on the S. bank of the Drave, opposite the influx of the Liser, 33 m. W. of Clagenfurt.

Orthes, a town of France department of Lower Pyrenees, celebrated for a victory gained here by the allied army over the French in 1814. It is seated on the side of a hill, by the river Pau, 20 m. N. W. of Pau.

Orton, a town in Westmoreland, Eng. 276 m. N. W. of London.

Ortona a Mare, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra, on the gulf of Venice, 13 m. E. of Civita di Chieti.

Ortrand, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Meissen, situate on the borders of Lusatia, 16 m. N. E. of Meissen.

Oruro, a town of Peru, capital of a jurisdiction of the same name, in the audience of Charcas. The country abounds in cattle, and has many gold and silver mines. It is 150 m. N. W. of Plata. Long. 68. 30. W., lat. 18. 10. S.

Orvieto, a fortified town of Italy, in the papal states, capital of a territory of the same name, and a bishop's see, with a magnificent palace and a fine Gothic cathedral. It is seated on a craggy rock, near the conflux of the Paglia and Chiana, 50 m. N. N. W. of Rome. Long. 12. 20. E., lat. 42. 42. N.

Orville, p.v. Onondaga Co. N. Y.

Orwell, a river in Suffolk, Eng. which runs S. E. by Ipswich, and, uniting with the Stour, forms the fine harbour of Harwich. Above Ipswich it is called the Gipping.

Orwell, p.t. Rutland Co. Vt. on L. Champlain, 35 m. N. W. Rutland. Pop. 1,598; a township of Oswego Co. N. Y. Pop. 501; p.v. Bradford Co. Pa.

Orwigsburg, p.t. Schuylkill Co. Pa. 26 m. N. W. Reading.

Osaca, a city of Japan, in the island of Nippon,

defended by a magnificent castle. It has a harbour, and is one of the most commercial places of the empire. It stands on the Jedogawa, over which are several bridges of cedar, 30 m. S. by W. of Miaco. Long. 136. 5. E., lat. 35. 5. N.

Osage, a river of the United States flowing easterly between the Kansas and Arkansas and joining the Missouri in the centre of the State of that name. It is 300 m. in length.

Osages, a tribe of Indians in Missouri and Arkansas, comprising about 6,000 souls. They are divided into the great and little Osages, and have two or three villages, but live in a scattered, wandering state. They raise some corn but are half the year occupied in hunting.

Oschatz, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Meissen, with a college and some manufactures of cloth; seated on the Chemnitz, 16 m. N. W. of Meissen.

Osero, an island in the gulf of Venice, having on the N. that of Cherso, to which it is joined by a bridge. The capital is of the same name. Long. 15. 30. E., lat. 44. 56. N.

Osiot. See *Siout*.

Osma, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, and a bishop's see, with a university. The cathedral and the episcopal palace are at Brogo d'Osma, a little to the E. It stands on the Douero, 48 m. S. E. of Burgos. Long. 2. 52. W., lat. 41. 50. N.

Osnaburg, or **Osnabruck**, a province of Hanover, lying between the grand duchy of Oldenberg and Prussian Westphalia. It is 40 m. long and 20 broad; produces much corn and flax, and plenty of turf, coal, and marble. The most beneficial manufacture is a coarse kind of linen, which is exported to distant parts.

Osnaburg, the capital of the above province, with a castle and a university. It is celebrated for the peace of Westphalia, concluded here in 1648. The Catholics and Protestants have each two churches and a gymnasium. It is seated on the Hase, 25 m. N. by E. of Munster. Long. 7. 54. E., lat. 52. 18. N.

Osorno, a town of Chile, seated on Rio Bueno in a territory where there are mines of gold, 80 m. S. of Valdivia. Long. 73. 20. W., lat. 40. 58. S.

Osrushna, a town of Western Tartary, in Turkestan, capital of a province of the same name. It is 80 m. N. N. E. of Samarcand, and 260 S. of Taras. Long. 66. 20. E., lat. 40. 40. N.

Ossetia, the country of the Ossi, or Osseti, one of the seven Caucasian nations, between the Black Sea and the Caspian; bounded on the N. by Great Cabarda, E. by the Leaguia Tartars, and S. and W. by Imeritia. It is divided into 19 districts of very unequal size; some containing only five, and others 50 villages, each of which comprises from 20 to 100 families. Their language has some analogy with that of the Persians. Their history is entirely unknown. The Circassians and Tartars call them Kusha.

Ossian, a township of Alleghany Co. N. Y. Pop. 812.

Ossipee, a lake in N. Hampshire, in Strafford county: it covers a space of 7,000 acres. On the western shore is an Indian mound from which have been taken skeletons, tomahawks, &c. **Ossipee Mountain** is on the N. W.

Ossipee, p.t. Strafford Co. N. H. lying upon the above lake, 32 m. N. E. Concord. Pop. 1,935.

Ossory, the western division of Queen's county, in Ireland. It gives name to a bishopric, but the

cathedral is now at Irishtown, in the county of Kilkenny.

Ossuna, a town of Spain, in Andalusia. It was formerly strong, but less by its ramparts than by a fountain in the middle of the town, which furnished the inhabitants with water, while the country for 8 m. round was totally deprived of that necessary article. 50 m. E. N. E. of Seville. Long. 5. 8. W., lat. 37. 22. N.

Ostalric, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. It had a strong castle, taken by the French and demolished in 1695. It is seated on the Tordera, 98 m. N. E. of Barcelona.

Ostend, a fortified sea-port of the Netherlands, in W. Flanders, seated among a number of canals, and almost surrounded by two of the largest of them, into which ships of great burden may enter with the tide. It is famous for the long siege it sustained from the Spaniards, from July 1601 to September 1604, when it capitulated on honorable terms. On the death of Charles II., of Spain, the French seized Ostend; but in 1706, after the battle of Ramillies, it was retaken by the allies. It was again taken by the French in 1745, but restored in 1748. In the war of 1756 the French garrisoned this town for the empress queen, Maria Theresa. In 1792 it was once more captured by the French; evacuated in 1793; and repossessed in 1794. In 1798 a body of British troops landed here, and destroyed the works of the Bruges Canal; but, the wind shifting before they could re-embark, they were compelled to surrender to the French. 10 m. W. of Bruges and 22 N. E. of Dunkirk. Long. 2. 56. E., lat. 51. 14. N.

Osterhofen, a town of Bavaria, seated on the Danube, 20 m. W. N. W. of Passau.

Osterode, a town of Hanover, with a manufacture of woollen stuffs; also a magazine for corn, which is delivered out to the miners of Harz Forest at a fixed price. It is seated on the Saale, 18 m. N. N. E. of Gottingen.

Osterode, a town of Prussia, with a castle, situated on the Dribents, 46 m. S. E. of Marienburg.

Osternund, a town of Sweden seated on the E. side of the lake Storö, 76 m. N. W. of Sundswald. Long. 16. 10. E., lat. 63. 10. N.

Osternick, a town of Prussian Saxony, in the government of Magdeburg, with good woollen manufactures; situated on the Ilse, 17 m. W. by N. of Halberstadt.

Ostia, a decayed sea-port of Italy, in the papal states, and a bishop's see. In the neighbourhood are extensive salt-works. It stands near the eastern mouth of the Tiber, 12 m. S. W. of Rome.

Ostiglia, a town of Austrian Italy, in the province of Mantua, seated on the Po, 15 m. S. E. of Mantua.

Ostinghausen, a town of Westphalia, situated on the Aist, 8 m. W. of Lipstadt.

Ostrog, a town of Russian Poland, in Volhynia, near the river Horin, 30 m. N. N. W. of Constantinow.

Ostrołęka, a town of Poland, where the Russians were repulsed by the French in 1806: seated on the Narew, 50 m. N. E. of Warsaw.

Ostrovizza, a town of Austrian Dalmatia, with the ruins of a castle, formerly fortified. 14 m. N. of Scardona.

Ostrovno, a village of Russian Lithuania, where the French defeated a body of Russians in 1812. 17 m. W. of Vitepsk.

Ostuni, a town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, seated on a mountain, near the gulf of Venice,

16 m. W. N. W. of Brindisi, and 50 S. E. of Bari.

Oswald, St., a village in Northumberland, Eng on the Pict's wall, 4 m. N. of Hexham. Here Oswald defeated Codwall, a British usurper, who was killed on the first onset; and here he set up the first cross in the kingdom of Northumberland.

Oswegatchie, a river of New York flowing into the St. Lawrence; also a township in St. Lawrence Co. Pop. 3,934.

Oswego, a river of New York, forming the outlet of several small lakes, and flowing into Lake Ontario. It has several canals which assist its navigation.

Oswego, a county of New York. Pop. 27,104.

Oswego, the capital of the above county, stands at the mouth of Oswego river. Pop. 2,703.

Oswestry, a town in Shropshire, Eng. It had a wall and a castle, long since demolished. Of late years the town has been much extended and improved. It has a flourishing cotton manufactory, and a good trade. 179 m. N. W. of London.

Oszmiana, a town of Russian Lithuania, in the government of Wilna, 32 m. S. E. of Wilna.

Otake, one of the Society Islands, in the S. Pacific. It lies N. of Ulitea; and is divided from it by a strait, which, in the narrowest part, is not more than 2 m. broad. This island is smaller and more barren than Ulitea, but has two good harbours.

Otakeite, or **Tahiti**, an island in the S. Pacific, discovered in 1767 by captain Wallis, who called it George the Third's Island. Captain Cook, who came hither in 1768 to observe the transit of Venus, sailed round the whole island in a boat, and staid three months: it was visited twice afterwards by that celebrated navigator. It consists of two peninsulas, about 30 leagues in circumference. Great part of it is covered with woods, consisting partly of bread-fruit trees, palms, cocoa-nut trees, plantains, bananas, mulberries, sugar-canes, and others peculiar to the climate, particularly a kind of pineapple and the dragon-tree. The birds most common are two sorts of parroquets, one of a beautiful sapphire blue, another of a greenish color, with a few red spots; a king-fisher, of a dark green, with a collar of the same hue round its white throat; a large cuckoo, several sorts of pigeons or doves; and a bluish heron. The only quadrupeds found on the island were hogs, dogs, and rats. The inhabitants have mild features, and a pleasing countenance. They are about the ordinary size of Europeans, of a pale mahogany brown, with fine black hair and eyes. Their provisions are chiefly fish, pork, cocoa-nuts, bread-fruit, and bananas; and they employ sea-water as a sauce both to fish and pork. Nothing can exceed their agility in swimming, diving, and climbing trees; and they are praised for their gentleness, good nature, and hospitality. Previously to the introduction of European habits, the men wore a piece of cloth round their middle, and another wrapped about the head, like a turban; the women had a piece of cloth, with a hole in the middle, through which they passed their heads, so that one part of the garment hung down behind and the other before to the knees, a fine white cloth, like muslin, passing over this in various elegant turns round the body. Tattooing was common among both sexes. Their houses had seldom any walls, but consisted only of a roof, thatched with the long prickly leaves of the palm tree, and supported by a few pillars made of the bread-fruit tree.—The native cloth is made of the fibrous bark of the

mulberry tree, which is beaten with a kind of mallet, and a glue, made of the hibiscus esculentus is employed to make the bark cohere. Some of these pieces are two or three yards wide and 50



yards long. Omai, a native of this island, was carried to England by captain Cook, and carried back by him in his last voyage. In 1799 king Pomare ceded the district of Matavia, on the N. side of this island, to some of the missionaries belonging to the London Missionary Society, through whose labors all the inhabitants of Otaheite and many of the neighbouring islands have been led to renounce idolatry. The sovereign himself became a decided convert to Christianity. A general reformation of manners has been effected, a number of schools established, the useful arts introduced, and civilization is rapidly advancing. Point Venus is in long. 149. 36. W., lat. 17. 29. S.

Otchakof. See *Oczakow*.

Otego, p.t. Otsego Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,148.

Otis, p.t. Berkshire Co. Mass. 20 m. S. E. Lenox. Pop. 1,013; p.t. Hancock Co. Me. Pop. 350.

Otisfield, p.t. Cumberland Co. Me. 40 m. N. of Portland.

Otisco, p.t. Onondaga Co. N. Y. on a small lake of the same name. Pop. 1,939.

Otley, a town in W. Yorkshire, Eng. seated on the Wharf, under a high craggy cliff, 25 m. W. of York and 203 N. N. W. of London.

Otologue, an island of S. America, in the bay of Panama. Long. 80. 10. W., lat. 8. 10. N.

Otranto, or *Terra d'Otranto*, a province of Naples, 70 m. long, and 30 broad; bounded on the N. by Terra di Bari, and on all other parts by the sea. It is a mountainous country, abounding in olives, figs, and wine. See *Loces*.

Otranto, a strong city and sea-port of Naples, capital of Terra d'Otranto, and an archbishop's see, with a harbour and a citadel. It has a considerable trade, and is seated on the gulf of Venice, 140 m. S. E. of Lari. Long. 18. 35. E., lat. 40. 20. N.

Otrar, a town of W. Tartary, in Turkestan, near the river Sirr, 70 m. W. S. W. of Taraz.

Otricoli, a town of Italy, in the papal states, seated on a hill, near the Tiber, 7 m. N. by E. of Magliano.

Otsego, a small lake in New York giving rise to one of the head streams of the Susquehanna.

Otsego, a county of New York lying on the above lake. Pop. 51,372. Cooperstown is the capital.

Otsego, p.t. Otsego Co. N. Y. Pop. 4,368.

Otesic, p.t. Chenango Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,238.

Ottawa, or *Grand River* rises in the mountains N. of Lake Huron, and flows into the St. Law

rence above Montreal. Its navigation is obstructed by rapids.

Ottendorf, a town of Prussian Saxony, with a castle; situate near the mouth of the Meden, 27 m. N. W. of Stade.

Ottensheim, a town of Austria, on the N. side of the Danube, 5 m. W. N. W. of Linz.

Otterberg, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of the Rhine, 5 m. N. of Kayerslautern.

Otterburn, a village in Northumberland, Eng. on the river Reed, noted for a battle in 1388 between the English and Scotch, when Henry Percy, surnamed Hotspur, was taken prisoner, and Douglas, the Scotch general, killed. On this battle the ballad of Chevy Chase is founded. 21 m. N. of Hexham.

Otter Creek, a stream of Vermont rising in the Green Mountains and flowing into Lake Champlain.

Otter Bridge, p.v. Bedford Co. Va. 120 m. S. W. Richmond.

Ottersberg, a town of Hanover, in the duchy of Bremen, with a fort, 17 m. N. E. of Bremen.

Ottery, *St. Mary*, a town in Devonshire, Eng. It has a large church with two square towers, and manufactures of flannels, serges, &c. It is seated on the rivulet Otter, 10 m. E. of Exeter and 161 W. by S. of London.

Ottmacheu, a town of Prussian Silesia, in the government of Oppeln, with a castle, seated on the river Niesse, 7 m. W. by S. of Niesse.

Otto, p.t. Cattaraugus Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,224.

Ottoville, p.v. Bucks Co. Pa. 40 m. E. Philad.

Ottweiler, a town of Prussia, in the province of Lower Rhine, with an ancient castle; seated among mountains, 16 m. N. N. E. of Sarbruck.

Ouby, one of the Molucca islands, lying to the S. of Gilolo, and subject to the sultan of Bachian. It abounds in clove trees. The Dutch have a small fort on the W. side. Long. 126. 50. E., lat. 1. 30. S.

Oude, a province of Hindoostan, to the N. of Allahabad. It is subject to a nabob, whose dominions lie on both sides of the Ganges, occupying (with the exception of the district of Rampour) all the flat country between that river and the northern mountains, as well as the principal part of that fertile tract lying between the Ganges and Jumna, known by the name of Doosab, to within 40 m. of the city of Dehli. Oude and its dependencies are estimated at 360 m. in length from E. to W., and in breadth from 150 to 180. The nabob is in alliance with the British; and a brigade of the Bengal army is constantly stationed on its western frontier, which answers the purpose of covering Oude as well as Bengal, and of keeping the western states in awe. The capital is Lucknow.

Oude, a decayed city of Hindoostan, in the province of Oude, said to have been the capital of a great kingdom 1,200 years before the Christian era. It is frequently mentioned in the Mahabarat, a famous Hindoo work in Sanscrit, under the name of Adjudiah. But no traces of its former magnificence are left. It is seated on the Gogra, nearly adjoining Fyzabad.

Oudenard, a town of the Netherlands, in E. Flanders, in the middle of which is a fort. Here are manufactures of very fine linen and of curious tapestry. This town was besieged by the French in 1708, but the duke of Marlborough entirely routed their army. In 1745 it was taken by the French, restored by the peace of 1763, again surrendered to the French in 1794, and finally ceded

to the Netherlands after the fall of Napoleon. It is seated on both sides the Scheldt, 12 m. S. of Ghent, and 29 W. of Brussels.

Oudenburg, a town of the Netherlands, in W. Flanders, 8 m. S. E. of Ostend.

Oudenwater, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in the province of Utrecht, the birth-place of the celebrated James Arminius; seated on the Little Yssel, 10 m. W. S. W. of Utrecht.

Oudipour, or *Meyoor*, a territory of Hindoostan, in the province of Agimere, belonging to the Rajpoots, and lying E. of the river Pudda. It consists in general of mountains, divided by narrow valleys accessible only by narrow passes, and abounds with fortresses. See *Cheitor*.

Oudipour, the capital of the above territory, is seated on the Banass, 134 m. S. S. W. of Agimere and 175 N. E. of Amedabad. Long. 74. 4. E., lat. 25. 28. N.

Ouen-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in Tche-kian, at the mouth of a river, with a good harbour, 300 m. S. S. E. of Nan-king. Long. 121. 10. E., lat. 28. 2. N.

Ougein, a city of Hindoostan, in the province of Malwa, the residence of one of the Western Mahratta chiefs. It is six m. in circumference, surrounded by a strong wall, with round towers. Here are four mosques, several Hindoo temples, and a modern palace. It is seated on the Sippars, which flows into the Chumbul, 150 m. N. by W. of Burhampour. Long. 75. 56. E., lat. 23. 26. N.

Oulz, a town of the Sardinian states, in Peidmont, seated in a valley, 12 m. S. W. of Susa.

Oundle, a town in Northamptonshire, Eng. on the Nen, over which are two bridges, 26 m. N. E. of Northampton and 78 N. by W. of London.

Ural, or *Ural Mountains*. See *Ural*.

Ourem, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, seated on a mountain, 12 m. W. of Tomar.

Ourfa. See *Orfs*.

Ourique, a town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, celebrated for a victory obtained by Alphonso, king of Portugal, over five Moorish kings, in 1139. The heads of these five kings are the arms of Portugal. It is 26 m. S. W. of Beja.

Ouse, a river in Yorkshire, Eng. formed of the Ure and Swale, which rises near each other in the romantic tract called Richmondshire, and unite at Aldborough. It flows thence through York, where it is navigable for considerable vessels; and after receiving the Wharf, Derwent, Aire, and Don, it meets the Trent on the borders of Lincolnshire, where their united streams form the Humber.

Ouse, a river in Sussex, Eng. in St. Leonard Forest, the other in the forest of Worth. It flows by New Haven, and enters the English Channel.

Ouse, or Grand River, a river of Upper Canada flowing southerly into Lake Erie, near its eastern extremity. Here begins the Welland Canal, which See

Oussore, a town and fort of Hindoostan, in Mysore, taken by the English in 1792. 19 m. S. E. of Bangalore and 69 E. N. E. of Seringapatam.

Outeiro, a town and fortress of Portugal, in Tras os Montes, seated on a mountain 9 m. S. E. of Braganza.

Overflackee, an island of the Netherlands, in S. Holland, between the mouths of the Meuse. Sommerdyck is the principal town.

Overton, a county of W. Tennessee. Pop. 8, 246. Monroe is the capital. Also a p.v. Perry Co. Ten

Overycke, a town of the Netherlands, in Bra-

bant, seated on the Ysche, 8 m. N. E. of Brussels.

Overyssel, a province of the Netherlands, bounded on the N. by Friesland and Groningen, E. by Hanover and Westphalia, S. by Guelderland, and W. by the Zuyder Zee. It is nearly equal in extent to the whole of N. and S. Holland, and contains many morasses. Its greatest riches consist in turf, which is dug up here, and sent to the neighbouring provinces: the other exports are cattle, butter, cheese, hides, tallow, wool, and linen. Zwolle is the capital.

Ovid, p.t. Seneca Co. N. Y. between Seneca and Cayuga Lakes. Pop. 2,756.

Ouisconsin, a river of Michigan or N. W. Territory, rising between Lakes Michigan and Superior and falling into the Mississippi at Prairie du Chien. It is 350 m. in length.

Ovidopol, a town and fort of Russia, in the government of Catherinenslaf. It had its name from a curious antique tomb, supposed to be that of the poet Ovid, discovered in 1795. It is seated at the mouth of the Dniester, 60 m. S. W. of Oczakow. Long. 30. 22. E., lat. 46. 10. N.

Oviedo, a town of Spain, capital of Asturias d'Oviedo, and a bishop's see, with a university. Near it are the hot springs of Rivera de Abajo, which bear some resemblance to those of Bath. It is seated at the conflux of the Ove and Deva, which form the Asta, 55 m. N. N. W. of Leon. Long. 5. 53. W., lat. 43. 20. N.

Owasco, a lake in Cayuga Co. N. Y. flowing into Seneca river.

Owasco, p.t. Cayuga Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,350.

Owego, p.t. Broome Co. N. Y. 30 m. S. E. Utica.

Owen, a county of Kentucky. Pop. 5,792. Owenton is the capital; a county of Indiana. Pop. 4,060. Spencer is the capital.

Owenton, p.t. Owen Co. Ken., 20 m. N. E. Frankfort. Pop. 143.

Owenville, p.v. Gibson Co. Ind., 190 m. S. W. Indianapolis

Owingsville, p.v. Bath Co. Ken., 70 m. E. Frankfort.

Owyhee, or *Hawaii*, the largest and most eastern of the Sandwich Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. Its length from N. to S. is 84 m. and its breadth 70. It is divided into 6 districts, 2 of which, on the N. E. side, are separated by a mountain, which rises in three peaks, the summits of which are 18,000 feet above the level of the sea; they are perpetually covered with snow, and may be seen at 40 leagues distance. To the N. of this mountain the coast consists of high and abrupt cliffs, down which fall many beautiful cascades; and the whole country is covered with cocoa-nut and bread-fruit trees. To the S. the ground is covered with cinders, and in many places has black streaks, which seem to mark the course of a lava that has flowed from the mountain to the shore. The southern promontory looks like the mere dregs of a volcano. The projecting headland is composed of broken and craggy rocks piled irregularly on one another, and terminating sharp points; yet amid these ruins, are many patches of rich soil, carefully laid out in plantations. The fields are enclosed by stone fences, and are interspersed with groves of cocoa-nut trees. Here Captain Cook, in 1779, fell a victim to a sudden resentment of the natives, with whom he unfortunately had a dispute. The inhabitants, formerly devoted to the most degrading superstition, have within a few years wholly

renounced idolatry, and some American missionaries are settled amongst them. They are said to be naturally mild, friendly, and hospitable to strangers. The king and chiefs ceded this island to Great Britain in 1794. Long. 156. 0. W., lat. 19. 28. N.

Ozbovo, p.v. Jefferson Co. N. Y. 180 m. N. W. Albany.

Oxford, the capital of Oxfordshire, Eng. and a bishop's see. It is seated at the conflux of the Cherwell with the Thames, and has a canal to Braunston, in Northamptonshire. The city, with the suburbs, is of a circular form, 3 m. in circumference, and was anciently surrounded by walls, of which some remains are yet to be seen; as also of its extensive castle, the tower of which now serves for a county gaol. It has, besides the cathedral, 13 parish churches, a number of dissenting chapels, a famous university, a noble market-place, and a magnificent bridge. The university is generally supposed to have been a seminary for learning before the time of Alfred, although it owed its revival and consequence to his liberal patronage. Here are 20 colleges and four halls, several of which stand in the streets, and give the city an air of magnificence. The colleges are provided with sufficient revenues for the maintenance of a master, fellow, and students. In the halls the students live, either wholly, or in part, at their own expense. The colleges are, University, Baliol, Merton, Exeter, Oriel, Queen's, New, Lincoln, All Souls, Magdalen, Brasen Nose, Corpus Christi, Christ Church, Trinity, St. John Baptist, Jesus, Wadham, Pembroke, Worcester, and Hertford. Of these, the most ancient is University College, founded before the year 872; and to Christ Church College, begun by cardinal Wolsey and finished by Henry VIII., belongs the cathedral. The halls are Alban, Edmund, New Inn, and St. Mary Magdalen. Among the libraries in the university, the most distinguished is the Bodleian (founded by Sir Thomas Bodley), those of All Soul's College, Christ Church, Queen's, New, St. John, Exeter, and Corpus Christi.

Among other public buildings are the theatre, the Ashmolean museum, the Clarendon printing-house, the Radcliffe infirmary, and an observatory. Magdalen bridge, besides the beauty of its architecture, has this singularity, that more than half of it is on dry ground, and the rest covers two small stripes of the Cherwell; this bridge is 526 feet long. At Oxford, king John, compelled by his barons, summoned a parliament to meet in 1258, the proceedings of which were so disorderly that it was afterwards known by the name of the Mad Parliament. Charles I. assembled a parliament here in 1625, in consequence of the plague then raging in London; and in 1644 he summoned such of the members of both houses as were devoted to his interests: these were seceders from the parliament then sitting at Westminster. This city was distinguished for its attachment to that unfortunate king, who here held his court during the whole civil war. Without the town are many ruins of the fortifications erected in that war. Oxford is governed by a mayor, dependent on the chancellor and vice-chancellor of the university, and sends four members to parliament, two for the university and two for the city. 50 m. S. by E. of Coventry and 55 W. N. W. of London. Long. 1. 15. W., lat. 51. 46. N.

Oxfordshire, a county of England, bounded E.

by Buckinghamshire, W. by Gloucestershire, S. by Berkshire, and N. by Warwickshire and Northamptonshire. The extreme length is 48 m. and breadth 38, but its form is very irregular. It contains 450,000 acres, is divided into 14 hundreds and 207 parishes, has one city and 12 market towns and sends nine members to parliament. The soil though various, is fertile in corn and grass. The S. part, especially on the borders of Buckinghamshire, is hilly and woody, having a continuation of the Chiltern hills running through it. The N. W. part is also elevated and stony. The middle is, in general, a rich country, watered by numerous streams running from N. to S., and terminating in the Thames. Of these the most considerable are the Windrush, Evenlode, Cherwell, and Tame; the last, although an inconsiderable rivulet, has obtained some importance from having been supposed to give name to the Thames. The products of Oxfordshire are chiefly those common to the Midland farming counties; and a great improvement has taken place of late years in the agricultural system. Its hills yield ochre, pipe-clay, and other earths, useful for various purposes. Corn and malt are conveyed from it by the Thames to the metropolis; and the Oxford Canal affords a direct water communication with Liverpool, Manchester, and the Wednesbury collieries, as well as with London and Bristol.

Oxford, a county of Maine. Pop. 35,217. Paris is the capital. Also a county of Upper Canada on the Thames and Grand rivers.

Oxford, p.t. Worcester Co. Mass. 55 m. S. W. Boston. Pop. 2,034; p.v. Penobscot Co. Me.; p.t. New Haven Co. Conn. 12 m. N. W. New Haven. Pop. 1,763; p.t. Chenango Co. N. Y. 110 m. W. Albany. Pop. 2,947. Also towns and villages in Sussex Co. N. J., Philad., Chester and Adams Cos. Pa. Caroline Co. Va., Granville Co. N. C., Tuscarawas, Coshocton and Guernsey Cos. Ohio.

Oxford, p.t. Talbot Co. Maryland. 50 m. S. E. Baltimore. It is a port of entry, and one of the largest commercial towns in the eastern part of the state.

Oxford, p.t. Butler Co. Ohio. Pop. 2,900. The whole township belongs to the *Miami University*, established here. This institution was founded in 1824. It has 11 instructors and 83 students. The libraries have 2,200 volumes.

Oye, a town of France, department of the straits of Calais, 7 m. N. E. of Calais.

Oyonaz, a town of France in the department of Ain, 8 m. N. of Nantua.

Oyster Bay, p.t. Queens Co. N. Y. on Long Island. Pop. 5,193.

Oyster Ponds, p.v. Suffolk Co. N. Y. on Long Island.

Ozama, a river of Hispaniola, formed by the confluence of two streams which unite about a league above St. Domingo. In rainy seasons it is of considerable size, and is very convenient for bringing down the produce from the interior. It runs into the sea below St. Domingo.

Ozark Mountains, a range extending from the central parts of the state of Missouri south-westerly toward the Mexican territories. It is crossed by the Arkansas and Red rivers. The northern part is most elevated; but little is known of any part of these mountains.

Ozwoiczin, a town of Poland, covered on one side by a great morass, and on the other defended by a castle, whose walls are of wood. It is situate on the Weitschel, 34 m. W. of Cracow. Long. 19 10 E., lat. 50. 10. N.

P

PACAJES, a town of Buenos Ayres, capital of a province of its name, with a great trade in cattle. 80 m. S. W. of La Paz.

Pacem, a town in the N. part of Sumatra, capital of a kingdom of the same name, 120 m. S. E. of Acheen. Long. 97. 15. E., lat. 4. 0. N.

Pachamac, or **Pachacama**, a town of Peru, in the province of Cercade, situate in a valley of its name, formerly beautified with a magnificent temple, built by the incas, in which the Spaniards, when they conquered Peru, found immense riches. It is 18 m. S. S. E. of Lima.

Pacheta, a town and fort of Bengal, formerly the capital of a district of its name, which is now included in the government of Burdwan. It stands near the Dummooda, 10 m. N. E. of Rongatpour.

Pachuca, a town of Mexico, noted for the rich silver mines in its vicinity, 56 m. N. by E. of Mexico. Long. 100. 41. W., lat. 20. 44. N.

Pacific Ocean, otherwise called the *South Sea*, lying between Asia and America. It is the largest ocean in the world, extending over more than one-third of its whole surface, and being upwards of 10,000 m. in breadth. When Magellan entered this ocean, through the dangerous strait that bears his name, he sailed three months and 30 days in a uniform direction to the N. W. without discovering land. In the distress he suffered in this voyage, before he discovered the Ladrone Islands he had the consolation of enjoying such calm and gentle weather, with fair winds, that he gave this ocean the name of Pacific. The Spaniards, on passing the isthmus of Darien from N. to S., at the first discovery of this ocean, named it the South Sea; but with respect to America, it is more properly the western ocean. On one side of the equator it is called the North, and on the other the South Pacific.

Packerville, p.v. Clearfield Co. Pa.

Pactolus, p.v. Sullivan Co. Ten.

Pacy, a town of France, department of Eure, on the Eure, 11 m. E. of Evreux.

Padang, a sea-port on the W. coast of Sumatra, in the possession of the Dutch. It was taken by the British in 1781, and again in 1794; but finally surrendered to the Dutch in 1814. In 1797 it was almost totally destroyed by an earthquake, and upwards of 300 lives were lost. Long. 99. 49. E., lat. 0. 50. S.

Paddington, a village in Middlesex, Eng. 1 m. W. by N. of London. From the number of buildings erected of late years it is now joined to the metropolis, but the parish still contains some beautiful rural spots and handsome seats. A canal passes hence to the Grand Junction Canal near Brentford.

Paddytown, p.v. Hampshire Co. Va.

Paderborn, an ancient principality of Westphalia, 40 m. long and 25 broad, remarkable for its bacon and venison. It now belongs to Prussia.

Paderborn, a fortified town of Prussian Westphalia, formerly capital of a principality of the same name. The rivulet Pader rises under the high altar of the cathedral, and in the collegiate church are the remains of St. Blase. The

most remarkable of the convents is the college formerly belonging to the Jesuits, and here is also a celebrated university. It is 52 m. E. S. E. of Munster. Long. 8. 55. E., lat. 51. 41. N.

Padron, a town of Spain, in Galicia, seated on the Ulla, 12 m. S. of Compostella.

Padstow, a town in Cornwall, Eng. with a convenient harbour, and some coasting trade. It is seated at the mouth of the Camel, on the Bristol Channel, 30 m. W. of Launceston and 243 W. by S. of London.

Padua, a province of Austrian Italy, in the government of Venice, 40 m. long and 35 broad, bounded by Rovigo, Verona, Vicenza, Treviso, and Venice. It is well watered, and one of the most fertile countries in Italy.

Padua, a fortified city of Italy, capital of the above province, and a bishop's see. It is 7 m. in circumference, but much less considerable than formerly; for great part of the area within the walls is unbuilt, and the town in general so thinly inhabited that grass grows in many of the streets. The houses are built with piazzas, which when the town was in a flourishing state, may have had a magnificent appearance; but they now rather give it a gloomy air. The cathedral is one of the richest in Italy: in the sacristy is a statue of the celebrated Petrarch, who was a canon of the church, and left to it a part of his library. The Franciscan church is dedicated to St. Antonio, the patron of the city, whose body is enclosed in a sarcophagus, under an altar in the middle of the chapel. Near this church is the school of St. Antonio, where many of the actions of the saint are painted in fresco, some of them by Titian. The church of St. Justina is remarkable for its rich mosaic pavement. The hall of the town-house is one of the largest in Europe, and contains the cenotaph of Livy, who was a native of Padua. The university, once so celebrated, is now on the decline. Here are manufactures of cloth, silk, ribands, and leather, all on a small scale. Padua was taken by the French in 1796. It is seated on the Brenta and Bachiglione, in a fine plain, 20 m. W. by S. of Venice. Long. 11. 53. E., lat. 45. 14. N.

Padula, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, 14 m. N. of Policastro.

Pagahn, a decayed city of Birmah, anciently capital of a province of the same name. It is said to have been abandoned in the 13th century in consequence of a divine admonition. The remains of its ancient splendor are numerous mouldering temples, and the vestiges of a fort. It is seated on the Irrawaddy, 110 m. S. W. of Ummerapoora. Long. 94. 34. E., lat. 21. 10. N.

Pagesville, p.v. Newberry Dis. S. C.

Pagliano, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, 15 m. E. S. E. of Aquila.

Pago, an island in the gulf of Venice, separated from Dalmatia by a narrow channel. It is 20 m. long and 6 broad, chiefly barren, and the soil stony; but it is well peopled, contains salt works, and produces wine and honey. The chief town is of the same name. Long. 51. 10. E., lat. 44. 40. N.

Pahang, a sea-port on the E. coast of the penin-

sula of Malaya, capital of a kingdom of the same name, famous for a great number of elephants and for plenty of pepper. It is 140 m. N. E. of Malacca. Long. 103. 30. E., lat. 3. 55. N.

Painbauf, a sea-port of France, department of Loire Inferieure, at the mouth of the Loire. Hence all the ships belonging to Nantes take their departure, and here they anchor on their arrival. 22 m. W. by N. of Nantes. Long. 1. 59. W., lat. 47. 17. N.

Painesville, p.t. Geauga Co. Ohio, on Lake Erie. Pop. 1,492. It has a good harbour, and is a flourishing place with 2 weekly newspapers.

Painesville, p.v. Amelia Co. Va.

Painswick, a town in Gloucestershire, Eng. The inhabitants are employed chiefly in the clothing trade. It stands on the side of a hill, 7 m. S. S. E. of Gloucester.

Paint, townships in Wayne, Holmes, Fayette and Ross Cos. Ohio.

Painted Post, p.t. Steuben Co. N. Y. on the Tioga. Pop. 974.

Paishavur. See *Peishore*.

Paisley, a town of Scotland, the largest in Renfrewshire. It has considerable manufactures of silk and linen, gauze, lawn, muslin, cambric, thread, &c.; also extensive soap, candle, and cotton works. The river White Cart divides it into the Old and New Town, which communicate by three bridges. The latter stands on the E. side of the river, and consists of many handsome buildings; it also contains the magnificent remains of an abbey church, the only one which Paisley formerly required. By means of the river, and a canal, vessels of 40 tons can come up and unload at the quay. 9 m. W. of Glasgow. Long. 4. 23. W., lat. 55. 57. N.

Paita, a sea-port of Peru, with an excellent harbour. It has frequently been plundered by the buccaneers; and in 1741 it was burnt by Commodore Anson, because the governor refused to ransom it. Long. 80. 49. W., lat. 5. 12. S.

Palacky, a town of Hindoostan, in the district of Coimbatore, with a small fort. In its vicinity a pot was dug up, a few years since, containing Roman silver coins of Augustus and Tiberius. It stands in a well cultivated country, 14 m. S. of Coimbatore and 37 W. of Darapuram.

Palacios, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 12 m. S. of Seville.

Palacios, a town of Spain, in Leon, 32 m. W. S. W. of Leon.

Palais, a town of France, capital of the island of Belleisle. It has a strong citadel, which stood a long siege against the English in 1761, and then surrendered on honorable terms. It stands on the N. E. side of the island, 30 m. S. S. E. of L'Orient. Long. 3. 7. W., lat. 47. 19. N.

Palais, St., a town and district in the department of Lower Pyrenees, which, with the town and district of St. Jean Pied de Port, formed nearly the whole of the former province of Lower Navarre. It is seated on the river Bidouse, 18 m. S. E. of Bayonne. Long. 1. 4. W., lat. 43. 21. N.

Palambuan, or *Balambuan*, a town on the E. end of the island of Japan, capital of a territory of its name, which abounds with cotton, rice, maize, fruit, horses, antelopes, buffaloes, and oxen. It stands on a bay in the strait of Bali. Long. 114. 25. E., lat. 8. 10. S.

Palamcottah, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Tinevelly. Long. 77. 46. E., lat. 8. 42. N.

Palamos, a strong sea-port of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on a bay of the Mediterranean, 56 m. N. E. of Barcelona.

Palamow, a town of Bengal, capital of a well cultivated district of its name, seated on the Coyle, 140 m. S. S. W. of Patna.

Palaoes. See *Pelew Islands*.

Palatinato of the Rhine, and *Bavaria*. See *Rhine* and *Bavaria*.

Palatine, a township of Montgomery Co. N. Y. Pop. 2,745.

Palawan. See *Parages*.

Palazuela, a town of Austrian Italy, in the province of Brescia, seated on the Oglio, 20 m. W. N. W. of Brescia.

Palembang, a district or kingdom of Sumatra, on the N. E. coast, conquered by the British in 1812. The chief articles of export are gold, tin, pepper, silk, ivory, wax, rice, &c.

Palembang, the capital of the above district and the emporium of the inland commerce of Sumatra. The inhabitants consists of Malays, Chinese, and Arabs. This town is seated on a river of its name, about 60 m. from the sea. Long. 104. 54. E., lat. 2. 59. S.

Palencia, a town of Spain, in Leon, capital of a district of its name, and a bishop's see, with five churches, 11 convents, and two hospitals. It is seated on the Carrion, 70 m. S. E. of Leon. Long. 4. 28. W., lat. 41. 59. N.

Paleno, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra, 9 m. E. S. E. of Solmona.

Palenzuela, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on the Arlansa, a little above the influx of the Arlanzon, 30 m. S. W. of Burgos.

Palermo, p.t. Waldo Co. Me. 80 m. N. E. Portland. Pop. 1,258.

Palermo, a fortified city of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, capital of the island, and an archbishop's see. It stands on a bay of the same name, on the N. coast, near the extremity of a kind of natural amphitheatre, formed by high and rocky mountains. The country between the city and the mountains is one of the richest plains in the world; the whole appearing a magnificent garden, filled with fruitful trees and watered by fountains and rivulets. The two principal streets intersect each other in the centre of the city, where they form a handsome square, called the Ottangolo, from the centre of which is seen the whole of these noble streets, and the four elegant gates which terminate them, each at the distance of half a mile. The Porto Felice opens to the Marino, a delightful walk, which has on one side the wall of the city, and on the other the sea; and in the centre is an elegant kind of temple, frequently made use of as an orchestra. The churches of Palermo are upwards of 300, and many of them very rich and magnificent. The cathedral is a large Gothic structure, supported within by 80 columns of oriental granite, and divided into a great number of chapels, some of which are extremely rich, particularly that of St. Rosalia, the patroness of Palermo. The relics of this saint are preserved in a large box of silver, enriched with precious stones; and they are considered as the greatest treasures of the city. Here are also found the tombs of several of the ancient Norman kings, and of the emperors Henry VI. and Frederic II. of the finest porphyry. This city has suffered greatly at different periods by earthquakes and inundations. The harbour, defended by two castles, is dangerously open to the sea from the N. E.; and even at the anchoring place, ships are in danger

when a westerly wind rushes through the valley of Colli between the mountains. About the middle of the 11th century the Norman king, Roger, established silk manufactures in this city, by means of prisoners taken in his war with the Greeks, and they still flourish, though not so lucrative since the manufacture has extended to Italy. One mile from Palermo is a celebrated convent of Capuchins, in which is a vault, made use of as a receptacle for the dead. It consists of 4 wide passages, each about 40 feet in length, with arches along the sides, in which the bodies are set upright, clothed in coarse garments, with their heads, arms, and feet bare. On the floor are handsome trunks, containing the bodies of persons of distinction, the keys of which are kept by the relations. In 1799 when the French made themselves masters of Naples, Palermo became the residence of the court; at present it is the seat of the viceroy of the Sicilian parliament and of the chief boards of the island administration. 130 m. W. of Messina, and 200 S. by W. of Naples. Long. 13. 23. E., lat. 38. 7. N.

Palastine, a country of Syria, so called from the Philistines, who inhabited its sea-coast. In the Scriptures it is styled the Land of Canaan, and the Promised Land: it is also called Judaea, from the patriarch Judah; and the Holy Land, from its having been the scene of the birth, ministry, and death of Jesus Christ. It is divided from the other parts of Syria on the N. by Mount Libanus, and on the E. by the river Jordan and the Dead Sea; Arabia Petrea on the S., and the Mediterranean on the W. It is in general a fertile country, abounding where cultivated, with corn, wine, and oil; and it might supply the neighbouring country with all these, as it anciently did, were the present inhabitants equally industrious. The parts about Jerusalem are the most mountainous and rocky; but they feed numerous herds and flocks, and yield plenty of honey, with excellent wine and oil; and the valleys produce large crops of corn. This country has been conquered and occupied by such a variety of foreign races that it is difficult to say which forms the basis of its present population. It now belongs to the Turkish empire, and is included in the pachalics of Acre and Damascus, the former comprehending the sea-coast and the latter extending over the interior.

Palastine, p.t. Lawrence Co. Indiana; p.v. Crawford Co. Illinois. 80 m. E. Vandalia.

Palastina, one of the largest of the islands called the Lagunes, near Venice. It has a town of the same name, 6 m. S. of Venice.

Palastina, anciently Preneste, an episcopal town of Italy, in the delegation of Rome, with the title of a principality. Here formerly stood a temple dedicated to Fortune, the ruins of which may yet be seen. It is 25 m. E. by S. of Rome. Long. 13. 5. E., lat. 41. 52. N.

Palasno, a town of Italy, in the papal states, situate on a hill, 20 m. E. of Rome.

Paligaut, or *Palicaud*, a fort of Hindoostan, in Malabar, built by Hyder, on his conquest of that province. Around it are scattered many villages, which contain a considerable population and have some trade. It was taken by the British in 1783 and again in 1790, and was confirmed to them at the peace of 1792. It stands between two rivulets, near their junction, at the foot of the southern extremity of the Ghauts, 25 m. W. S. W. of Coimbatore and 56 E. by N. of Paniany.

Paligonda, a town of Hindoostan, in the Car-

natic, with the remains of a fort, in which is a considerable temple. It is seated on the Paliar, 25 m. W. of Aroot.

Palk Strait, a strait at the N. end of the island of Ceylon, in the bay of Bengal, which separates that island from the coast of Coromandel. It is celebrated for the extensive pearl fishery carried on in it, on both shores, formerly by the Dutch and now by the British.

Palliser Islands, a group of islands in the S. Pacific; the largest is about 15 m. long and 10 broad. Long. 146. 30. W., lat. 15. 38. S.

Palma, one of the Canary islands, to the N. of Ferro, 50 m. in circumference, and very fertile. It has a town of the same name, much frequented for its excellent wines and safe harbour. Long. 17. 50. W., lat. 28. 37. N.

Palma, a strong city, capital of the island of Majorca, and a bishop's see. The public squares, the cathedral, and the royal palace, are magnificent. It contains 4,000 houses, built after the antique manner; a university, more ancient than celebrated; and 22 churches, besides the cathedral. The harbour is extremely good. It was taken by the English in 1766, and retaken in 1715. It is seated on the S. W. side of the island. Long. 2. 30. E., lat. 39. 35. N.

Palma, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the Xenil, near its conflux with the Guadalquivir, 30 m. S. W. of Cordova.

Palma, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the river Cadoan, 20 m. E. of Setuval.

Palma, a town of New Granada, 40 m. N. W. of Bogota.

Palma Nuova, a strong frontier town of Italy, in the Venetian province of Udina, seated on a canal, which communicates with the Lizonzo, 10 m. S. E. of Udina. Long. 13. 15. E., lat. 46. 2. N.

Palma di Solo, a sea-port of Sardinia, on the S. W. coast, 38 m. S. W. of Cagliari.

Palmas, a river of Mexico, formed by the junction of the Nassas and Saucedas, in New Biscay, whence it flows E. about 200 m. between the provinces of Panuco and New Leon, into the gulf of Mexico.

Palmas, the capital of the island of Grand Canara. See *Canaries*.

Palmas, one of the Philippine islands, 16 leagues S. E. of Mindanao. Long. 127. 0. E., lat. 5. 33. N.

Palmas, Cape, a promontory on the Ivory coast of Guinea. Long. 5. 34. W., lat. 4. 26. N.

Palmas, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a castle on a rock, 8 m. N. N. E. of Setuval.

Palmer, p.t. Hampden Co. Mass. 82 m. S. W. Boston. Pop. 1,237. Here are some manufactures.

Palmertown, p.v. Saratoga Co. N. Y. 46 m. from Albany.

Palmerston Isle, an island in the S. Pacific, discovered by Cook in 1774. It consists of about 10 islets, connected by a reef of coral rocks, and lying in a circular direction; the principal one not exceeding a m. in circumference, nor more than three feet above the level of the sea. It abounds with cocoa-nuts, scurvygrass, and the wharra-tree, but has no inhabitants. Long. 162. 57. W., lat. 18. 0. S.

Palmyra, or *Tadmor*, once a magnificent city of Syria, originally built by king Solomon, in the midst of a sandy desert, bounded on three sides by a chain of high mountains. On the decline of the Macedonian empire in the E., it became the capital of a principality, under the name of Palmyra; and it declared for the Romans, on Adria-

marching his army through Syria to Egypt. The city flourished and increased to the time of Aurelian, when it resisted the Roman power under queen Zenobia, who was at length taken captive, and led in triumph through the streets of Rome. Soon afterwards the inhabitants massacred the soldiers who had been left in garrison; this occasioned the return of Aurelius, who, having made himself master of the place, caused the inhabitants to be destroyed, and gave up the city to pillage. Its stupendous ruins were visited, in 1751, by Mr. Wood, who published a splendid account of them in 1753. The inhabitants consist of about 40 Arab families, living in mud cottages, erected within the spacious court of a once magnificent temple. 100 m. S. E. of Aleppo. Long. 38. 50. E., lat. 33. 20. N.

Palmyra, p.t. Somerset Co. Me. 28 m. E. Norridgewock. Pop. 912; p.t. Wayne Co. N. Y. Pop. 3,434; p.t. Pike and Lebanon Co. Pa., Halifax Co. N. C., Warren Co. Missouri, Montgomery Co. Tenn., Warren and Portage Cos. Ohio, Edwards Co. Illi. and Pike Co. Miss.

Palnau, a district of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, ceded to the British in 1801, and included in the collectorship of Guntoor. It is situate near the river Kistna. Timerycottia is the principal place.

Palos, a sea-port of Spain in Andalusia, with a tolerable harbour; celebrated as the place whence Columbus sailed on his first adventurous voyage in 1492. It is seated at the mouth of the Tinto, 50 m. W. by S. of Seville. Long. 6. 52. W., lat. 37. 10. N.

Palos Cape, a promontory of Spain, in Murcia, 19 m. E. of Carthage. Long. 9 40. W., lat. 37 37. N.

Palota, a fortified town of Hungary, 40 m. S. by W. of Buda. Long. 18. 0. E., lat. 47. 0. N.

Palotza, a town of Hungary, situate on the Poprah, 54 m. N. of Cassovia. Long. 21. 20. E., lat. 47. 42. N.

Palto, a famous lake of Thibet, lying to the S. W. of Lassa, about 12 m. S. of the river Samboo. It is represented as a wide trench, of about 6 m. broad, surrounding an island 30 m. long and 20 broad. On the W. shore of this island is a monastery, and the seat of the Lamissa Turcopamo, or the Great Regenerate, in whom the Thibetians think that a divine spirit is regenerated, as it is in the Great Lama. The word *lamissa*, is the feminine of *lama*, which signifies a priest.

Pamelia, a township of Jefferson Co. N. Y. Pop. 2,263.

Pamiers, a town of France, department of Arriège, and a bishop's see. In the vicinity is a mineral spring. It is seated on the Arriège, 36 m. S. by E. of Toulouse. Long. 1. 35. E., lat. 43. 6. N.

Pamlico Sound, a kind of inland sea, on the coast of N. Carolina, 100 m. long and from 10 to 20 broad, separated in its whole length from the Atlantic, by a beach of sand, hardly a mile wide. It has several inlets, but that of Ocracoke, in lat. 35. 10. N., is the only one that will admit vessels of burden.

Pampas, the name given in South Africa to the wide prairies or plains South of the Rio de la Plata. The great plain on the east of the Cordilleras, is about 900 m. in breadth, and divided into regions of different climates and produce. On leaving Buenos Ayres, the first region is covered, for 180 m. with clover and thistles; the sec-

ond region (480 m.) produces long grass, without a weed; and the third, reaching the base of the Cordilleras, is a grove of low trees and shrubs, in which such beautiful order is observed that one may gallop between them in every direction. The two last have nearly the same appearance throughout the year. The trees and shrubs are evergreens, and the grass only changes from green to brown. The first region varies with the four seasons. In winter the leaves of the thistle are luxuriant, and the whole surface has the appearance of a turnip field. The clover is also rich and strong, and the wild cattle are grazing at full liberty. In spring the clover has vanished, and the leaves of the thistle are extended. In a month the whole region becomes a wood of thistles, ten or eleven feet high, in full bloom. The stems of the thistles are so close and strong, that, independent of the prickles, they form an impenetrable barrier, which has arisen so suddenly, that an invading army might be imprisoned by them. Before summer is over the thistles are dead, and the violence of the pampero or hurricane levels them with the ground, where they rapidly decompose, and the clover again quickly appears. If millions of inhabitants could be suddenly placed on these pampas they would have nothing to do but to drive out their cattle to graze, and without preparation plough what ground they pleased. But they can hardly be said to be peopled. Between the few settled inhabitants or gauchos, and the roving Indians who inhabit the south part of the pampas, a cruel exterminating war is carried on. The Indians always on horseback, are however, incapable of acting on foot, and are easily repulsed. The climate of the pampas is subject to great difference of temperature, though the gradual changes are very regular. The winter is as cold as an English November. The summer is very oppressively hot. But the whole pampas enjoy an atmosphere as beautiful and salubrious as the most healthy parts of Greece and Italy, without the malaria. The south-west wind or pampero, generated by the Andes, rushes over the plains with a violence which it is almost impossible to withstand; but they make the weather afterwards particularly healthy and agreeable.

Pampelonne, a town of France, department of Tarn, 15 m. N. by E. of Alby.

Pampliega, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 12 m. S. W. of Burgos.

Pampola, or *Pampeluna*, a city of Spain, capital of Upper Navarre, and a bishop's see, with a strong citadel, and a university. The squares are handsome, and adorned with shops full of rich merchandise. It was taken by the French, on their invasion of Spain; but surrendered to the allied forces in 1831. It is seated on the Arga, 47 m. S. of Bayonne and 197 N. E. of Madrid. Long. 1. 42. W., lat. 42. 49. N.

Pamplona, a town of New Granada, famous for mines of gold, and numerous flocks of sheep in its vicinity. It is 150 m. N. by E. of Bogotá. Long. 71. 30. W., lat. 6. 30. N.

Panagia, a town of Romania, 14 m. N. of Galipoli.

Panama, a city and sea-port of Colombia. It stands on a fine bay of its name, on the S. coast of the isthmus of Darien, and contains a handsome cathedral, and a number of churches, convents, and monasteries. Before the abolition of the trade by the galleons, it was the emporium for all the merchandise of Chile and Peru, intend

ed for Europe. See *Porto Bello*. The trade and commerce are still considerable, and in the harbour is a fine pearl fishery. The city is surrounded by a wall and other fortifications, and is 60 m. S. by W. of Porto Bello. Long. 80. 21. W., lat. 8. 49. N.

Panama, p.v. Chatauque Co. N. Y.

Panaraga, a town of the island of Java, capital of a kingdom of the same name, 60 m. E. by N. of Mataram.

Panarucan, a town on the N. coast of Java, formerly the capital of a principality, but now subject to the Dutch. The chief export is long pepper. Long. 113. 25. E., lat. 8. 0. S.

Panay, one of the Philippine islands, between those of Paragua and Negros. It is of a triangular form, 250 m. in circumference, populous and fertile, and watered by a great number of rivers and brooks. The chief commodity for exportation is rice. Iloila is the capital.

Pancras, St. an extensive parish in Middlesex, Eng. 2 m. N. W. of London. The old church and churchyard have long been noted as a burial place for Roman Catholics.

Pancsova, a town and fortress of Hungary, seated near the Danube, 10 m. E. N. E. of Belgrade.

Pangasena, one of the Molucca islands, in the E. Indies, 45 m. long and 10 broad, lying between Celebes and Bourton.

Pango, a town of the kingdom of Congo, capital of a province of the same name. It stands on the river Barbela, 95 m. N. N. E. of St. Salvador. Long. 14. 45. E., lat. 4. 20. S.

Panjab, a country in the N. W. part of Hindoostan, being that watered by the five eastern branches of the Indus. It was the scene of Alexander's last campaign, and the termination of his conquests. It forms a square of 250 miles, and includes the whole of Lahore and a great part of Moultan Proper. To the lower part of Moultan it is flat and marshy, inundated by the rains which fall between May and October.

Paniany, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Malabar, containing above 40 mosques, 500 houses belonging to traders, and 1,000 huts inhabited by the lower orders of people. The port is frequented by small vessels from different places on the coast; and much rice is exported hence to the northern parts of the province. It is seated in a sandy plain, near the mouth of a river, 32 m. S. by E. of Calicut. Long. 75. 48. E., lat. 10. 47. N.

Pannanach, a village of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, situate a little below the waterfall called the Lin of Dee. It is noted for its mineral waters; and has houses and baths for the accommodation of company.

Panniput, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Dehli, celebrated for a battle, in 1761, between an army of 200,000 Mahrattas, and Abdallah, sultan of Candahar, at the head of 150,000 Mahomedans, in which the former were totally defeated. Panniput is situate in an extensive plain, 72 m. N. W. of Dehli. Long. 76. 55. E., lat. 29. 13. N.

Panomi, a town of Macedonia, 16 m. S. of Salonichi.

Pantalaria, an island in the Mediterranean, belonging to Sicily, and situated between that island and the coast of Tunis. It is 30 m. in circumference, and abounds in cotton, fruits, and wine.

Panton, p.t. Addison Co. Va. Pop. 605.

73

Panuco, or *Guastaca*, a province of Mexico, bounded on the E. by the gulf of Mexico and W. by Mechoacan and New Biscay. The tropic of Cancer divides it into two parts; the S. part abounds with provisions, and has some veins of gold and mines of salt; but the other is poor and barren.

Panuco, the capital of the above province, and a bishop's see, is situate near a river of the same name, which falls into the gulf of Mexico, 210 m. N. N. E. of Mexico. Long. 98. 50. W., lat. 22. 50. N.

Pao-king, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Hou-quang, 830 m. S. S. W. of Peking. Long. 111. 0. E., lat. 27. 5. N.

Paoli, p.t. Orange Co. Ind. 106 m. S. W. Indianapolis.

Pao-ning, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of So-tchuen, on the river Kialing, 700 m. S. W. of Peking. Long. 105. 35. E., lat. 31. 3. N.

Paoom, one of the two New Hebrides, in the S. Pacific, to the S. of Mallicollo. Long. 168. 29. W., lat. 16. 30. S.

Pao-ting, a city of China, of the first rank, the most considerable in the province of Pe-tcheli next to Peking. The country around is pleasant and as fertile as any part of China. 78 m. S. S. W. of Peking. Long. 115. 25. E., lat. 38. 54. N.

Paps, a town of Hungary, in the county of Vespriin, 45 m. W. of Buda.

Paperville, p.v. Sullivan Co. Ten.

Papout, St. a town of France, department of Aude, on the Lande, 13 m. N. W. of Carcassone and 35 S. E. of Toulouse.

Pappenburg, a town of Hanover, in E. Friesland, with two churches, and numerous yards for ship-building. It is seated on a canal, which communicates with the river Ems, 13 m. S. of Embden.

Pappenheim, a town of Bavaria, formerly the capital of a county of the same name, seated on a hill near the Altmuhl, 13 m. N. E. of Donawert.

Papua. See *Guinea, New*.

Para, a handsome city of Brazil, capital of a government of the same name, with a citadel and castle. The chief business is cultivating tobacco and sugar canes, and gathering cotton which grows wild here. It is seated on the estuary of the Tocantin, 80 m. from the ocean. Long. 49. 25. W., lat. 1. 50. S.

Paracles, or *Procelis*, a vast multitude of small islands and rocks in the China Sea, lying off the coast of Cochin-China. They extend 300 m. in length by 60 in breadth, and the intercurrents among them render their navigation dangerous.

Paradella, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 12 m. S. E. of Lamego.

Paradise, villages in York and Lancaster Cos. Pa.

Paragoa, or *Palawan*, the most westerly of the Philippine islands, being 180 m. long and from 20 to 40 broad, divided between the king of Borneo and the Spaniards, with some independent natives in the interior parts, who are black, and have no fixed place of abode. The Spaniards have a garrison at the N. end of the island, at a place called Tatay. Long. 118. 45. E., lat. 11. 0. N.

Paraguay, an extensive country of S. America, bounded on the N. by Amazonia, E. by Brazil, S. by Patagonia, and W. by Chile and Peru. It

3 C

contains numerous lakes and rivers, of the latter, the three principal are the Parana, Paraguay, and Uruguay, the united streams of which form the celebrated Rio de la Plata. These rivers annually overflow their banks. The climate is in general moist and temperate, though in some places it is cold. In the temperate parts the soil is extremely fertile, producing grain, beans, peas, cotton, tobacco, and the valuable herb called paraguay, which is peculiar to this country, and the infusion of which is drank instead of tea. Here are also a variety of fruits and very rich pastures; but the country is destitute of woods. Cattle, sheep, horses, and mules are in great abundance; of the last many thousands were annually sent to Peru. In the mountains toward Tucuman, the condor, the largest bird of the vulture tribe, is not unfrequent; and the ostrich is found in the wide plains. Several independent tribes of indigenes live in the interior, on the Rio Grande; one of them, called Abipones, are a warlike race, and, by a novelty in American manners, chiefly cavalry, securing and taming the wild horses introduced by the Spaniards. In 1515 the Spaniards discovered this country by sailing up the Rio de la Plata, and, in 1535, founded the town of Buenos Ayres. In 1580 the Jesuits were admitted into these fertile regions, and, in the next century, founded the famous missions of Paraguay. In 1767 Spain exchanged the colonies on the E. shore of the Uruguay for the Portuguese colony of St. Sacramento, which caused that river to become the boundary of the respective possessions of the two crowns. In 1767 the court expelled the Jesuits, and the natives were put upon the same footing with the other Indians of the Spanish part of S. America.

Paraguay revolted from the government of Spain at the same time with the neighbouring provinces. Soon after the declaration of independence the direction of affairs fell into the hands of Doctor Francia a native of the country, who procured himself to be declared Dictator for life. This government has continued to the present moment the most arbitrary and despotic rule on the face of the earth; yet his administration has been generally equitable. All intercourse with foreigners has been avoided, and those who have entered the country have experienced great difficulties in returning. Asuncion is the capital.

Peraiba, a province of Brazil, between those of Rio Grande and Tamarica. It abounds in sugar canes, bram-wood, tobacco, and cotton. The chief town, which is of the same name, is seated on the river Paraiba. The Dutch obtained possession of it in 1635, and fortified it with a slight rampart; but the Portuguese retook it soon after.

Paramaribo, the capital of Surinam, Guiana, and the chief place of the Dutch colonies in S. America. It has a strong but small citadel, and a noble road for shipping, where there are seldom fewer than 80 vessels, loading coffee, sugar, cotton, and indigo. The streets are strait, and lined with orange, shaddock, tamarind, and lemon trees, in continual bloom. It surrendered to the English in 1799 and in 1803. It is situate on the E. side of the river Surinam, 16 m. from its mouth. Long. 55. 25. W., lat 5. 48. N.

Parana, a province of Paraguay, so named from a large river, which receives the Paraguay at Gorientes, and afterwards, joining the Uruguay, forms the river Plata.

Parochitz, a town and castle of Prussian Silesia,

with a considerable manufacture of cloth; seated on the Katzbach, 10 m. N. E. of Leignitz.

Pardebitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudin, with a fortified castle and a manufacture of knives and sword blades. It is seated on the Elbe, 23 m. E. by S. of Prague. Long. 15. 41 E., lat. 49. 58. N.

Parachia. See *Peres*.

Paranza, a sea-port of Istria, on a peninsula in the gulf of Venice, with a harbour for large vessels. It is 28 m. S. by W. of Capo d'Istria. Long. 13. 50. E., lat. 45. 18. S.

Parga, a sea-port on the coast of Albania, opposite to the southern point of the island of Corfu, memorable as the only place which bade defiance to the arms of Ali Pasha, tyrant of Albania, to whom it was eventually surrendered on condition of his paying an indemnity to those of the inhabitants who should refuse to remain. The evacuation took place in 1819, most of the inhabitants removing to the Ionian islands. 30 m. S. W. of Joannina.

Paria, a province of Colombia, lying to the S. E. of Cumana, on the banks of the Orouoco, and including the delta of that river. On the N. of this province, between Cumana and the island of Trinidad, is a large bay, called the Gulf of Paria.

Paria, the capital of the above province. Here are some silver mines, and its choicest, made from the milk both of sheep and cows, are in high esteem. It is 140 m. W. N. W. of Plata. Long. 68. 32. W., lat. 18. 30. S.

Paridrong, a strong town of Thibet, on the borders of Bootan, 45 m. W. N. W. of Tassaudon.

Parilla, or *Santa*, a town of Peru, in the province of Lima, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 80 m. S. E. of Truxillo, and 280 N. W. of Lima. Long. 77. 50. W., lat. 8. 56. S.

Parima, a lake of S. America, near the borders of Amazonia and Guiana, of a square form, 80 m. long and 40 broad. It seems to be a kind of inundation formed by the Orinoco; for that river enters on the N. and issues on the W. side of the lake, near its N. W. angle. From the S. E. of this lake issues the White River, called also the Parima, which flows S. to the Black River, and thence S. E. to the river Amazon. To the W. of this lake, before the main stream of the Orinoco turns to the N., there are two other branches that flow from it to the Black River. Hence there are three communications between those two great rivers, the Orinoco and the Amazon.

Paris, the capital of France, and of civilized Europe, lies on both banks and occupies two islets of the Seine. This city, which pretends to a rivalry in arts and elegancies with Athens, and in magnificence with Thebes, had the meanest commencement. Julius Cæsar found the principal islet, now called "the city" (*la cite*), covered with huts, and serving as a retreat for fishermen of the tribe of Gauls called "Parisii." The surrounding woods and marshes, and the waters of the Seine, which had hitherto protected these barbarians, were but a weak obstacle to the Roman legionaries, upon whose approach they burned their huts and fled further into the woods. Cæsar, having completed the conquest of Gaul, held a conference with the chiefs of the Gallic hordes in this islet, and approving the site, laid in it the foundation of a city, called by the Romans "Lutetia Parisiorum," from the name of the tribe, and the word "Loutouhesi," by which the natives designated the cluster of huts which had disap-

peared. The new city improved rapidly under the influence of Roman laws, arts, and administration. During the reign of Charlemagne, who, amidst his conquests, never lost sight of the arts of civilization, Paris advanced in arts and letters as well as wealth and extent. The adventurous and roving Normans, tempted by the wealth of the city, and despising the feeble successors of Charlemagne, who had abandoned the capital as a patrimony to hereditary counts, plundered it three times, after short intervals—in 845, 857, and 879. Under the third or Capetian race, it improved still more rapidly than before. It became the fixed royal residence and seat of government; the capital of the kingdom in fact as well as in name. Philip Augustus added to its strength and beauty by many new edifices, by paving the streets, and by surrounding the whole city with deep fosse and thick wall defended by five hundred towers. Paris at this time had sixteen gates, and covered a surface of seven hundred and thirty-nine square acres. Louis IX. (St. Louis) built hospitals and schools, reformed the more barbarous and vexatious "customs" (laws), regulated the administration of justice, and created a police. Paris was taken in 1426 by the English, who were compelled to abandon it in 1436. Francis I. had the glory of introducing into Paris science, literature and the fine arts. The Grecian orders of architecture were now adopted for the first time, and the interior of the new edifices adorned with sculpture and the paintings of the Italian masters. Henry IV. erected the Pont Neuf, and laid out several squares or places in the old city on the islets in the Seine, hitherto the quarter of the court. Paris is indebted to Louis XIV. for a great portion of its magnificence:—for its noble and healthful Boulevards;—for the triumphal arches (of which two are splendid monuments) by which it is entered at the gates of St. Denis, St. Martin, St. Antoine, and St. Bernard;—for the Place Vendôme and Place des Victoires;—for the colonnade of the Louvre; the Hospital of Invalids; the garden of the Tuileries, designed by Lenotre, under the immediate inspection of Colbert;—for the promenades and plantations of the Champs Elysees. The Revolution came, and with it the genius of devastation for a time. The works of art only are a permanent loss, and fortunately they were neither many, nor irreparable chefs d'œuvre;—whilst the public health, convenience, and beauty of the town, have gained incalculably by the removal or desecration of the churches and convents. Spacious and convenient markets, open and well-built streets or other edifices of great public ornament and utility, now occupy the sites of such religious houses as were destroyed; and those left standing, but desecrated, have been converted into prisons, penitentiaries, hospitals, colleges, schools or other public establishments for the purposes of society or charity. Paris is under eternal obligations to Bonaparte: he did more for it than even Louis XIV. He combined, in a greater degree, the useful with the magnificent. Despotic as he was, he saw that the mass of the people was now a power which must not be dazzled merely, as in the time of Louis XIV., but conciliated and served. His designs are said to have been essentially his own. It seems most probable that they could have been conceived only by the same mind which had the force, energy and resources to execute them. He freed the bridges and banks of the Seine from the embarrassment and deformity of the old houses by

which they were still crowded; built magnificent quays and wharves; and erected four bridges of remarkable beauty, as monuments of art. He not only conceived (for even the conception was a great merit), but had nearly executed, at his fall, the Canal de l'Oureq. He distributed the public supply of water by fifteen new and abundant fountains, of which some are beautiful specimens of architecture. The immense architectural and sculptural mass called "the Fountain of the Elephant" was left by him, and still remains unfinished. The people, not merely of Paris, but of the whole kingdom, are indebted to him for those spacious markets, so commodiously arranged for the sale of every kind of produce; for public stores, especially the wine stores, which surprise by their vastness, the happy ingenuity of their distribution, and their architectural grandeur. He erected, near the barriers, five abattoirs or slaughter-houses; and thus relieved the town from the inconvenient and dangerous presence of herds of cattle, the revolting spectacle of blood, and the noxious miasmata of butchery and tallow-melting. The vast granary of reserve, destined by him to protect the people of Paris against famine and the change of seasons, now unfinished or abandoned, remains a monument of the instability of all human power and the uncertainty of all human projects. He cleared the Place du Carrousel, between the Louvre and the Tuileries, of its obstructions and nuisances; adorned it with a triumphal arch; completed the Louvre; filled its gallery with sculpture and paintings. The garden of the Tuileries owes much of its magnificence to the noble vista which he opened by the rue Castiglione to the triumphal column in the Place Vendôme;—the opposite view of the Chamber of Deputies, with its noble portico, on the left bank of the Seine; and the unfinished but grand triumphal arch of Neuilly. Many of the public buildings, canals, and other public works left unfinished by Bonaparte, have been carried on, and some have been completed, since the restoration of the house of Bourbon. A new quarter, as it is called, was begun, in 1823, in the western suburb of Paris, touching the Champs Elysees, extending to Chaillot, and spreading above the Chaussée d'Antin. The style of structure is elegant, and the scale within the reach of ordinary fortunes. A second quarter opens by its main street, which is spacious and planted with rows of trees, a communication between two main points of the faubourgs Montmartre and St. Martin. The progress of all these, however, has been slow, and in some parts suspended; and some generations will probably have passed away before the "Ville de François Premier" and Nouvelle Athenes," with their brilliant associations, or the "Petit Londres," with its national rivalry, are monuments of any thing but magnificent projects, and the want of capital or perseverance. Great undertakings are rarely, if ever, completed by private enterprise in Paris: they have been projected and executed only by the government. The palace of the Exchange, considered the noblest edifice of the kind in Europe, was completed and opened for the transaction of commercial business, and for the sittings of the tribunal of commerce, since the accession of Charles X.

It is difficult to give within short limits a coup d'œil of so crowded, diversified, and even disorderly, a mass as the French capital,—its churches, palaces, public buildings, and monuments of art. (Of its churches, the most remarkable are the

cathedral of Notre Dame, in the old city,—a large and lofty edifice, with two high and massive towers, presenting a style of architecture imposing and curious, and well executed for its early date;—the church of St. Eustache, a model of light and graceful classic architecture;—the churches of St. Roch and St. Sulpice, modern edifices in a grand and noble style;—that of St. Genevieve, built near the close of the last century,—desecrated during the Revolution into a Pantheon for the remains of the great men of France, with the simple and sublimely affecting inscription—"Aux grands hommes la patrie reconnoissante," and re-desecrated in 1830;—admired for its dome,—sustained by the mass of the building in the form of a Greek cross at its intersection—its principal façade and peristyle of twenty fluted Corinthian columns imitated from the Pantheon at Rome. Paris boasts several palaces, of which the principal are the Tuileries, with its vast open court and imposing façade on the one side, and its public garden, adorned with alleys of forest trees, terraces, plantations, basins, and copies in marble and bronze of the most celebrated pieces of sculpture;—the Louvre, with its gallery of works of art, and its colonnade, regarded as a specimen of the nearest approach to perfection in architecture; the Palace or Chamber of Deputies, with a grand Corinthian portico, and several statues of colossal size,—the beautiful Palais Bourbon—both contiguous, immediately on the left bank of the Seine;—the old and majestic Luxembourg, or Chamber of Peers, with its two grand pavilion wings and central quadrangle surmounted by a cupola, and its splendid garden opening on the observatory; the Palace of Justice, in the old city, inhabited by kings of the present dynasty down to the twelfth in succession, now occupied by the courts of justice; the Palais Royal, inhabited and recently repaired by the duke of Orleans, with its adjoining public garden, galleries and shops,—concentrating as in a focus, wealth and idleness, literature, industry and the arts, gaming and every other species of dissipation and depravity.

The chief public edifices are the Hospital or Hotel of Invalids, with its gilded dome, its ornamented façade, with central Ionic pilasters, and a planted esplanade extending before it;—the *Hotel des Monnaies*, or mint, in which also all national medals are struck, with its colonnade, arcades, and statues, forming a noble façade towards the Seine, on its left bank;—the Observatory, communicating by a grand avenue with the Luxembourg;—the Exchange, already mentioned, built in a simple and noble style, forming a parallelogram 212 feet long and 126 broad, with a peristyle of sixty-six Corinthian columns.

Three of the sixteen bridges over the Seine merit particular notice:—the bridge of the Garden of Plants, formerly called Pont d'Austerlitz, with five arches of iron, remarkable for its elegance and solidity; the Pont d'Jena, changed to that of "the Invalids," at the instance of Blucher, who was actually laying a train to blow it up in 1815; and between these, from the Louvre to the Institute, the Pont des Arts, incomparably light and graceful, and used only by foot passengers.

Of the public monuments of art, the most perfectly beautiful is the bronze column in the Place Vendôme, modelled upon that of Trajan at Rome, but exceeding its proportions by a twelfth. The most remarkable merit in this column, perhaps is, that, presenting in relief on its pedestal the anclastic trophies of modern war, in every va-

riety of arms and costume, it yet seems perfectly in the classic and antique style and taste. The triumphal arch of the Carousel, modelled upon that of Septimius Severus at Rome, is unexceptionably beautiful in itself, but small in proportion to the surrounding area, and rendered for a time still more disproportionate by the removal of the celebrated Venetian horses of Lysippus with their car from its summit, in 1815. These, however, have been recently replaced by an exact copy in bronze. It has, like its model, three arcades in front, with an additional transverse arcade. The modern triumphal arch at Neuilly exceeds the arch of the Carousel, and even those of Louis XIV. at the gates of St. Denis and St. Martin, in grandeur and advantage of position, rather than beauty. Colossal statues have been re-erected to Henry IV. on the Pont Neuf, and Louis XIV. in the Place des Victoires.

Judging by the daily congregation of thousands of both sexes in the open air,—young men idly lolling or lounging,—old men, with even a certain air of gravity, wasting life in the coffee-houses and public gardens,—the gaming-houses equally public and crowded,—one would be disposed to pronounce the people of Paris a race the most frivolous, idle, and depraved. But the loungers and gamblers are, to a considerable extent, congregated from all parts of Europe; and the old men are small annuitants, content with their actual means of subsistence,—without further increase by industry or speculation. Science, literature, and the fine arts, are at the same time cultivated in a still greater proportion of numbers by the studious and the industrious, and with every advantage which schools of public instruction, libraries, and museums, can afford. The public schools and colleges forming component branches of one great system of public education in medicine, jurisprudence, and the military art, abstract and experimental science, literature, the fine and useful arts, from the institute down to the two admirable institutions for the instruction of the blind and the deaf and dumb, with appropriate and some noble edifices devoted to them, and lectures by eminent professors, either gratuitous or on moderate terms, are too numerous to be detailed. The chief public libraries are five in number:—the Royal Library, containing 500,000 vols., 100,000 MSS., 100,000 medals, and 1,500,000 engravings; the Mazarine Library, 93,000 vols., and 41,000 MSS.; the Library of the Arsenal, 170,000 vols., 6,000 MSS.; the Library of St. Genevieve, 110,000 vols., and 2,000 MSS.; the City Library, 42,000 vols. The principal museums are that, or rather those, of the Garden of Plants,—an incomparable temple of natural science in every branch, raised chiefly by the illustrious Buffon, and his worthy successor, the late count Lacepede; the Louvre, still containing 1,200 pictures and 500 pieces of sculpture, among which are many chefs d'œuvre; and the Conservatory of Useful Arts (*Arts et Metiers*), containing specimens or models of the machinery and instruments used in every branch of manufacture.

Paris is the great centre, not only of French but of continental intellect in literature and science. From its press issue the most valuable, if not the greatest number, of literary publications; and it has a still more decided lead in scientific research and discovery. Paris is also as decidedly the first manufacturing town of France. Its principal manufacturing establishments called royal, are three:—the Gobelins tapestry, to which that of

La Savonniere has been united; the manufactory of glass, which employs 2,700 men; and the porcelain manufactory at Sevres, remarkable not only for the value of its productions, but for its curious museum of all the objects connected with the art, ranged in order. Paris also excels in many of the commonly used articles of luxury and fashion,—in male and female dress, jewelry, wrought gold and silver, watches, clocks, furniture, carriages, &c. So strong is the tendency to trading industry, that its exports have increased since the Revolution to a degree unprecedented in the history of commerce.

Society has become essentially changed in Paris since the Revolution. The nobles have lost their importance, if not existence, as a caste. That numerous aggregate of families formerly called the "court," has disappeared. Wealth, however, is not the first distinction, nor has it the same weight in obtaining access to good company, in Paris as in other places. The Parisian society of men of letters and artists is, perhaps, the most intellectual, interesting and polished, in existence,—from the fund of knowledge and accomplishment which it contains, and the passing admixture of European rank and talents. The Parisians are doubtless polished and artificial in their manners; but they are also really social and obliging: and the many hospitals which they support for the helpless of both sexes and every age,—of which 7 contain 3,156 beds,—with, moreover, several bureaux for the distribution of private domiciliary relief,—sufficiently prove that they are humane and charitable. Their love of amusement and pleasure is attested by their crowded public walks, their 3,500 coffee-houses, and twelve theatres.

Paris lies in north lat. 43. 50. 11.,—long. 20. 11. (reckoning, with the French astronomers, from the western point of the *Ile de Ferro*.)—98 leagues S. E. of London, 250 leagues S. W. of Copenhagen, 380 leagues S. W. of Stockholm, 500 leagues S. W. of St. Petersburg, 600 leagues S. W. of Moscow, 324 leagues W. of Cracow, 300 leagues S. W. of Dantzic, 216 leagues S. W. of Berlin, 210 leagues W. S. W. of Dresden, 195 leagues W. S. W. of Leipzig, 115 leagues W. by N. of Frankfort on the Maine, 204 leagues W. by N. of Prague, 850 leagues W. of Vienna, 270 leagues W. of Presburg, 552 leagues N. W. of Constantinople, 333 leagues N. W. of Naples, 260 leagues N. N. W., of Rome, 230 leagues W. N. W. of Venice, 107 leagues N. W. Bern, 148 leagues W. N. W. of Zurich, 100 leagues W. N. W. of Basle, 280 leagues N. by E. of Madrid, 350 leagues N. E. of Lisbon. Its area is 10,600 square acres, of 100 perches each; its circumference, by the Boulevards, about six leagues; its diameter about two leagues; and its pop. 900,000. It is divided into 12 municipal districts, called *arrondissements*; 9 on the right and 3 on the left bank of the Seine,—with a mayor and justice of peace in each; and these *arrondissements* are again subdivided into forty-eight quarters, each with a commissary of police. The municipal administration and police of Paris are wholly in the hands of the executive government.

Paris, p.t. Oxford Co. Me. 46 m. N. of Portland. Pop. 2,307; p.t. Oneida Co. N. Y. 9 m. S. W. Utica. Pop. 2,765. Also towns and villages in Fauquier Co. Va., Jefferson Co. Ind., Bourbon Co. Ken. Pop. 1,219. Henry Co. Ten., and Union, Portage, Stark and Richland Cos. Ohio.

Parishville, p.t. St. Lawrence Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,479.

Parks, a county of Indiana. Pop. 7,534. Roark ville is the capital; also a village in the same county. 88 m. W. Indianapolis.

Parker, a township of Butler Co. Pa.

Parker River, a small stream of Essex Co. Mass. flowing through Newbury into Plum Island Sound.

Parkersburg, p.t. Wood Co. Va. on the Ohio. 12 m. below Marietta.

Parkgate, a village in Cheshire, situate on the estuary of the Dee, 12 m. N. W. of Chester. Pack et-boats frequently sail hence to Ireland.

Parkman, a township of Somerset Co. Me. Pop. 803; p.t. Geauga Co. Ohio. 156 m. N. E. Columbus. Pop. 709.

Parks, p.v. Edgefield Dis. S. C.

Parma, a duchy of Italy, under which name are included the duchies of Parma Proper, Placenza, and Guastalla. It is bounded on the W. and N. by the Milanese, E. by the Modenese, and S. by Tuscan and Genoa. The soil is fertile in corn, wine, oil, hemp, and pasturage; and there are some inconsiderable mines of copper and silver. The celebrated Parmesan cheese is no longer made in this country, but at Lodi, in the Milanese, and some other places. By the treaty of Paris, in 1814, this duchy was given to the ex-empress Maria Louise.

Parma, an ancient, rich, populous, and handsome town of Italy, capital of the foregoing duchy. It has a university, a magnificent cathedral, and the largest opera-house in Europe, which has seats for 8,000 people. The dome, and the church of St. John, are painted by the famous Correggio, who was a native of this place. The other most remarkable places are the ducal palace, with its gallery and collection of artificial curiosities; the large Benedictine convent, in which 12,000 soldiers were quartered in 1794; the Palazzo Giardini, a ducal palace, connected with the town; and the promenade between the town and citadel. Charles, king of the Two Sicilies, carried away a library from this place to Naples, which contained 18,000 volumes, and a very valuable cabinet of curiosities, with a rich collection of medals. The inhabitants, about 36,000, trade in silk, and silk stockings. In 1734 a bloody battle was fought here between the Austrians and the French and Sardinians, in which the former were defeated. Parma is situated on a river of the same name, which divides it into two parts, united by three bridges, 40 m. N. W. of Modena and 60 S. E. of Milan. Long. 10. 30. E., lat. 44. 50. N.

Parma, p.t. Monroe Co. N. Y. 12 m. N. Rochester. Pop. 2,569.

Parnassus, or *Parnaso*, a celebrated mountain in Greece. It has two heads, one of which was famous for being consecrated to Apollo and the Muses, and the other to Bacchus. It is the highest in Greece, and has a fine fountain, supposed to be the ancient Castalia. 8 m. N. of Livadia.

Paro, or *Porogong*, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a district of its name in the province of Bootan, with a castle, the residence of a governor. It is famous for the manufacture of idols, and the forging of swords, daggers, and arrows. It stands on the Patchieu, in a fertile valley, 20 m. S. by E. of Tassasodon.

Paros, an island in the Grecian Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, to the W. of Naxia. It is 10 m. long and eight broad, and the soil is well cultivated. The trade consists in wheat, barley, wine, and pulse, and in calicoes. It formerly produced a great deal of oil, but the Venetian

army burnt all the olive trees. This island was anciently dedicated to Bacchus, on account of its excellent wines; and has been so famous for its marble that the best carvers would make use of no other. The statuaries Phidias and Praxiteles were natives of this island; and the famous Arundelian marbles at Oxford were brought from this place.

Paros, or *Parechia*, the capital of the Isle of Paros, and a bishop's see. It was anciently the largest and most powerful town of the Cyclades; but is greatly decayed. The walls of the castle are built of ancient pieces of marble, and most of the columns are placed long-wise; some of them, that stand upright, support cornices of amazing size. The natives build their houses of marble, which they find ready cut to their hands; but they take no care to place the pieces in a regular manner; their fields likewise are inclosed with friezes, altars, and basso-relievos. The present inhabitants are so ignorant that instead of great sculptors, and skilful architects, they have nothing but carvers of mortars and salt-cellars. Paros is situate on the W. coast of the island. Long. 25. 44. E., lat. 37. 8. N.

Parishville, p.v. St Lawrence Co. N. Y. 35 m. S. E. Ogdensburg. Pop. 1,479.

Parret, a river which rises in the S. part of Somersetshire, Eng. receives the Odered, Ivel and Throne, and enters the Bristol Channel at Bridgewater Bay.

Paramatta, a town in New S. Wales, capital of the province of the same name, with a church, court-house, hospital, orphan-house, goal, &c. Pop. 1,200 the soil in most places is remarkably good. It is seated at the head of the harbour of Port Jackson, 15 m. W. by N. of Sydney.

Parippany, p.v. Morris Co. N. J. 25 m. N. W. Newark.

Parsonsfield, p.t. York Co. Me. Pop. 2,465.

Partenkirch, a town of Bavaria, 48 m. S. S. W. of Munich.

Parthenay, a town of France, department of Deux Sevres, with a considerable trade in cattle and corn, and manufactures of serge, hats, leather, and earthenware. It is seated on the Thoue, 21 m. S. of Thouars and 28 m. N. E. of Niort.

Partoncraig, a ferry-town of Scotland, in Fifeshire, near the mouth of the frith of Tay, 9 m. N. N. W. of St. Andrew.

Para, a town and fort of Brazil, in the jurisdiction of Para; situate on the N. side of the head of the estuary of the Amazon, 200 m. from the ocean. Long. 54. 20. W., lat. 1. 50. S.

Parys, a mountain of Wales, on the N. W. coast of the Isle of Anglesey, famous for a copper mine, which is wrought similarly to a stone quarry open to day. This mine was not opened till 1768, and the quantity of ore is prodigious. The purest part is exported raw to the smelting works at Swansea and other places: the most impure is calcined on the spot, and deprived of its sulphur, which is sublimed, and afterwards formed into rolls of brimstone. Quantities of nearly pure copper are obtained from the waters beneath the bed of ore, by the intervention of iron. A lead ore, rich in silver, is also found in this mountain. The smelting and boiling houses are in the valley below, near the sea, and at Amlwch is a commodious haven for vessels employed in the copper and brimstone trade.

Pas, a town of France, department of Pas de Calais, 12 m. S. W. of Arras.

Pascagoula, a river of Mississippi, flowing south

into the gulf of Mexico. It is barred at the mouth against vessels drawing more than 5 feet water.

Pas de Calais, a department of France, containing the provinces of Artois and Bourbonnois. It has a superficial area of 2,500 sq. m. with 570,000 inhabitants. The climate is humid and changeable, several districts are marshy, but the soil in general is fertile in corn, hemp, flax, &c. Arras is the capital.

Pasewalk, a town of Prussian Pomerania, near which are some iron works. It stands on the Ucker, 28 m. W. of Stettin.

Pasqua, a town of Mexico, in Xalisco, 100 m. S. S. W. of Compostella.

Pasquaro, a town of Mexico, in Mechoacan, 24 m. S. W. of Mechoacan.

Pasquotank, a county of N. Carolina. Pop. 8,618. Elizabeth is the capital.

Passage, a sea-port of Spain, in Biscay, between those of Fontarabia and St. Sebastian, 3 m. E. of the latter.

Passaic, a river of New Jersey rising in New York and flowing S. E. into Newark Bay. It has a fall of 70 feet at Patterson, where the river is 40 yards wide and falls in an unbroken sheet, forming one of the most beautiful cascades in the country.

Passamaquoddy Bay, an inlet of the Bay of Fundy between the eastern part of Maine and New Brunswick. It contains the Island of Campobello, Moose, Deer, and several others, and receives the waters of many rivers. The tides in the bay rise more than 30 feet; the waters abound with herring, cod, mackerel and pollock, the taking of which afford occupation to great numbers of people. The bay is 12 m. long and 6 wide: it is navigable for the largest ships.

Passamaquoddy Indians. See *Perry*.

Passao, Cape, a cape of S. America, in Quito. Long. 80. 50. W., lat. 0. 30. S.

Passaro, Cape, anciently called Pachimum, the most southerly point of Sicily. It has a fort to protect the country from the incursions of the Barbary corsairs. Off this cape, Sir George Byng defeated a Spanish squadron in 1735. Long. 15. 22. E., lat. 36. 35. N.

Passarowitz, a town of Servia, where a peace was concluded in 1718 between Charles VI. and Achmet III. It is situate near the river Moravia, 33 m. E. S. E. of Belgrade.

Passaruan, a town of the Island of Java, capital of an extensive principality, with a trade in cotton and rice, 30 m. W. of Panaruan.

Passau, a fortified city of Bavaria, capital of the circle of Lower Danube, and formerly of a principality of its name, which in 1815 was divided between Bavaria and Austria. It stands on the Danube, where it receives the Inn and Ilz, and by these rivers is divided into four parts; namely, the town of Passau, Insadt, Ilstadt, and the fortified castle of Oberhaus, on the mountain of St. George. This city is celebrated for the treaty, or religious peace, concluded here in 1552. In 1662 the cathedral and greatest part of the town were consumed by fire, but they have been handsomely rebuilt. It is 65 m. E. S. E. of Ratisbon and 135 W. by N. of Vienna. Long. 13. 32. E., lat. 48. 34. N.

Passenheim, a town of Prussia, in the government of Königsberg, 73 m. S. of Königsberg.

Passignano, a town of Italy, in the papal states, 17 m. N. W. of Perugia.

Passy, a village of France, department of Paris, near the town of St. Denis. Here is a man-

ufacture of considerable extent for speedily bleaching cotton and linen cloth.

Passyunk, a township of Philadelphia Co. Pa. adjoining the city.

Pasto, or *St. Juan de Pasto*, a town of New Granada, capital of a district of its name, seated in a valley, 120 m. N. by E. of Quito. Long. 76. 55. W., lat. 1. 50. N.

Pastrana, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 32 m. E. of Madrid.

Patagonia, a country in the most southern part of S. America, bounded on the N. by Buenos Ayres, and extending 1,100 m. on the eastern coast, from Rio de la Plata to the straits of Magellan. This country has no timber in the S. parts, though the N. contains an immense quantity, and numerous flocks of cattle. The E. coast is generally low. The natives are tall, stout, and well made, some of them six feet five inches in height; but their hands and feet are remarkably small. Their colour is a kind of bronze. They have no other clothing than skins, which they wear with the hair inward, and a little apron of leather. Here is found the tougon or American ostrich, the largest bird of the western continent, being generally 6 feet high. The Patagonians hunt



them on horseback and kill them with clubs. The principal harbour is that of Port St. Julian.

Patak, a town of Hungary, with a protestant college, situate on the Latoreza, 25 m. S. S. E. of Cassovia.

Patana, a city and district of Mysore. See *Seringapatam*.

Patani, a town on the N. E. coast of the peninsula of Malaya, capital of a district of the same name, with a well defended harbour. The inhabitants have some trade with the Chinese. 300 m. N. by W. of Malacca. Long. 100. 50. E., lat. 7. 5. N.

Patapsco, a river of Maryland flowing S. E. into the Chesapeake. It forms the harbour of Baltimore.

Patay, a town of France, department of Loiret, where the English were defeated, in 1429, by Joan of Arc. 15 m. N. W. of Orleans.

Patchogue, p.v. Suffolk Co. N. Y. on Long Island.

Paterno, a town of Sicily, in Val di Demona, built on the ruins of Hybla, so celebrated for its honey. 15 m. W. of Catania.

Patterson, p.t. Essex Co. N. J. on the Passaic. Pop. 7,331. It is situated just below the falls of the river, and has recently grown into importance by its manufactures. There are 17 cotton factories, running 30,000 spindles; and consuming annually 2,000,000 pounds of cotton; a manufacture of sail cloth with 1,600 spindles and consuming yearly 600,000 pounds of flax; a slitting and rolling mill working annually 896,000 pounds of iron;

nail factories making yearly more than 850,000 pounds of nails; besides iron and brass foundries and manufactures of machinery. The capital employed is more than 1,000,000 dollars.

Patesville, p.v. Breckenridge. Co. Ken.

Pathcad, a town of Scotland, in Fifeshire, 2 m. W. of Dysart, long famous for its manufacture of nails, and now including different branches of weaving woolen and linen.

Patmos, or *Patinos*, an island in the Grecian Archipelago, lying 26 m. S. of the Isle of Samos, famous for being the place where St. John wrote the Apocalypse. It is 25 m. in circumference, but produces very little, only a few valleys being capable of cultivation; partridges, rabbits, quails, turtles, pigeons, and snipes abound. In the midst of the island rises a mountain, terminated by the convent of St. John, the abbot of which is the prince of the country. The hermitage of the Apocalypse is situate on the side of the mountain between the convent and the port of Scala. It leads to the church of the Apocalypse, which is built against a grotto in a rock, pointed out as the asylum of St. John, during his exile. The inhabitants are chiefly sailors or ship-builders; and have some trade in cotton, and stockings of their manufacture. Long. 26. 24. E., lat. 37. 24. N.

Patna, a city of Hindoostan, capital of Behar, seated on the right bank of the Ganges, opposite the influx of the Gunduck, and fortified with a wall and citadel. In the citadel were confined the British prisoners taken in 1764, by Meer Cossim, nabob of Bengal, by whose order they were brutally massacred. This occasioned the storming of the city since which period it has acknowledged the British sway, and is the residence of the provincial courts, &c. The buildings are high but the streets are narrow. It is a place of considerable trade. 320 m. N. W. of Calcutta. Long. 85. 10. E., lat. 24. 35. N.

Patras, a sea-port of Greece, in the Morea, and a bishop's see. The Jews, who are one-third of the inhabitants, have 4 synagogues, and there are several handsome Greek churches. The principal articles of trade are silk, leather, honey, manna, pomegranates, citrons, and oranges. It is seated on the side of a hill, near the entrance of the gulf of Lepanto, 14 m. S. W. of Lepanto. Long. 21. 45. E., lat. 38. 17. N.

Patri, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, situate near a lake of the same name, 13 m. N. W. of Naples.

Patrica, a town of the papal states, in Campagna di Roma, 13 m. S. of Rome.

Patrick, a county in the E. district of Virginia. Pop. 7,303. The Court House is 270 m. S. W. of Richmond.

Patrickville, p.v. Craven Co. N. C.

Patrimony of St. Peter, a province of Italy, in the papal states, 43 m. long and 30 broad, bounded N. by Orvieto, E. by Umbria and Sabina, S. by Campagna di Roma, and S. W. by the sea. It was granted by the emperor Constantine, to support a church he had built in honour of St. Peter, and for the use of a bishop of Rome. The country is fertile in corn and fruit, and produces much alum.

Patrington, a town in E. Yorkshire, Eng. Here the Roman road from the Piota' wall ended; seated near the mouth of the Humber, 18 m. E. S. E. of Hull and 166 N. of London.

Patschkau, a town of Prussian Silesia, on the river Neisse, 13 m. W. of Neisse

Patta, an island on the coast of Zanguebar, 10 m. in circuit, inhabited chiefly by Arabians, seated at the mouth of a river of the same name. Long. 43. 0. E., lat. 1. 56. N.

Pattan, a town of Hindoostan, in Nepaul, containing several temples, and about 24,000 houses. 10 m. E. S. E. of Catmandu.

Pattensen, a town of Hanover, 7 m. S. by E. of Hanover.

Patterson, p.t. Putnam Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,536.

Patti, a sea-port of Sicily, in Val di Demona, and a bishop's see; seated on the gulf of Patti, 38 m. W. of Messina. Long. 15. 22. E., lat. 38. 11. N.

Pattuary, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Oude, 55 m. N. W. of Canoge and 55 E. N. E. of Agra.

Pattonsburg, p.v. Botetourt Co. Va. on James river, 190 m. W. Richmond.

Pattun, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a district of the same name, in Guzerat. It is seated on the Surawutty, 48 m. N. of Amedabad. Long. 72. 30. E., lat. 23. 45. N.

Pawtucket, or **Pawtucket Falls**, on the Merrimack, between Lowell and Dracut, are a violent rapid of 30 feet descent in a course of 60 rods. A bridge is thrown over them, and on the banks of the river are numerous manufactures. See *Lowell*.

Pawxent, a navigable river of Maryland, which flows into the W. side of Chesapeake Bay, 30 m. S. of Annapolis.

Patzow, a town of Bohemia, in Bechin, with a Carmelite convent, and manufactures of cloth. 17 m. E. of Tabor.

Pau, a town of France, capital of the department of Lower Pyrenees, with a castle where Henry VI. was born. It was the ancient residence of the kings of Navarre; and, before the revolution, the capital of Bearn. Here are manufactures of cloth, linen, &c., and the environs are productive in wine and fruit. It is seated on an eminence, by the river called the Gave de Pau, 97 m. S. of Bourdeaux. Long. 0. 23. W., lat. 43. 7. N.

Paul, St., an island in the Indian Ocean. See *Amsterdam*.

Paul, St., a town of Brazil, in a district of its name, founded by a colony of Jesuits and Indians in 1570. The inhabitants are estimated at 20,000, the greater part of whom are farmers. The town is pleasantly situated on an eminence, surrounded on three sides by low meadow-land, and washed at the base by rivulets which almost insulate it in rainy weather. It is 36 m. from the sea and 190 W. of Rio Janeiro. Long. 45. 56. W., lat. 23. 26. S.

Paul, St., a town of France, department of Pas de Calais, 18 m. W. N. W. of Arras.

Paul, St., a town in the department of Upper Vienne, 10 m. S. E. of Limoges.

Paul, St., a town in the department of Var, 7 m. W. of Nice.

Paul de Fenouillet, St., a town in the department of Eastern Pyrenees, 18 m. W. N. W. of Perpignan.

Paul de Leon, St., a town of France in the department of Finisterre, on a bay of the English Channel, 30 m. N. E. of Brest. Long. 4. 0. W., lat. 48. 41. N.

Paul de Omaguas, St., a town of Amazonia, on the S. side of the river Amazon, and on the borders of Peru. Long. 96. 30. W., lat. 4. 10. S.

Paulding, a county of Ohio. Pop. 160.

Paul Trois Châteaux, St., a town of France,

department of Drome, on the side of a hill, 16 m. S. of Montelimar.

Paula, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, 12 m. W. N. W. of Cosenza.

Paulograd, a town of Russia, in the government of Catharinenslaf, 32 m. E. of Catharinenslaf. Long. 35. 54. E., lat. 47. 10. N.

Paussa, a town of Saxony, in Voigtland, 7 m. N. N. W. of Plauen.

Pausilippo, a mountain 5 m. W. of Naples, celebrated for a grotto, which is a passage cut through the mountain nearly a m. in length, 20 feet in breadth and 30 in height. People of fashion drive through this passage with torches; but the country people find their way by the light which enters at the extremities, and at two holes pierced through the mountain, near the middle of the grotto. On this mountain is the tomb of Virgil; and its N. and E. sides are covered with villas and gardens.

Pauzik, a town of W. Prussia, in Pomerelia, near the W. coast of the gulf of Dantzic, 25 m. N. W. of Dantzic.

Pavia, a province of Austrian Italy, in the government of Milan, called for its fertility the Garden of the Milanese. It is bounded by Parma, Milan, and Lodi, and comprises an area of 320 sq. m. with about 120,000 inhabitants.

Pavia, the capital of the foregoing province, and a bishop's see, with a celebrated university, and a citadel. Besides the cathedral, there are 18 churches, and numerous convents. The chief articles of commerce are corn, hemp, cheese, and wine. It was once the capital of Lombardy, and has undergone various changes. In 1706 it fell into the hands of Austria; in 1796 it was taken by the French, and retained till the peace of 1814. It is seated in a beautiful plain, on the Tesino, near its conflux with the Po, 17 m. S. of Milan. Long. 9. 15. E., lat. 45. 13. N.

Pavoasan, the capital of the Isle of St. Thomas, on the coast of Guinea, and the see of a bishop, with a fort and a good harbour. It lies under the equator, in long. 8. 30. W.

Pawlings, p.t. Dutchess Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,705.

Pawlet, p.t. Rutland Co. Vt. 35 m. N. Bennington.

Pawnees, a tribe of Indians in the Missouri Ter. They comprise 3 distinct bands independent in government, but connected by a general interest and carry on wars in concert. Their number is between 6 and 7,000. The Grand Pawnees reside in a village on the Loup Fork of the Missouri and have about 3,500 souls. The village of the Republican Pawnees is 4 m. distant, and contains 1,000. The Loup Pawnees are established 3 m. farther up the river; their numbers are about 2,000. They live chiefly by hunting, but practice a little agriculture, and keep horses and dogs.

Pawtucket, a river rising in Bristol Co. Mass. and flowing S. into Seekonk river, 4 m. N. E. of Providence, R. I.

Pawtucket, p.t. Bristol Co. Mass. on the above river. Pop. 1,458. The river here divides Massachusetts from R. I. On the opposite side is the town of North Providence in Providence Co. R. I. Pop. 3,503. The two towns are united by a bridge, and together form one of the largest manufacturing places in the country. The manufactures are mostly of cotton; they employ 45,000 spindles and 9,000 looms. There are three falls in the river which afford a very great water power.

Pawtuxet, a river of R. I. flowing easterly into Narraganset Bay, 5 m. below Providence. It has

many falls and a great number of cotton factories are situated upon its banks.

Pesotuzet, p.v. in Warwick and Cranston townships R. 1. at the mouth of the above river, with manufactures of woolen and cotton. It is a port of entry and has some commerce.

Pazion, p.t. Worcester Co. Mass. 55 m. W. Boston. Pop. 597; also townships in Dauphin Co. Pa. and Ross Co. Ohio.

Pazu, one of the Ionian islands, a little S. of Corfu, about 15 m. in circumference, inhabited by about 6,500 Greeks. It produces wine, oil, and almonds. Long. 20. 20. E., lat. 39. 21. N.

Payerne, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, on the river Broye, 23 m. S. W. of Bern.

Paymogo, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 42 m. N. by E. of Ayamonte and 73 N. W. of Seville.

Paynesville, p.v. Rockingham Co. N. C.

Pays de Vaud, a canton of Switzerland, extending along the lake of Geneva, and rising gradually from the edge of that lake. It is richly laid out in vineyards, corn-fields, and meadows, and chequered with many villages and towns. Lausanne is the capital.

Paz, La, a city of Buenos Ayres, capital of a district of its name, and a bishop's see. Besides the cathedral, it contains four churches, an hospital, a college, and several convents. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, in a valley abounding in wine and fruits, 220 m. N. W. of Plata. Long. 68. 50. W., lat. 17. 0. S.

Pazzy, a town of Romania, and a bishop's see, 8 m. S. W. of Gallipoli.

Peacham, p.t. Caledonia Co. Vt. Pop. 1,351.

Peach Bottom, p.t. York Co. Pa.

Peacktown, a village of Tompkins Co. N. Y.

Peak, a mountainous tract in the N. W. part of Derbyshire, Eng. which abounds in lead, iron, millstones, marble, alabaster, coal, and a coarse sort of crystals. It is much visited on account of its extraordinary caverns and other curiosities. The "Wonders of the Peak," which have been celebrated both in prose and verse, are noticed in this work under the articles *Buxton*, *Castleton*, *Chatsworth*, and *Tidernell*.

Peaks of Otter, a portion of the Blue ridge of mountains in Virginia, being the highest summits in the state. They are 3,103 feet in height.

Pea-Patch, a small island in the Delaware, a little above the mouth of the canal. Fort Delaware upon this island, commands the passage up the river.

Pearlington, p.v. Hancock Co. Miss.

Pearl Islands, islands lying in the bay of Panama. The inhabitants of Panama have plantations on them.

Pearl River, a navigable river of the state of Mississippi, which after flowing through a fertile territory, falls into Lake Borgne, a little E. of Lake Pontchartrain.

Pease, a township of Belmont Co. Ohio.

Pecklarn a town of Austria, on the right bank of the Danube. The river is very wide; and here the Romans, who called it *Præclara*, had a harbour for their navy. 14 m. W. of St. Polten.

Pedee, a navigable river of the United States, which rises in N. Carolina, and is there called *Yadkin River*: on entering S. Carolina, it takes the name of *Pedee*, and flows into Winyaw Bay at Georgetown.

Pedena, a town of Austrian Illyria, in Istria, 25 m. S. E. of Capo d'Istria.

Pederniras, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the sea-coast, 33 m. S. W. of Leiria.

Pedir, a town of Sumatra, on the N. coast, 40 m. E. S. E. of Acheen. Long. 96. 36. E., lat. 5. 22. N.

Pedraza, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a castle, in which the two sons of Francis I. were confined. It was the birth-place of the emperor Trajan. 25 m. N. E. of Segovia.

Pedro Point, the most northern point of the island of Ceylon, opposite Point Calymere on the continent of Hindoostan. Long. 80. 27. E., lat. 9. 52. N.

Pedro, St., one of the islands in the Pacific Ocean called Marquesas. Long. 138. 51. W., lat. 9. 58. S.—Also the name of a large river of Mexico, which runs into the Rio del Norte, on the borders of Coahuila;—a river of Brazil which falls into the Atlantic;—and several inconsiderable settlements in S. America, consisting only of a few scattered families of Indians.

Peebles, a borough of Scotland, capital of Peeblesshire, seated on the Tweed, over which is an elegant bridge. It is divided by Eddlestone Water in the Old and New Town, has manufactures of carpets and serges, and is noted for its excellent ale. On a projecting rock near the Tweed, stands Nidpath Castle; and on an eminence on the E. stands Horseburg Castle. It is 22 m. S. of Edinburgh. Long. 3. 7. W., lat. 55. 40. N.

Peeblesshire, a county of Scotland, 30 m. long and 12 broad; bounded N. by Edinburghshire, E. by Selkirkshire, S. by Dumfriesshire, and W. by Lanarkshire. It is divided into 16 parishes, containing 10,046 inhabitants. Its hills, among which are those of Tweedsmuir, abound with salubrious springs, and feed numbers of sheep and cattle. The principal rivers are the Tweed and Lyne; the former runs through the county, whence it is sometimes called Tweedale.

Pea Pee, a township of Pike Co. Ohio.

Peekskill, p.t. Westchester Co. N. Y. on the Hudson. 50 m. N. New York.

Peel, a town on the W. coast of the Isle of Man, situate on a spacious bay. At the S. extremity of the bay is Peel Isle, a rock of great magnitude and height, on the summit of which is a castle, and the dilapidated cathedral of the isle, dedicated to St. Germain, the first bishop, who lived in the fifth century. The town is much decayed and the inhabitants are indolent and poor. 10 m. W. of Douglas. Long. 4. 40. W., lat. 54. 13. N.

Peeling, p.t. Grafton Co. N. H. Pop. 291

Peene, a river of Germany, which rises out of some lakes in Mecklenburg, flows through Hither Pomerania to the western branch of the Oder which is thence called *Peene*, and runs by Wolgast into the Baltic Sea, at Peenemunde.

Peenemunde, a town and fort of Prussian Pomerania, in the isle of Usedom, and the residence of the governor of the island. It commands the entrance and mouth of the *Peene*, near which it stands. 6 m. N. by E. of Wolgast. Long. 13. 55. E., lat. 54. 8. N.

Peer, a town of the Netherlands, in the province of Limburg, 24 m. N. N. W. of Maestricht.

Pegau, a town of Saxony, on the Elster, 10 m. S. S. W. of Leipzig.

Pegau, a town of the Austrian states, in Stiria, near which are considerable lead mines. It is seated near the Meur, 9 m. N. N. W. of Gratz.

Pegna de Francia, a town of Spain, in Leon, 27 m. S. S. E. Ciudad Rodrigo.

Pegnafiel, a town of Spain, in Leon, with a palace, and a strong castle. It is seated at the

foot of a mountain, near the Duero, 38 m. E. S. E. of Valladolid. Long. 4. 0. W., lat. 41. 33. N.

Pegnaferme, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, at the mouth of the Mongola, 36 m. N. N. W. of Lisbon.

Pegnaflor, a town of Spain, in Asturias, seated on the Pravia, 8 m. N. W. of Oviedo.

Pegnaflor, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 48 m. N. E. of Seville.

Pegnagarcia, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 26 m. E. of Castel Branco.

Pagnamacor, a fortified town of Portugal, in Beira, with a castle, 31 m. E. N. E. of Castel Branco. Long. 6. 52. W., lat. 40. 6. N.

Pegnaranda, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 39 m. S. by E. of Burgos.—Another, 33 m. N. N. W. of Avila.

Pegnitz, a town of Bavarian Franconia, on a river of the same name, near its source, 10 m. S. of Bayreuth.

Pegnon de Velez, a sea-port and fortress of Morocco, seated on a rock in the Mediterranean, near the town of Velez. It was built by the Spaniards in 1508, taken by the Moors in 1552, and retaken in 1664. It is 73 m. S. E. of Ceuta. Long. 4. 16. W., lat. 35. 12. N.

Pegu, a province of Birmah, bounded N. by Arracan and Ava, W. and S. by the bay of Bengal, and E. by Siam. It is very fruitful in corn, roots, pulse, and fruits: its other products are teak timber, elephants' teeth, beeswax, lac, saltpetre, iron, lead, tin, petroleum, very fine rubies, small diamonds, and plenty of lead. The inhabitants are generally of low stature and have small eyes. The women are much finer than the men, small, but well proportioned. In the low flat part of the country, which is liable to be overflowed, the houses are built upon stakes, and in time of inundation the inhabitants communicate with each other by boats. Pegu was long an independent kingdom, and, in 1752, conquered the kingdom of Birmah; but Alompra, whom the king of Pegu had continued as chief at Monchabou, soon afterwards revolted, and in 1757 reduced Pegu to a dependent province.

Pegu, a city of the above province, erected on the site of the former city which was ruined by Alompra in 1757. The ancient city was a quadrangle, each side measuring nearly a mile and a half, and surrounded by strong walls and other fortifications, now in ruins. The magnificent temple of Shoemadoo still exists as a monument of its ancient greatness. The present city occupies about one-fourth of the former area. On the N. and E. sides it borders on the old wall, and is fenced round by a stockade. It is seated on a river of the same name, 300 m. S. of Ummersapoora. Long. 96. 11. E., lat. 17. 40. N.

Pei-ho, or *White-river*, a river of China, in Pe-tche-li, which passes near Pekin, and by the cities of Tong-tchou and Tiensing, into the Yellow Sea. The tide flows 110 m., and frequently submerges the flat country on its banks.

Peina, a town of Hanover, in the principality of Hildesheim, with a palace and a Capuchin convent. 20 m. E. of Hanover.

Peipus, or *Tchudskoi*, a large lake of Russia, between the governments of Petersburg and Livonia. The river Neirova issues from this lake, by which it has a communication at Narva with the gulf of Finland.

Peishora, or *Peshawar*, a town of Afghanistan, capital of a fine and populous district of its name.

The inhabitants are estimated at 100,000. How the Hon. M. S. Elphinstone had his audience with the Afghan king in 1809. 96 m. S. S. E. of Cabul. Long. 70. 37. E., lat. 33. 32. N.

Peiskretscham, a town of Prussian Silesia, in the government of Oppeln, 39 m. S. E. of Oppeln.

Peitz, a town of Prussia, in the Ucker mark of Brandenburg, with manufactures of cloth and yarn; and in the neighbourhood are iron-works. It stands on the Mankse, which runs into the Spree, 10 m. N. N. E. of Cobus and 37 S. S. E. of Frankfurt.

Pekin, the capital of the empire of China, in the province of Pe-tche-li. Its name signifies the Northern Court, to distinguish it from Nan-king, the Southern Court, where the emperor formerly resided. This capital forms an oblong square, and is divided into two cities; one inhabited by Chinese, the other by Tartars. Those two cities, exclusive of the suburbs, are nearly 14 miles in circumference. The walls of the city are 26 feet high, 24 thick at the base, and 12 at the top; and there are spacious towers at 70 feet distance from each other. The gates are high, and well arched, supporting buildings of nine stories high; the lowest of which is for the soldiers when they come off guard: they are nine in number, three in the S. wall, and two in each of the other sides. The middle gate, on the E. side, opens into the Tartar or imperial city, which is a space within the general enclosure, about a mile from N. to S. and three-fourths of a mile from E. to W., with a rivulet winding through it. A wall of large red polished bricks, 20 feet high, covered with a roof of tiles painted yellow and varnished, surrounds this space, in which are contained the imperial palace and gardens, the public offices, and lodgings for the ministers, the eunuchs, artificers, and tradesmen belonging to the court. Between the other two gates in the S. wall, and the opposite ones on the N. side of the city, run two straight streets, each 4 m. in length and 120 feet wide. One street of the same width runs from one of the eastern to the corresponding western gate, but the other is interrupted by the imperial city, round the walls of which it is carried. The other streets branch from these main streets at right angles, and are very narrow. The houses have no windows nor openings to the street, except the great shops; most of them are poorly built, and have only a ground floor. It is astonishing to see the concourse of people in the main streets, yet not one Chinese woman among them, and the confusion occasioned by the number of horses, camels, mules, asses, waggons, carts, and chairs; without reckoning the several mobs which gather about the jugglers, ballad-singers, &c. Persons of distinction have always a horseman to go before them and clear the way. All the great streets are guarded by soldiers, who patrol night and day with swords by their sides, and whips in their hands, to chastise those who make any disturbance, or take them into custody. The minor streets have lattice gates at their entrance into the great streets, which are shut up at night, and guarded by soldiers, who suffer no assemblies in the streets at that time. The emperor's palace and garden, which occupy two-thirds of the Tartar city, is surrounded by a brick wall, 2 m. in length, with pavilions at each corner encompassed by galleries, supported by columns; the architecture of the stupendous pile of buildings of which the palace consists is entirely different from that

of the Europeans. The temples and the towers of Pekin are so numerous that it is difficult to count them. The surrounding country is sandy and unproductive, but provisions of all kinds are exceedingly plentiful, being brought, as well as the merchandise, from all parts by canals from the rivers, which are always crowded with vessels of different sizes. An earthquake which happened here, in 1731, buried above 100,000 persons in the ruins of the houses. The inhabitants are estimated at 2,000,000. It is 60 m. S. of the great wall. Long. 116. 27. E., lat. 39. 54. N.

Pelagisi, an island in the Grecian Archipelago, about 8 m. in circumference. Long. 24. 12. E., lat. 39. 30. N.

Pelagrino, a mountain on the N. coast of Sicily, nearly 2 m. W. of Palermo. On this mount is a cavern, in which is the image of St. Rosolio, the patroness of Palermo, who is said to have died here: and round this cave a church is built, where priests attend to watch the precious relics, and receive the offerings of the pilgrims.

Pelew Islands, or *Paldos*, a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean, lying between 133. and 136. E. long. and 6. and 8. N. lat. They are encircled on the W. side by a reef of coral; and are 18 in number, of which the principal ones are Orooloon, Emung, Emillegue, Artinal, Corooraa, and Pelelew. They are well covered with trees of various kinds and sizes; and every part of that called Corooraa bears the marks of industry and good cultivation. Captain Wilson, of the *Antelope* E. India packet, who was wrecked here in 1783, found the natives simple in their manners, delicate in their sentiments, and friendly in their disposition. The astonishment which they manifested on seeing the English, plainly showed that they had never before seen a white man. They had no idea of the nature of powder and shot, and were exceedingly amazed on seeing its effects. Their principal arms consist of bamboo darts, from 5 to 8 feet long, pointed with the wood of the betel-nut tree; but there are short ones for different marks, which are thrown by means of a stick two feet long. The chiefs wear a bone round one of their wrists, in the form of a bracelet, which, being a mark of great honour conferred by the king, is never to be parted with but with life. They are not all of the same degree, as appeared from a difference in the bone they wore. Captain Wilson was invested with the highest order of the bone. With respect to property, in these islands, a man's house or canoe is considered as his own, as is also the land allotted to him, as long as he occupies and cultivates it; but, whenever he removes to another place, the ground reverts to the king. The natives make canoes out of the bark of trees, some large enough to carry 30 men. Yams and cocoa nuts, being their chief articles of subsistence, are attended with the utmost care; and the milk of the latter is their common drink. On particular occasions, they add to their ordinary fare certain sweetmeats, and a sweet beverage, obtained by the aid of a syrup, extracted either from the palm-tree or the sugarcane. Their houses are raised about three feet from the ground, the foundation beams being laid on large stones, whence spring the upright supports of their sides, which are crossed by other timbers grooved together, and fastened by wooden pins, the intermediate space being closely filled up with bamboos and palm-tree leaves, platted together: the inside is without any divisions, forming one great room. They have little

baskets, nicely woven from slips of the plantain-tree, and wooden baskets with covers, neatly carved, and inlaid with shells. No one goes abroad without a basket, which usually contains some betel-nut, a comb, a knife, and a little twine. The best knives are made of a piece of the large mother-of-pearl oyster, ground narrow, and the outward side a little polished. The combs are made of the orange-tree, of which there are a few of the Seville kind; the handle and teeth are fastened to the solid wood. The fishing hooks are of tortoise shell; and twine, cord, and fishing-nets, are well manufactured from the husks of the cocoa-nut. Of the plantain leaf are formed mats, which serve the people as beds. They also use a plantain leaf at meals, instead of a plate; and the shell of a cocoa-nut supplies the place of a cup. There are vessels of a kind of earthen ware, of a reddish brown colour, in which they boil their fish, yams, &c. A bundle of cocoa-nut husks serves them for a broom; and thick bamboos, with bores five or six inches in diameter, are the buckets or cisterns. The shell of the tortoise is here remarkably beautiful, and the natives have discovered the art of moulding it into little trays or dishes and spoons. Some of the great ladies have also bracelets of the same manufacture, and ear-rings inlaid with shells. The Pelewans, in general, are stout and well made, rather above the middle stature, and of a deep copper colour. Their hair is long, and generally formed into one large loose curl round their heads. The men are entirely naked: but the women wear two little aprons, one before, the other behind. Both sexes are tattooed, have their teeth made black by art, and the cartilage between the nostrils bored, through which they frequently put a sprig or blossom of some plant or shrub. The men have the left ear bored, and the women both; a few of the former wear beads in the perforated ear, the latter either the leaf, or an ear-ring of inlaid tortoise-shell. Both sexes are very expert swimmers; and the men are admirable divers. Such an opinion had Abba Thulle, the king of the island, entertained of the English that on their departure, he permitted his second son, Lee Boo, to accompany them to England, where he arrived in 1784. In a few months after, this hopeful youth died of the small-pox, and the E. India Company erected a monument over his grave in Rotherhithe church-yard.

Pelham, p.t. Merrimack Co. N. H. 32 m. N. W. Boston. Pop. 1,075; p.t. Hampshire Co. Mass. 80 m. W. Boston. Pop. 904; p.t. Westchester Co. N. Y. on East River, 20 m. from New York. Pop. 334.

Pelissane, a town of France, department of Mouths of the Rhone, 15 m. W. N. W. of Aix.

Bellerin, a town in the department of Lower Loire, situate on the Loire, with a harbour for small vessels, 10 m. N. of Nantes, and 23 S. E. of Paimbœuf.

Peloponnesus. See *Greece*.

Pemaquid Bay and Point, on the coast of Maine, in lat. 43. 37. N., long. 69. 30. W.

Pemba, an island in the Indian Ocean, near the coast of Zanguebar, about 100 m. in circumference. Long. 41. 10. E., lat. 4. 50. S.

Pemba, a town of the kingdom of Congo, capital of a province of the same name. It is seated on the Lobo, 90 m. S. S. E. of St. Salvador. Long. 14. 40. E., lat. 6. 45. S.

Pembina, a river of North America flowing in to the Red River of Lake Winnipeg in lat. 48.

Penbridge, a town in Herefordshire, Eng. with a manufacture of woollen cloth; seated on the Arrow, 7 m. W. of Leominster and 145 W. N. W. of London.

Pembroke, p.t. Merrimack Co. N. H. on the Merrimack, 40 m. W. Portsmouth. Pop. 1,312; p.t. Plymouth Co. Mass. 10 m. N. W. Plymouth. Pop. 1,324; p.t. Genesee Co. N. Y. 25 m. E. of Buffalo. Pop. 3,831.

Pembroke, a borough of Wales, capital of Pembrokehire. It stands on the innermost creek of Milford-haven, over which are two bridges, but the harbour is become injured by the rubbish of the neighbouring lime-stone quarries. It was anciently surrounded by walls, and had a magnificent castle, the remains of which still give it an appearance of uncommon grandeur. 283 m. W. by N. of London. Long. 4. 48. W., lat. 51. 43. N.

Pembrokehire, a county of Wales, 37 m. long and 28 broad; surrounded on all sides by the sea, except on the E., where it is bounded by Caermarthenshire, and Cardiganshire. It contains 335,600 acres, is divided into 7 hundreds and 145 parishes, has one city and 7 market towns, and sends three members to parliament. Pop. in 1821, 74,009. The rivers are inconsiderable. A great part of the county is plain and tolerably fertile, consisting of rich meadows and arable land. The N. E. part alone is mountainous, which, however yield good pasturage for sheep and cattle. This county abounds with objects of antiquarian interest, such as druidical circles, cromlechs, single stone monuments, castles, &c.

Pemigewasset, one of the head streams of the Merrimack in N. H. It joins the Winipisiogee, at Sanbornton.

Penang. See *Prince of Wales Island*.

Penautier, a town of France, department of Aude, 4 m. N. of Carcassone.

Pendennis, a castle in Cornwall, Eng. on a hill of the same name, on Falmouth Bay. It was built by Henry VIII. for the security of the coast, and on the opposite side of the bay is another called St. Maw's. It is a little to the S. E. of Falmouth, the harbour of which it defends.

Pendleton, a large village in Lancashire, Eng. 2 m. W. N. W. of Manchester. The inhabitants are principally employed in the trade and manufactures of the various Manchester goods.

Pendleton, a county of the E. district of Virginia. Pop. 6,271. Franklin is the capital; a county of Kentucky. Pop. 3,866. Falmouth is the capital; also a town in Pickens Dis. S. C. 100 m. N. W. Columbia.

Peniche, a strong sea-port of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a good harbour and a citadel; seated on a peninsula, 48 m. N. W. of Lisbon. Long. 9. 20. W., lat. 39. 22. N.

Penig, a town of Saxony, and the chief place of one of the lordships forming the county of Schomburg, with a manufacture of woollen stuffs and a pottery; seated on the Mulda, 11 m. N. W. of Chemnitz.

Peniscola, a town of Spain, in Valencia, seated on a high point of land, surrounded on three sides by the sea, and of difficult access by land. It is 30 m. S. by W. of Tortosa and 80 N. N. E. of Valencia. Long. 0. 24. E., lat. 40. 24. N.

Penfield, p.t. Monroe Co. N. Y. 6 m. E. Rochester. Pop. 4,475; also a township of New Brunswick in Charlotte Co. at the Bay of Fundy.

Penishehr, a town of Afghanistan, capital of a district in the province of Cabul, 46 m. N. of Cabul.

Penistone, a town in W. Yorkshire, Eng. with a small woollen manufacture. It has a handsome parish church, three meeting-houses, a grammar school, and three other schools free to the whole parish. The environs, especially to the W., have rather a dreary and barren appearance. The town is seated on the right bank of the river Don, 13 m. S. S. E. of Huddersfield and 177 N. N. W. of London.

Penkridge, a decayed town in Staffordshire, Eng. seated on the river Penk, 6 m. S. of Stafford and 129 N. W. of London.

Penkum, a town of Prussian Pomerania, seated on the Randow, between two small lakes, 15 m. S. W. of Stettin.

Penmaenmaur, a mountain of Wales, in Caernarvonshire, overhanging the sea, and rising to the height of 1,540 feet. It is 4 m. W. by S. of Aberconway, and the road to Holyhead crosses it on the side of a dreadful precipice, from which it is defended by a wall.

Penn, a township of Philadelphia Co. Pa. adjoining the city, also townships in Chester, Northampton and Schuylkill Cos. Pa. and Morgan Co. Ohio.

Pennar, a river of Hindoostan, which rises in Mysore, flows by Gooty, Gandicotta, Cuddaph, and Vellore, and enters the bay of Bengal at Gangapatnam.

Pennington, p.v. Hunterdon Co. N. J. 9 m. N. W. Trenton.

Pennsborough, 2 townships in Cumberland Co. Pa. and villages in Lycoming Co. Pa. and Wood Co. Va.

Pennsburg, a township of Chester Co. Pa.

Pennsylvania, one of the United States, bounded N. by Lake Erie and New York, E. by New York and New Jersey, S. by Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, and W. by Virginia and Ohio. It extends from 39. 42. to 42. N. lat. and from 74. to 80. 40. W. long. and contains 43,950 sq. m. The centre of the state is occupied by the great Appalachian chain of mountains, which here spread out to their greatest width, and occupy two thirds of the whole territory. The Delaware bounds the state on the East. The Susquehanna with its numerous branches intersect nearly the whole mountainous region. The Allegany, Monongahela and Ohio, water the western parts. A small portion of the northern limit is washed by Lake Erie.

In the country E. of the mountains, the climate does not differ greatly from that part of New Jersey in the same parallel, and may be characterized in general terms as mild and temperate. The mountainous country lies exposed to the chilling north-west winds, and the winter in this part is severe, with deep snows. W. of the mountains, the climate becomes milder; here the easterly winds of the Atlantic coast are unknown, and the country is not exposed to the sudden changes which they occasion. The heat of the summer is not so great as upon the coast, and the autumn is long, serene and temperate.

East of the mountains the soil is excellent; in this part the land is level, and enriched from the washing of the hills and uplands. In the interior, the soil is rocky and barren, with fertile spots in the valleys, and along the borders of the streams. Some of these valleys contain land as rich as any in the state; but generally the soil being a black mould, two or three feet deep, and among the mountains, is not well adapted to cultivation. W. of the mountains, the country improves, and

around the head streams of the Ohio, is generally fertile

The most important mineral is an anthracite coal, in which this state far surpasses all other portions of the country. In no part of the world, indeed, is this valuable material found so abundantly as in Pennsylvania. It abounds in the Wyoming and Lackawanna valley, between the Blue Ridge and the Susquehanna. The anthracite district is principally occupied by mountains running parallel to the Blue Ridge, often broad, with table summits, and rising generally about 1,500 feet above the ocean.

The coal occurs in the greatest quantity in those parts of this region most accessible by water. Extensive veins and beds range from the Lehigh to the Susquehanna, crossing the head waters of Schuylkill and Swatara, about 10 m. N. W. of the Blue Ridge. It is abundant near the Susquehanna, and Lackawanna, but in no part is it so plentiful as at Mauch Chunk, a village on the Lehigh, a branch of the Susquehanna.

The anthracite region of the Susquehanna lies in the valley formed by the Susquehanna and the Lackawanna, one of its branches; this region is distinguished as the valleys of the Wyoming and Lackawanna, but is in fact without any natural division, and constitutes a single formation. It is between 60 and 70 m. long, and 5 broad.

The coal lies in beds, and not as commonly, in veins; these are of every thickness, from a foot to 27 feet; none are much esteemed that are less than three or four; few are wrought that are less than 6. The lateral extent of the beds is immense; they break out in the precipices and hills, and upon the banks of the Susquehanna and Lackawanna, and form in some places the pavement of these rivers; they appear in the sides and channels of almost every stream from the mountain; they blacken the soil in numerous places; and wells are often sunk in the coal. In many of the mines of this region, the naturalist is gratified by seeing vast deposits of vegetable impressions and remains which accompany the coal, usually in the slate which forms the roof, and occasionally in that of the floor; they exist also in the sandstone, and sometimes even in the coal itself. There are instances where they fill the slate for a space of ten feet in thickness. The impressions are very perfect, indicating repose and calm at the time of their deposition, and excluding the possibility of transport from distant countries.

There are many species of ferns, none of them, it is said, modern, and most or all, tropical. There are impressions sometimes several feet long and of the same width, of the bark of gigantic vegetables; some botanists say they are palms; occasionally there are entire limbs carbonized, and there are frequently broad leaves 6 or 7 inches in diameter. Culmiferous plants are numerous, and also the aquatic algae and rushes; the leaves of the plants are usually in full expansion, the most delicate parts of their structure being accurately preserved or copied. Large quantities of clay and iron and bog ore are connected with the coal strata of this valley, and chalybeate mineral springs occur in numerous places.

The western part of Pennsylvania is as abundantly supplied with bituminous coal as the eastern is with anthracite. It is found on the rivers Conemaugh, Alleghany, Monongahela and Ohio, and in numerous places W. of the Alleghany ridge, which is, with some exceptions, its eastern

boundary. It occurs upon these mountains at a considerable elevation, and elsewhere, in nearly a horizontal position, alternating with grey sand stone, often micaceous, and bordered by argillaceous schist. The veins are generally narrow, rarely above 6 feet in width. The coal is abundant, and of excellent quality near Pittsburgh.

Springs holding salt in solution, are common in various parts of the bituminous coal region; they are generally weak near the surface, but deep springs, disclosed by boring, are often strong. One of these, which contains as much salt as the ordinary waters of Salina, was discovered by boring, about 20 m. from Montrose, bordering on the state of New York. The most considerable saline springs are on the banks of the Conemaugh and Kiskaminitas, about 30 m. E. of Pittsburgh. These rivers for many miles wind rapidly through rocky ravines bordered by hills of 300 and 400 feet in height, that rise with steep acclivities, presenting mural precipices of grey sandstone, in places jutting over the road and torrent. The sandstone is ordinarily fine, but is sometimes a coarse aggregate, principally quartz. Its thin laminae are generally in a horizontal position. The lower strata, often in a decomposing state, contains vegetable impressions. This rock usually rests on dark and very fissile argillaceous schist, that contains much sulphuret of iron, and forms the roof and floor of numerous beds of bituminous coal adjacent to the streams. These beds are from a few inches to 5 feet in thickness, and occur at various altitudes, from 200 feet above the river to a great depth below. Large quantities of salt are made at these springs. Iron ore is found in abundance in the extensive calcareous valley, between the ridges of the Appalachian mountains, particularly in the counties of Centre and Huntingdon. It is mostly raised from beds of argillaceous earth, resting on limestone. The iron manufactured in the counties before mentioned is distinguished for its tenacity and malleability. Bituminous coal from the Alleghany mountain is often used for making pig iron.

The *Bedford Springs* near the town of that name among the mountains in the S. of the state, were discovered in 1804. They arise from a limestone rock, at the foot of a mountain. The water is cold, odourless, soft and agreeable to the taste; it is charged with iron, magnesia and lime, and is efficacious in removing cutaneous and chronic complaints. There are several salt springs in the state. Wild animals are abundant among the mountains and in all the unsettled parts. The most remarkable of these is the cougar, or catamount, sometimes called panther



This animal is common to both parts of the western continent but is not known in the eastern.

Copper ore, in a variety of combinations, is

found in many places among the mountains. There is a lead mine at Perkiomen. At Mercer, on the western border of the state, is a manufactory of coppers from iron pyrites.

The limestone of this state affords good marble. On the Schuylkill, in Montgomery county, is a quarry of bluish marble, which is extensively wrought, and exported. Many of the buildings in Philadelphia are ornamented with it. There are quarries of slate in York, Lancaster and Wayne counties, in the eastern part of the state.

The state is divided into two districts, the eastern and western. The counties are 51, the townships 651. The pop. is 1,347,672. Harrisburg is the seat of government, and Philadelphia the largest city. The other large towns are Pittsburg, Reading, and Lancaster. Agriculture is skillfully conducted in the eastern parts. Wheat, maize, garden vegetables and fruit are raised in great quantities. In the interior and western parts the farmers also cultivate buckwheat, rye, oats, barley, hemp and flax. The commerce of the state is chiefly confined to the single port of Philadelphia. The port of Presque Isle, on Lake Erie has also some commerce, and the internal trade across the mountains is very active. The shipping of the state in 1828 was 104,614 tons. The imports during the same year were 10,100,152 dollars. The exports of domestic produce 2,617,152 dollars. Total exports 4,069,435 dollars. The manufactures of Pennsylvania are very extensive. At Philadelphia are large manufactures of cotton, iron, glass and china ware, besides the great variety of articles made in small establishments. The cloth annually manufactured is estimated at 24,000,000 yards. At Pittsburg and in the neighborhood, are very large establishments of various kinds. The glass manufactures of this place are particularly celebrated, and furnish cut glass ware, and window glass, equal to any in the country. The glass is white, clear and excellent, both in texture and polish. The cotton manufacture is also extensive, and occupies several large establishments here and in the neighbouring towns of Alleghany and Birmingham. The manufactures of iron employ 9 founderies, 8 rolling mills and 9 nail factories, which make 18 tons of nails daily. There are also 7 manufactories of steam engines, and lately the manufacture of sugar mills, and small steam machinery to drive them, has become an important branch of business. There are two establishments in Pittsburg for the manufacture of steel. There are great numbers of iron works in various parts of the state. At York, is a foundery for church bells, manufactures of cutlery, surgical instruments, &c. Elegant carpeting is also made at the same place. At Mayanunk, on the Schuylkill, are large cotton and woolen manufactories. At Chambersburg, besides other establishments, are extensive manufactories of edge tools, axes, carpenters' tools, hatchets, chisels, &c. of a quality and temper equal to any made in England. At Bush Hill, near Philadelphia, is a manufacture of elegant floor cloths, from hemp and flax, and of table cloths from cotton. At Bethany, in Wayne county, is a glass manufactory, which produces 450,000 feet of window glass annually. At Meadville is a manufactory of paper from straw, which is extensively used for wrapping paper. This is the first successful attempt to make paper from straw.

In the western part are large manufactories of salt from springs. The principal salt works are

on the Conemaugh, a stream running into the Alleghany. The salt manufactured at Kiskaminitas and Conemaugh has in some years amounted to 300,000 bushels; it is sold at from 20 to 25 cents per bushel at the works; the expense of manufacturing does not exceed 10 cents a bushel.

A large portion of the numerous salt works are near the river in the ravines of the Kiskaminitas, and coal for fuel is procured from veins situated above the works, in the side of the hill, and costs but a cent a bushel. Considerable salt is made near Pittsburg, from a fountain obtained by boring 270 feet; the water is strong, and is raised by a steam engine; the salt is white, and of a good quality. This fountain is sufficient for the annual manufacture of 25,000 bushels. There are other salt springs on the Ohio, and also on the Chenango and Mahony.

The legislature consists of a Senate and House of Representatives. The senators are chosen for four years, and the representatives annually. Suffrage is universal. The governor is chosen for three years by a popular vote. There is no Lt. governor and no council. The governor can only be elected thrice in 12 years and on retiring from office becomes a senator. The legislature meets annually at Harrisburg in December. The state sends 24 representatives to Congress. The state expenses for 1830, were 6,357,994 dollars, of which enormous sum 5,496,550 dollars were for canals, railroads and other internal improvements.

The Presbyterians are the most numerous religious sect, and are divided into two classes; one of which call themselves Associate Presbyterians. These two have 266 preachers. The Baptists have 144; the Methodists 140; the German Reformed Church 73; the Episcopalians 60; there are also Lutherans, Unitarians, Catholics, Quakers, Dutch Reformed, Universalists and Jews.

The navigation of the Schuylkill has been improved by a series of canals from Philadelphia to Port Carbon in the coal region, a distance of 100 miles: 64 m. of which consist of canals, and the remainder of portions of the river, rendered navigable by dams and slack water. The canals are 36 feet wide, and were finished in 1825. The Union canal extends from Reading on the Schuylkill to Middletown on the Susquehanna, 83 miles; it is 36 feet wide and four deep. There is a tunnel on this canal 729 feet long, 18 feet wide and 16 high, being the longest in the United States. This canal was completed in 1828. A branch extends up the Swatara to the Schuylkill coal mines. The Conestoga creek is rendered navigable by canals, 18 m. from Lancaster to the Susquehanna. The Lehigh canal extends from Easton to Mauch Chunk 46 3-4 m.; it is 4 feet wide and 4 deep, and is esteemed the most perfect canal in America; it was executed in 2 years, and cost 25,000 dollars a mile. The Lackawaxen canal extends from the Delaware and Hudson canal 25 m. up the Lackawaxen creek to the coal mines, and is navigable for boats of 25 tons.

The Pennsylvania canal is a work undertaken by the state, and designed to form a communication between Philadelphia and Pittsburg. A railroad is to be constructed from Philadelphia to Columbia 80 m. Here the canal begins and extends to the Union canal at Middletown, thence W. to the Juniata, and up that river to the mountains, which are to be crossed by a railroad or tunnel; beyond this the canal is to be continued to

Pittsburg. The whole length of this communication will be 394 m.

The other canals now constructing by the state government are one from Middletown on the Union canal to Muncey Hills on the W. branch of the Susquehanna, 90 m. Another from Northumberland on the Susquehanna up the E. branch to Nanticoke falls, 55 m. Another from Bristol up the Delaware to Easton on the Lehigh, 60 m. This is called the Delaware canal. Another from Meadville on French creek, a head water of the Alleghany, to Muddy River in the N. W. of the state, 20 m. The whole length of the canals in the state will be 728 m.

The Mauch Chunk railroad extends from the coal mine, to the river Lehigh, 9 m.; it was completed four years since. The Mill Creek railway extends 3 m. from Port Carbon up Mill Creek to the coal mines. The Lackawaxen railroad extends 16 m., from the Lackawaxen canal at Honesdale, to the coal mines at Carbondale, on the Lackawanna, passing through Rix's Gap, in the Moosic Mountain. An ascent and descent of 1,812 feet is passed by 8 inclined planes, at 5 of which on the western side of the mountain are stationary engines. This railroad cost about 12,000 dollars a mile, and went into operation in 1829. Besides these, there are now in progress the following; Pennsylvania Railroad, from Philadelphia through Lancaster to Columbia, on the Susquehanna, 84 m.; Schuylkill West Branch Railroad, from Schuylkill Haven to the coal mines on Broad Mountain, 13 m. long, including a branch of 2 1-2 m.; Schuylkill Valley Railroad, from Port Carbon, eastward up the valley of the Schuylkill, nearly to its head, 10 m. long, passing through a district richly supplied with coal; this last is nearly completed. The Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad is to extend from Baltimore to York Haven, on the Susquehanna, 60 m.

This state has a university at Philadelphia and colleges at Carlisle, Canonsburg, Pittsburg, Meadville, Alleghany, Uniontown and Washington. Common education however is in a backward state. About one third of all the children in the State attend school. The sum of 2,000,000 dollars was bequeathed by the late Stephen Girard to found a school in Philadelphia.

Pennsylvania has its name from William Penn, a quaker who began a settlement in the state in 1681. He made a treaty with the Indians which



was observed on both sides with such scrupulous honour that not the least discord arose between the settlers and the savages for 70 years. The original charter of their state continued till after the revolution. The present constitution was established in 1790.

Pennsant, one of the highest mountains of

England, in Yorkshire, 7 m. N. of Settle. Its summit is 3,930 feet above the level of the sea. On its sides are two awful orifices, called Hulpit and Huntpit holes; through each of them runs a brook, both of which run under ground for about a mile, and cross each other in the bowels of the earth without mixing their waters.

Pennystown, a village of Hunterdon Co. N. Y. 10 m. N. W. Trenton.

Penco, a town of Pike Co. Missouri.

Penobscot, a river of Maine and the largest in the state. It has two large head streams, the chief of which runs W. of Moosehead lake in the highland which separate Maine from Canada. It flows S. and on joining the ocean forms a wide bay to which it gives its name. It is navigable to Bangor, 50 m.

Penobscot, a county of Maine on the above river. Pop. 31,530. Bangor is the capital. Also a town on the river 30 m. below Bangor. Pop. 1,271.

Penobscot Indians. See *Indian Old Town*.

Penrice, a town of Wales, in Glamorganshire. Here are the ruins of a Norman castle; and 3 m. to the N., on a mountain, is a Druidical monument, called Arthur's stone. Penrice is seated on the Bristol Channel, 20 m. S. E. of Caermarthen and 220 W. of London.

Penrith, a town in Cumberland, Eng., in the church-yard is a singular monument of antiquity, called the Giant's Grave. The ruins of the ancient castle overlook the town from the W., and on the heights to the N. is a square stone building called the "Beacon," well situated for giving alarm in times of danger. The ascent to it is difficult, but the prospects from the summit of the hill are extensive and beautiful. 263 m. N. N. W. of London.

Penryn, a borough in Cornwall, Eng. Here are large warehouses for flour and grain imported from the Isle of Wight, and several good breweries, which supply the shipping at Falmouth; and it has a great trade in the pilchard and Newfoundland fisheries. It is seated on a creek of Falmouth Haven, 3 m. N. W. of Falmouth and 263 W. by S. of London.

Pensacola, p.t. Escambia Co. W. Florida, on the Gulf of Mexico. It is the largest town in West Florida, and has a capacious harbour, but the town can be approached only by small vessels. It is a naval station of the United States. The situation is comparatively healthy, and the town is somewhat thriving. The town was founded at an early period by the Spaniards. It is 50 m. E. S. E. Mobile. 900 m. S. W. Washington. Lat. 30. 25. N., long. 87. W. Pop. about 2,000.

Pensford, a town in Somersetshire, Eng. with a manufacture of hats; seated on the Chew, 6 m. S. by E. of Bristol and 117 W. by S. of London.

Pentland Frith, a strait which divides the Orkney Islands from Caithness-shire, in Scotland. It is 20 m. long and 10 broad, and dangerous to those who are not acquainted with its tides and currents; especially in passing the Pentland Skerries, a cluster of rocks at the E. end of the frith. On the largest of these rocks is a lighthouse. Long. 2. 42. W., lat. 58. 35. N.

Pentland Hills, a ridge of hills, in Scotland, 4 m. W. of Edinburgh.

Penza, a government of Russia, formerly a province of Kasan. Its capital, of the same name, is seated on the Sura, where it receives the rivulet Penza, 220 m. S. W. of Kasan. Long. 45. 38 E., lat 53 30 N

Penzance, a sea-port in Cornwall, Eng. It was burnt by the Spaniards in 1593, but soon rebuilt, and made one of the tin-coinage towns. Its trade is considerable, and consists chiefly in pilchards and other fish, and in shipping lead, tin, and copper, which abound in the vicinity. In consequence of the mildness and salubrity of the air, and the agreeableness of its situation, Penzance is much frequented by invalids, for whose accommodation there are cold and hot sea-water baths, &c. It is seated on a creek of Mount Bay, 10 m. N. E. of the Land's End and 280 W. by S. of London.

Peoria Lake, in Illinois, an expansion of the river Illinois, 20 m. in length and 2 in breadth. It is very deep and has no perceptible current. Here is a settlement called Peoria, on its banks.

Pepin Lake, an expansion of the Mississippi, 100 m. below the falls of St. Anthony. 24 m. long and from 2 to 4 broad.

Pepperell, p.t. Middlesex Co. Mass. 40 m. N. W. Boston. Pop. 1,440.

Pequigny, a town of France, department of Somme; memorable for an interview and treaty between Louis XI. of France and Edward IV. of England, in 1475, on a bridge built for that purpose. It is seated on the river Somme, 15 m. S. E. of Abbeville.

Perak, a sea-port of Malaya, capital of a kingdom on the W. coast. It is seated on a river of the same name, 180 m. N. W. of Malacca. Long. 100. 0. E., lat. 4. 23. N.

Peray, St., a town of France, department of Ardeche, noted for its wines. It is seated on the Rhone opposite Valence, 32 m. N. of Viviers.

Perrido, a river separating Florida from Alabama and flowing into the Gulf of Mexico.

Perdu Mount, a lofty mountain of the Pyrenees, with a double summit, of which the higher is computed at 11,000 feet above the sea. It is of very difficult access, as the calcareous rock often assumes the form of perpendicular walls, from 100 to 600 feet in height; and glaciers increase the difficulty. About 2,000 feet from the summit is a lake, which throws its waters to the E., into the Spanish valley of Beoussa.

Perga, a town of Albania, on the gulf of Venice, 25 m. W. N. W. of Arta.

Pergamar, a town of Romania, and a bishop's see, 60 m. S. W. of Adrianople. Long. 25. 55. E., lat. 41. 10. N.

Pergamo, a town of Natolia, and a bishop's see, with a palace and a castle. It is not so considerable as formerly, but has nine mosques, and occupies an oblong circumference of 3 m. at the foot of a mountain. Here parchment was invented. It is seated on the Germasti, 15 m. from its mouth and 37 N. of Smyrna. Long. 27. 27. E., lat. 39. 5. N.

Peria, a town of Persia, in the province of Irac, 90 m. W. of Ispahan. Long. 51. 25. E., lat. 32. 20. N.

Periac, a town of France, department of Aude, celebrated for its salt works. It is seated on a lake of its name, 6 m. S. W. of Narbonne.

Periapatam, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. The environs are rich and beautiful, and abound in sandal wood. It is 40 m. W. by S. of Seringapatam.

Periers, a town of France, department of Manche, 9 m. N. of Coutances.

Perigord, a former province of France, now forming the department of Dordogne.

Perigueux, a town of France. capital of the de-

partment of Dordogne, and a bishop's see. Here are the ruins of a temple of Venus, an amphitheatre, &c. It is seated on the river Ille, 50 m. S. W. of Limoges. Long. 0. 43. E., lat. 45. 11. N.

Perinda, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a district of its name, in the province of Dowlatabad, 188 m. N. W. of Hyderabad. Long. 75. 50. E., lat. 18. 33. N.

Perindura, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Coimbatore, 12 m. S. S. W. of Bhawankudal.

Perleberg, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg with considerable cloth manufactures. It is seated on the Stepenitz, 42 m. W. N. W. of Ruppinn. Long. 12. 3. E., lat. 53. 8. N.

Perkinsonville, a village of Amelia Co. Va.

Perkiomen, a township of Montgomery Co. Pa. on a river of the same name, 25 m. N. Philadel.

Perm, a government of Russia, formerly a province of Kasan. It is divided into two provinces, Perm and Catharinenburg, the capitals of which are of the same name.

Perm, a town Russia, capital of a government and province of the same name. It is seated on the Kama, at the influx of the Zegochekha, 620 m. E. by N. of Moscow and 810 E. by S. of Petersburg. Long. 55. 10. E., lat. 57. 55. N.

Permacoil, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, situate on a mountain, 20 m. N. N. W. of Pondicherry.

Pernalla, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat, 38 m. S. of Surat.

Pernambuco, or **Fernambuco**, a province of Brazil, bounded N. and E. by the Atlantic Ocean, S. by Bahia, and E. by the desert territory. It is about 470 m. from N. to S. and 370 from E. to W. and abounds in sugar-cane, cotton, and Brazil wood.

Pernambuco, the capital of the above province, consists of three divisions, Recife, St. Antonio, and Boa Vista. The two former are situated on two flat sand banks, surrounded by the sea, and connected together by a bridge, partly of stone and partly of wood; the other division is connected, with Boa Vista, situated on the continent, by a narrow wooden bridge. The greatest part of the extent of sand between Olinda, a town about a league distant, on the same sand bank as Recife, and the latter, remains uncovered, is open to the sea, and the surf there is very violent. The tide enters between the bridges, and encircles the middle compartment. The first division of the town is composed of brick houses, of three, four, and even five stories in height: most of the streets are narrow and there are no public buildings that require notice. St. Antonio, the principal division of the town, is composed chiefly of large houses and broad streets. It contains the governor's palace (formerly the Jesuits' convent), the treasury, the town hall and prison, the barracks, and the Franciscan, Carmelite, and Penha convents. It comprises several squares, and has to a certain degree a gay and lively appearance. The river Capibaribe discharges its waters into the channel between St. Antonio and Boa Vista. The harbour belonging to Recife, called the Mosqueiro, situated on the outward bank, is formed by a reef of rocks, which runs parallel with the town, at a very small distance. Pernambuco is daily increasing in opulence and importance, and European fashions prevail. Long. 35. 20. W., lat. 8. 13. S.

Pernau, a fortified town of Russia, in Livonia, with a castle; seated near the mouth of a river of

the same name, 95 m. N. of Riga. Long. 94. 3. E., lat. 58. 30. N.

Pernes, a town of France, department of Vaucluse, noted as the birthplace of the celebrated orator Flechier, bishop of Nîmes. 12 m. E. by N. of Avignon.

Pernes, a town in the department of Pas de Calais, seated on the Clarence, 17 m. N. W. of Arras.

Perno, a town of Sweden, in the province of Nyland, on the coast of the Baltic, 36 m. E. of Helsingfors.

Peronne, a strong town of France, department of Somme. It was called Pucelle, because never taken, though often besieged, till the 26th of June, 1815, when it was stormed by the British. Charles the Simple was imprisoned in the castle, where he miserably died; and the duke of Burgundy detained Louis XI. here three days, till he consented to sign a disadvantageous treaty. It is seated on the Somme, 27 m. S. W. of Cambray and 80 E. by N. of Paris. Long. 3. 2. E., lat. 49. 55. N.

Perouse, a town of the Sardinian states, in Piedmont; seated on the river Cluson, 6 m. N. W. of Fignerol.

Perpignan, a fortified town of France, capital of the department of Eastern Pyrenees, with a good citadel and a university. The inhabitants carry on a trade in corn, wool, iron, and wine, and have manufactures of silk, woollens, soap, liqueurs, &c. This town was the scene of two battles between the French and Spaniards, in 1793. It is seated partly on a gentle declivity and partly in a plain, on the Tet, near the Mediterranean, 96 m. S. E. of Toulouse. Long. 2. 54. E., lat. 42. 42. N.

Perquimans, a county of N. Carolina. Pop. 6,857. Hertford is the capital.

Perrinton, p.t. Monroe Co. N. Y. Pop. 2,155.

Perry, a county of the E. District of Pennsylvania. Pop. 14,257. New Bloomfield is the capital. A county of Kentucky. Pop. 3,331. A county of Missouri. Pop. 3,377. Perryville is the capital. A county of Ohio. Pop. 14,018. Somerset is the capital. A county of Indiana. Pop. 3,371. Rome is the capital. A county of W. Tennessee. Pop. 7,038. Shannonsville is the capital. A county of Alabama. Pop. 11,509. A county of Mississippi. Pop. 2,285. Augusta is the capital.

Perry, p.t. Washington Co. Me. on Passamaquoddy Bay. Pop. 736. Here is a remnant of the Passamaquoddy Indians consisting of about 50 families, under the government of a chief named



Socbason. They are catholics and have a priest of that religion, and a protestant missionary among them during the summer. They live in rude wigwams, and subsist by fishing, hunting and the manufacture of chip baskets, which are

executed with considerable neatness. Their numbers are diminishing.

Perry, p.t. Genesee Co. N. Y. Pop. 2,702; also towns and villages in Venango Co. Pa., Geauga Stark, Wayne, Shelby, Tuscarawas, Muskingum, Gallia, Brown, Franklin, Licking, Fairfield, and Richland Cos. Ohio. Perry Co. Ken. and Perry Co. Alabama.

Perryopolis, p.v. Fayette Co. Pa.

Perrysburg, p.t. Cattaraugus Co. N. Y. 30 m. S. Buffalo. Pop. 2,440; p.t. Wood Co. Ohio.

Perryville, p.v. Alleghany Co. Pa. 7 m. N. Pittsburg.

Perryville, villages in Madison Co. N. Y., Richland Co. Ohio, Mercer Co. Ken., Perry Co. Missouri, Perry Co. Ten. and Bond Co. Illinois.

Persepolis, anciently the capital of the Persian empire. It was taken by Alexander the Great, who set it on fire. Its magnificent ruins are 50 m. N. E. of Shiras.

Pershore, a town in Worcestershire, Eng. Here are two churches, and that of Holy Cross contains several ancient monuments. It is seated on the Avon, 9 m. E. S. E. of Worcester and 102 W. N. W. of London.

Persia, a large kingdom of Asia, consisting of several provinces, which, at different times, have had their particular kings. It is bounded on the N. by the Caspian Sea, and the mountains of Caucasus, W. by the Euphrates and Tigris, S. by the gulfs of Persia and Ormus and the Arabian Sea, and E. by Hindoostan. It is about 1,225 m. in length from E. to W. and 900 in breadth from N. to S., the chief rivers are the Tigris and Amuc. In the N. and E. parts it is mountainous and cold; in the middle and S. E. parts sandy and desert; and in the S. and W. level and fertile, though for several months very hot. The soil produces various sorts of pulse and corn, and cotton in great abundance. In several places naptha, a sort of bitumen, rises out of the ground, and here are numerous mines of gold, silver, iron, turquois stones, and salt; but the first two of these are not worked on account of the scarcity of wood. This country produces all the various sorts of fruits, excellent wine, and a great number of mulberry trees. The citron here grows to great perfection. Likewise dates, pista-



chio-nuts, and trees which produce manna. Sheep and goats are abundant; as are also camels, buffaloes, and horses. The principal manufactures are silks, silks mixed with cotton or with camels' or goats' hair, brocades, gold tissues, gold velvet, carpets, calicoes, camlets, &c. The Persians are subjected to a despotism similar to that which prevails upon all oriental nations; yet their

character is materially different. They are more gay, lively, and active. They are said to be extremely ostentatious, and to surpass all other nations in politeness—if the most profuse and hypocritical flattery may be so called. Their dress is lighter than that of the Turks, and they are lavish in the use of jewels and gold ornaments. The beard is held in high estimation, and every art employed to render it thick and tufted. They are, however, the most learned people of the E.; poetry and the sciences may even be considered as their ruling passion. In the former, their fame is decidedly superior to that of any other oriental nation. The names of Hafiz, Ferdusi, and Sadi, are classic even in Europe. The religion of the country is Mahomedism, of the sect of Ali. In the beginning of the last century, Persia was overrun by the Afghans, who carried fire and sword through its remotest extremities, and reduced its proudest capitals to ashes. The atrocities of the Afghans were avenged, and the independence of Persia vindicated, by Nadir Shah; but, though the victories of this daring chief threw a lustre on his country, after his death the country was almost torn to pieces by civil war, till the fortune of arms gave a decided superiority to Kurreem Khan. His death gave rise to another disputed succession, with civil wars, as furious as before. At length Aga-Mahommed, a eunuch, raised himself to the sovereignty, and not only retained it during his lifetime, but transmitted it to his nephew, the present sovereign, who assumed the title of Futteh Ali Shah. He is represented as an accomplished prince; and his eldest son is said to be highly promising.

Persian Gulf, a sea or inland lake, between Persia and Arabia. The entrance near Ormus is not above 30 m. over; but within it is from 120 to 250 in breadth, and the length from Ormus to the mouth of the Euphrates is 500 m. The southern side is particularly celebrated for its pearl fishery.

Person, a county of N. Carolina, Pop. 10,027. Roxborough is the Capital.

Perth, a burough of Scotland, capital of Perthshire. It has been the residence of the sovereigns of Scotland, and the seat of the parliament and of the supreme courts of justice. Near the town are some saline springs, called Pitcaithly Wells, deemed beneficial in scorbutic cases. Perth is seated on the S. W. side of the Tay, which is navigable for small vessels, but the largest are obliged to unload at Newburg. Over the river is a modern bridge of 10 arches, the most beautiful in Scotland, to the town of Kinnoul. Here are several incorporated trades, some of which have halls. The salmon fishery is a great article of trade; and the manufactures of linen and cotton goods, leather, boots, shoes, and gloves are considerable. 35 m. N. by W. of Edinburgh. Long. 3. 20. W., lat. 56. 24. N.

Perthes, a town of France, department of Seine-et-Marne, 6 m. S. W. of Melun.

Perthes, a town in the department of Upper Marne, 6 m. N. W. of St. Dizier.

Perthshire, a county of Scotland, 76 m. long and 68 broad; bounded W. by Argyshire, N. by the shires of Inverness and Aberdeen, E. by Angus-shire, S. E. by the frith of Tay and the counties of Fife and Kinross, and S. by the frith of Forth and the counties of Clackmannan, Stirling, and Dumbarton. It contains 4,068,640 English acres, is divided into 76 parishes, and the number of inhabitants in 1821 was 139,050. The

country exhibits scenes of rugged and striking magnificence, contrasted with the most beautiful ones of cultivation. The Grampian mountains cross it from S. W. to N. E., the highest of which is Benlawers. The country N. W. of this ridge is mountainous, and contains several lakes; but the opposite side, though not free from hills, is more low and fertile. The principal rivers are the Forth and Tay. Perth is the capital.

Pertigi, a town of the island of Sardinia, 19 m. S. E. of Castel Arogonese.

Pertuis, a town of France, department of Vaucluse, near the Durance, 11 m. N. of Aix. 38 S. E. of Avignon.

Peru, an independent state of S. America, the largest of the former Spanish viceroyalties, bounded on the N. by the republic of Colombia, W. by the Pacific Ocean, S. by Chile, and E. by Brazil. It is 750 m. in medium length, from N. to S., and about 500 in breadth. Rain is unknown in the S. parts; but in the N., where the mountains are not so high, it often rains excessively. There are large forests on the sides of the mountains which advance near the sea; but none of the trees are like those in Europe. Peru has been long celebrated for its mines of gold and silver, which are the chief or only source of its riches. Besides the produce of the mines, the commodities exported are sugar, Vienna wood, cotton, Peruvian bark, copper, and cocoa. The fiercest beasts of prey in Peru are the puma and jaguar, inaccurately called lions and tigers by the Europeans; for they possess neither the undaunted courage of the former, nor the ravenous cruelty of the latter. The lama, or American camel, in-



habits the cold districts, and the elk, bear, deer, armadillos, monkeys, &c., are numerous. Among the birds, the most remarkable is the condor, which is entitled to pre-eminence over the flying tribe, in bulk, strength and courage. The river Guayaquil abounds with alligators, and the neighbouring country swarms almost as much with snakes and vipers as that round Porto Bello does with toads. When the Spaniards landed in this country, in 1530, they found it governed by sovereigns called Incas, who were revered by their subjects as divinities. and the inhabitants were found to be much more polished than the natives of other parts of America, those of Mexico excepted. These were soon subdued by the Spaniards, under the command of Francisc Pizarro. After the assassination of Pizarro, in 1541, the country continued a prey to civil contentions and insurrections, till about the year 1562, when Tupac Amaru the son of Manco Capac, who had taken refuge in the mountains, was attacked by the viceroy Toledo. The inca surrendered himself, and was led to the scaffold amid the

tears of the people. The royal authority, thus established, continued without interruption till 1781, when a descendant of Amaru began an in-



surrection. After two years of varied success he was, however, surprised and taken prisoner together with his family, who were all executed. Peru now remained in subjection to Spain, and in a comparative state of tranquillity for some time; and in 1809, when juntas were established in La Paz and Quito, Peru, sent out troops which suppressed their rising efforts. In 1817 the Peruvian army was compelled to evacuate Chile; and Chile in return sent an army into Peru, under general San Martin, who in 1821, in conjunction with the fleet under Lord Cochrane succeeded in liberating it from the Spanish yoke. The country has since undergone so many changes that it cannot at present be considered as in a settled state. Lima is the capital. See *America*.

Peru, p.t. Bennington Co. Vt. 30 m. N. E. Bennington. Pop. 455. This town produces the best iron in the United States; p.t. Berkshire Co. Mass. 118 m. W. Boston. Pop. 729; p.t. Clinton Co. N. Y. on Lake Champlain opposite Burlington. Pop. 4,949; p.v. Huron and Delaware Cos. Ohio.

Perugia, a province of Italy, in the pope's dominions comprehending the ancient province of Perugino. It is 25 m. long and 24 broad; and is bounded W. by Tuscany, S. by Orvieto, E. by Spoleto and Urbino, and N. by Citta di Castello. The soil is fertile in corn and good wine.

Perugia, the capital of the above province, and a bishop's see, with a strong citadel and university. The churches, and many other buildings, public and private, are very handsome. It is seated on a hill, near the Tiber, 85 m. N. of Rome. Long. 12. 20. E., lat. 43. 6. N.

Perugia, a lake of Italy, 8 m. W. of the city of its name. It is almost round, 5 m. in diameter, and in it are three islands.

Peruvian Mountains, a range in the north-eastern part of New York running parallel with Lake Champlain. The highest summit is called Whiteface, and is 3,000 feet above the lake.

Pesaro, a sea-port of the ecclesiastical states, in the delegation of Urbino, and a bishop's see; the cathedral is magnificent, and it has several handsome churches, with exquisite paintings. The environs are remarkable for producing olives and excellent figs. It is seated on an eminence, at the mouth of the Foglia, on the gulf of Venice, 17 m. E. N. E. of Urbino. Long. 13. 2. E., lat. 45. 52. N.

Pescara, a strong town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra, at the mouth of a river of the same name, on the gulf of Venice, 9 m. N. N. E. of Chieti.

Peschiera, a strong town of Austrian Italy, in

the Veronese. It was taken by the French in 1796; and the garrison surrendered to the Austrians in 1799. It is seated on the river Mincio, where it proceeds from the lake Garda, 16 m. W. of Verona.

Pescia, a town of Tuscany, in the province of Florence, celebrated for its fine oil, 25 m. N. E. of Florence.

Pescina, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, near the Lake Celano, 20 m. S. by E. of Aquila.

Pesenais, a town of France, department of Herault, on the river Herault, 12 m. N. E. of Beziers.

Pest, a town of Hungary, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a fortress, a royal palace, and a university, the only one in the kingdom. Here are many Greek merchants, who conduct the Levant trade to Germany and the northern nations. It is seated on the E. side of the Danube, opposite Buda, 96 m. E. S. E. of Presburg. Long. 19. 8. E., lat. 47. 30. N.

Pesti, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, seated near the magnificent ruins of the ancient Pæstum, 20 m. S. E. of Salerno.

Petapa, a town of Mexico, 25 m. S. E. of Guatimala.

Petaguai, a province on the N. coast of Brazil, between the provinces of Seara and Rio Grande. It contains mines of silver.

Pe-tche-li, the principal province of China, bounded on the N. by the Great Wall and part of Tartary, E. by the Yellow Sea, S. by Chang-tong and Ho-nan, and W. by the mountains of Chan-si. It contains nine cities of the first class, which have many others under their jurisdiction. Although Pe-tche-li extends no further than 42. N. lat. yet all its rivers are so much frozen during four months in the year that waggons with the heaviest loads may safely pass them. The soil is sandy, and produces very little rice; but it abounds with all other kinds of grain, and with the greater part of the fruit trees common in Europe. But, what renders this province the most considerable, is that the riches of the whole empire are brought hither, the southern provinces furnishing it with every thing they produce that is most uncommon and delicious. The inhabitants, in general, are reckoned not so polite, nor so apt to learn the sciences, as those of the southern provinces; but they are stronger and more warlike. Their number is estimated at 38,000,000. Peking is the capital.

Peter and Paul, St., or **Petropaulskoi**, a sea-port of Russia, in Kamtschatka. The town consists of some log-houses and a few conical huts. Captain Clerke, who succeeded captain Cook, and died at sea, was interred here. It is seated on the E. side of Awatka Bay. Long. 158. 48. E., lat. 53. 1. N.

Peter Is Port, St., a market town in the island of Guernsey, with an excellent harbour, defended by two castles.

Peterborough, a city in Northamptonshire, Eng. It is a bishop's see, and contains 8,568 inhabitants; the cathedral was formerly a monastery. The market-place is spacious, the streets regular, and many of the buildings extremely neat. The manufacture of stockings is extensive, and considerable trade is carried on in corn, coal, and timber. 81 m. N. of London. Long. 0. 4. W. lat. 52. 30. N.

Peterborough, p.t. Hillsborough Co. N. H. 40 m. S. W. Concord. Pop. 1,984. Here are manufactures of cotton, woolen, paper, oil, &c.; p.t. Madison Co. N. Y. 122 m. W. Albany.

Peterhead, a sea-port of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, sits on a peninsula, about a m. S. of the mouth of Ugie. It has two harbours, defended by piers; a considerable trade in the fishery, and to the Baltic; and manufactures of thread, woolen cloth, and cotton. Here is a small fort and a battery. A mineral spring, of a powerful diuretic quality, and the sea-bathing, bring a great resort of company, for whose accommodation there is a ball-room and many elegant houses. 34 m. N. E. of Aberdeen. Long. 1. 35. W., lat. 57. 27. N.

Peters, a township of Franklin Co. Pa.

Petersburgh, a government or province of Russia, at the E. extremity of the gulf of Finland. The greater part of this province, was formerly called Ingermanland or Ingria. It comprises an area of 18,000 square miles, with 700,000 inhabitants. Timber forms the chief source of wealth.

Petersburgh, the metropolis of the Russian empire, in the government of the same name, is situated on the river Neva, near the gulf of Finland, and is built partly upon some islands in the mouth of that river, and partly upon the continent. So late as the beginning of the last century, the ground on which Petersburg now stands was only a vast morass, occupied by a few fishermen's huts. Peter the Great first began this city in 1703. He built a small hut for himself, and some wretched wooden hovels. In 1710 the Count Golovkin built the first house of brick, and the next year the emperor, with his own hand, laid the foundation of a house of the same material. From these small beginnings rose the imperial city of Petersburg; and, in less than nine years after the wooden hovels were erected, the seat of empire was transferred from Moscow to this place. The streets, in general are broad and spacious; and three of the principal ones, which meet in a point at the admiralty, are at least two m. in length. The mansions of the nobles are vast piles of building, furnished with great cost, in the same elegant style as at Paris or London, and situated chiefly on the S. side of the Neva, either in the admiralty quarter, or in the suburbs of Livonia and Moscow, which are the finest parts of the city. The views upon the banks of the Neva exhibit the grandest and most lively scenes imaginable. That river is in many places as broad as the Thames at London: it is also deep, rapid, and as transparent as crystal; and its banks are lined on each side with a continued range of grand buildings. (On the N. the fortress, the academy of sciences, and the academy of arts, are the most striking objects. On the opposite side are the imperial palace, the admiralty, the mansions of many Russian nobles, and the English line, so called because it is mostly occupied by English merchants. In the front of these buildings, on the S. side, is the quay, which extends three m. except where it is interrupted by the admiralty: and the Neva, during the whole of that space, has been embanked by a wall, parapet, and pavement of hewn granite. There are no fewer than 35 great churches (almost every sect of Christians being tolerated), and the number of inhabitants is supposed to be about 300,000. It is said that 3,000 one-horse sledges are employed for passengers in the streets, in winter. From its low and marshy situation, it is subject to inundations, which have sometimes risen so high as to threaten the town with a total submersion. The opposite divisions of Petersburg, situated on each side of the Neva, are connected by two bridges on pontoons, which, on account of the large masses of ice driven down

the stream from lake Ladoga, are usually removed when these masses first make their appearance; and for a few days, till the river is frozen hard enough to bear carriages, there is no communication between the opposite parts of the town. Among the noblest ornaments of Petersburg is an equestrian statue of Peter the Great, in bronze, erected by Catherine II. in 1782. It is of colossal size, and stands on a huge pedestal of rock, brought there at great expense. Within the walls of the fortress is the cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, in which are deposited the remains of Peter the Great, and of the successive sovereigns, except Peter II., who was buried at Moscow. The literary and scientific institutions are numerous but the most important is the university, founded in 1819. A Bible society is established on an extensive scale, having upwards of 300 auxiliaries in different parts of the empire. Of the charitable institutions the principal are the foundling hospital, the sailors' hospital, the lazaretto, the asylum for the blind, the asylum for the deaf and dumb, the humane society, &c. The manufactures are various, and some of them of considerable extent; and the commercial intercourse is important from its extensive communication with the interior, this being the only great maritime outlet in the gulf of Finland. The principal exports are hemp, flax, skins, leather, iron, tallow, &c.: the imports sugar, coffee, cotton, indigo, dyewood, spices, hardware, &c. The number of ships that enter the Neva annually, of which nearly half are British, varies from 1,000 to 1,700. In 1831 this city suffered severely by the pestilential cholera. Petersburg is 355 m. N. W. of Moscow, 430 N. E. of Stockholm, and 1,400 E. N. E. of London. Long. 30. 20. E., lat. 59. 56. N.

Petersburg, p.t. Rensselaer Co. N. Y. 25 m. N. S. Albany. Pop. 2,011; p.t. Adams, Lancaster and Perry Cos. Pa.; p.t. Dinwiddie Co. Va. on the Appomattox, 95 m. S. Richmond. This town is a port of entry, and has a considerable commerce in grain, flour, cotton and tobacco. Pop. 8,322; p.t. Elbert Co. Geo. on the Savannah, 35 m. above Augusta; p.v. Woodland Co. and Boone Co. Ken. p.t. Columbiana Co. Ohio; p.v. Pike Co. Ind.

Petersdorf, a town of Prussia, in the province of Samland, 24 m. S. of Königsberg.

Petersfield, a borough in Hampshire, Eng. 54 m. S. W. of London.

Petershagen, a town of Prussian Westphalia, with a castle, seated on the Weser, 7 m. N. N. E. of Minden.

Petersham, p.t. Worcester Co. Mass. 67 m. W. by N. Boston. Pop. 1,695.

Petershausen, a town of Germany, in Baden, with a Benedictine abbey and a fort; seated on the N. side of the Rhine, opposite Constance.

Peterstown, p.t. Monroe Co. Va.

Petersville, p.t. Frederick Co. Va.

Peterwaradin, a town of Slavonia, one of the strongest frontier places the house of Austria has against the Turks, over whom, in 1716, prince Eugene here gained a great victory. It is seated on the Danube, opposite the fortress of Neusatz, in Hungary: 40 m. N. W. of Belgrade Long. 20. 30. E., lat. 45. 23. N.

Petherton, South, a town in Somersetshire, Eng. with a manufacture of dowlas; 130 m. W. by S. of London.

Petigliano, a town of Tuscany, in the Siena nese, 8 m. W. of Castro and 45 S. E. of Siena.

Petit Guesse, a sea-port of St. Domingo, seated

on a bay at the W. end of the island. It is 200 m. E. of Jamaica. Long. 72. 52. W., lat. 18. 27. N.

Petoune, a city of Eastern Tartary, in the province of Kirin, inhabited principally by Tartar soldiers and Chinese condemned to exile. It is seated on the Songari, 150 m. N. by W. of Kirin. Long. 125. 55. E., lat. 45. 10. N.

Petrella, a town of Naples, in the Principato Citra, 11 m. E. of Molise.

Petrella, a town of Albania, 26 m. S. E. of Durazzo.

Petrikow, a town of Poland, and for some time the meeting-place of the Polish diets, 80 m. S. W. of Warsaw. Long. 19. 46. E., lat. 51. 12. N.

Petrina, a strong town of the Austrian states, in Croatia, seated on the Kulpa, 37 m. E. of Carlstadt.

Petrozavodsk, a town of Russia, capital of the government of Olonetz, with manufactures of stoneware, leather, lead, &c., and a foundry for cannon. It is seated on Lake Onega, 65 m. N. E. of Olonetz.

Pettapolly, a town of Hindoostan, in the district of Guntoor, seated on the bay of Bengal, 38 m. S. S. E. of Condavir and 48 N. E. of Ongole.

Pettau, a town of the Austrian states, in Stiria, with considerable manufactures; seated on the Drave, 15 m. S. E. of Marchburg.

Pettycur, a harbour of Scotland, in Fifeshire, one mile W. of Kinghorn, in the frith of Forth. It is the usual landing-place of passengers from Leith, on the opposite shore.

Petworth, a town in Sussex, Eng. In the centre of the town is a very handsome market-house of stone; and in the church are interred the remains of many of the Percies, earls of Northumberland; seated near the Arun, 19 m. N. E. of Chichester and 48 S. W. of London.

Pevensey, a village in Sussex, Eng. 14 m. W. S. W. of Hastings, situate on a small river which runs into a bay of the English Channel, called Pevensey Harbour. Here is an ancient castle, which belonged to Robert, earl of Morton, and is said to be the largest and most entire remain of Roman buildings to be seen in Britain. Pevensey was anciently a famous haven, though now it is nearly 2 m. from the sea. Here William the Conqueror landed, when he invaded England.

Peytonsburg, a village of Pittsylvania Co. Va.

Pfeffenhofen, a town of Bavaria, with a Benedictine monastery at a small distance. It is seated on the Ilm, 15 m. S. of Ingolstadt.—Also a town of Wurtemberg, on the Zaber, 18 m. N. of Stuttgart;—a town of the Austrian states, in Tyrol, seated on the Inn, 15 m. W. of Innspruck;—and a village of Bavaria, 8 m. S. E. of Ulm.

Pfalzel, a town of Prussia, in the province of Lower Rhine. It has a convent, which was formerly a palace of the kings of the Franks, and is seated on the Moselle, 3 m. N. E. of Treves.

Pfeddersheim, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt; seated on the river Prim, 5 m. W. of Worms.

Pfeffikon, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, 12 m. E. of Zurich.

Pfeler, a town of Bavaria, on a river of the same name, near its conflux with the Danube, 14 m. E. by S. of Ratisbon.

Pfinz-and-Entz, one of the ten circles of the grand duchy of Baden, lying along the two rivers Pfinz and Entz, from the Rhine to the frontiers of Wurtemberg. Bruchsal is the chief town.

Pforten, a town of Lusatia, 10 m. S. of Guben.

Pforzheim, a town of Germany, in Baden, with

a castle, and a considerable trade in wood, and manufactures of cloth, stuffs, stockings, jewellery, and watches. It is seated on the Entz, 15 m. E. by S. of Durlach.

Pfreimbt, a town of Bavaria, with a castle, seated at the conflux of the Pfreimbt with the Nab, 10 m. E. of Amberg.

Pfullendorf, a town of Baden, seated on the Andalspatch, 22 m. N. by E. of Constance.

Pfullingen, a town of Wurtemberg, 8 m. S. E. of Tubingen.

Phalsburg, a fortified town of France, department of Meurthe, near the Vosges mountains, 27 m. W. N. W. of Strasburg.

Phanagora, a town of Russia, in the island of Taman, with a strong fort. The ruins still show that it has formerly been large and magnificent. It is seated on a gulf of the Black Sea, 70 m. E. by N. of Caffa. Long. 36. 40. E., lat. 45. 12. N.

Pharos, a small island in the Mediterranean Sea opposite Alexandria, in Egypt, the space between which and the continent forms an extensive harbour. It has a communication with the continent by a stone causeway and bridge. It had formerly an exceedingly high tower upon it called the Pharos, on the top of which were lights for the direction of ships. Long. 31. 11. E., lat. 30. 24. N.

Pharsalia, p.t. Chenango Co. N. Y. 12 m. N. W. Norwich. Pop. 987.

Pharza, anciently Pharsalia, a town of Greece, in Thessaly, famous for the decisive victory gained by Julius Caesar over Pompey, in 48 B. C. It is an archiepiscopal see, and seated on the Enipeus, 10 m. S. of Larissa.

Phelps, p.t. Ontario Co. N. Y. 200 m. W. Albany. Pop. 4,798.

Philadelphia. See *Alla-Sheir*.

Philadelphia, a county of the E. district of Pennsylvania comprising 120 sq. m. besides the city of that name and its suburbs. Pop. 188,961.

Philadelphia, the chief city in Pennsylvania and formerly the seat of government, stands on the western bank of the Delaware, 126 miles from the sea by the course of the river and bay, and 5 miles above the confluence of the Delaware and Schuylkill. The site is a perfect level, and the city is built on the most uniform rectangular plan. The houses are of dark colored brick, and the streets from 50 to 100 feet wide; it is probably the most regular city in the world, a circumstance that secures it numberless advantages in the way of convenience, but which deprives it of all that is picturesque and diversified in aspect. It has many buildings of striking elegance; the finest is the United States Bank, which has a front of white marble, on the model of the Parthenon. Another edifice formerly occupied for the same purpose has a handsome marble front of the Corinthian order; some of the other banks, and many of the churches are fine specimens of architecture.

The Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts is a chartered company having for its object the encouragement of the arts of painting, sculpture, architecture and engraving. It has a good collection of paintings, some fine pieces of statuary and a library.

The academy of Natural Sciences have also a good museum and library, and conduct a scientific journal. There are about 40 periodicals in the city including 23 newspapers, 8 of which are daily. Bookselling is an active branch of business, and consists chiefly in the republication of English works.

The manufactures of this city, and the neigh

bourhood are principally of cotton cloth, iron, glass, china, carpenter's work, &c. In the mechanic arts no city of the United States is superior to Philadelphia. There are 7 markets in the city, 87 places of public worship, 2 theatres, 13 banks and 10 public schools. In the north-western suburb is the State Prison or Eastern Penitentiary, the largest building in the United States; it is built of granite, and covers a space of 10 acres; the principal front is 670 feet in length.

The arcade has two marble fronts and contains Peal's Museum, the best scientific collection in this country. Here are most of the birds from which Wilson drew the figures which illustrate his work on Ornithology. This museum also contains the most perfect skeleton of the mammoth



which has yet been found in this country. The mint of the United States is a neat marble edifice. The University of Pennsylvania, established at this place was founded in 1755; it has 9 instructors and 125 students. The Pennsylvania Hospital, is one of the oldest and best institutions of the kind in the country; it comprises two buildings, one of 278 feet in length; the number of patients is usually about 200. West's painting of Christ healing the sick, presented by the artist to the hospital, is shown in a building attached to the establishment. The Philadelphia library was established by the exertions of Dr Franklin, and now contains 22,000 volumes: the building is ornamented with a marble statue of the founder. The American Philosophical Society have a library of 4,000 volumes. The Athenaeum 2,000. The Academy of Natural Sciences 2,000. The Society of Friends 2,000, and the Hospital 5,000. The Pennsylvania University occupies an edifice originally designed for the residence of the President of the United States.

The Fair Mount Water Works constitute an immense hydraulic establishment upon the Schuylkill a little above the city, for supplying Philadelphia with water; the Schuylkill is dammed, and the water of the river raised into reservoirs holding nearly 20,000,000 gallons. From these the water is conveyed in pipes, amounting in aggregate length to 55 miles, through Philadelphia and the suburbs. These works cost nearly a million and a half of dollars. There are two bridges over the Schuylkill below the water works.

The Delaware at the city is three quarters of a mile wide, and is navigable for ships of the line. The city extends nearly from the Delaware to the Schuylkill. The streets are kept uncommonly clear the markets are well supplied, and living is cheaper than in any other large city in the United States. It is a very agreeable place of residence except in summer, when the heat is intense. It was founded by William Penn in 1682; and is governed by a Mayor, two councils

and a board of aldermen. The expenses of the city in 1830 were 255,551 dollars. In commerce it is the fourth city in the union: in 1828 the shipping owned here amounted to 104,080 tons. It is in N. lat. 39. 57. W., Long. 75. 18. 138 m. N. E. Washington; 100 N. E. Baltimore; 90 S. W. New York; 300 S. W. Boston. Pop. 167,811. Philadelphia, p.t. Jefferson Co. N. Y. 173 m. N. W. Albany. Pop. 1,167; p.v. Monroe Co. Ten. Philanthropy, p.v. Bath Co. Ohio.

Philip, St., a town of Spain. See *Xativa*.

Philip, St., a town of Brazil. See *Luis de Mar- anham, St.*

Philip Islands, two islands in the S. Pacific, discovered by captain Hunter in 1791. They are 5 m. asunder, but almost joined by a sandy spit above water. They are covered with shrubs, have few tall trees on them, and the land is low. Long. of the eastern island 140. 3. E., lat. 8. 6. S.

Philipsville, a fortified town of the Netherlands, 22 m. S. by W. of Namur.

Philippi, a town of Macedon, and an archbishop's see. Near this place commonly called the plains of Philippi, Cassius and Brutus were defeated by Augustus and Mark Antony, in 42 B. C. It is greatly decayed, but an amphitheatre and several other monuments of its ancient grandeur remain. 60 m. E. of Salonica. Long. 24. 18. E., lat. 40. 40. N.

Philippine, a strong town of the Netherlands, in Flanders. It was taken by the French in 1747, and again in 1794; but restored in 1814. It is seated on an arm of the Scheldt, 15 m. N. by W. of Ghent.

Philippine Islands, a large cluster of islands, said to be 1,100 in number, in the E. Indian Ocean. They were discovered by Magellan in 1519. The air is very hot and moist, and the soil fertile in rice, &c. The trees are always green, and there are ripe fruits all the year. There are many wild beasts and birds, quite unknown in Europe. The inhabitants are affable, hospitable, and honest. They cultivate the land with considerable skill, and rear pigs, fowls, goats, and buffaloes, under the same roof with themselves. The houses are bamboo, covered with palm leaves, raised on pillars to the height of nine feet. The chief food consists of rice, coconuts, and salted fish. Further particulars are given under the names of the respective islands.

Philippines, *New*. See *Pelew Islands*.

Philippopolis, a town of Macedon, founded by Philip, the father of Alexander the Great. It was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1818. It is seated on a small island formed by the Marizza, 95 m. W. N. W. of Adrianople.

Philips Norton, a town in Somersetshire, Eng and 104 m. W. of London.

Philipsburg, p.v. Orange Co. N. Y., Warren Co. N. J., Centre Co. Pa. and Jefferson Co. Ohio.

Philipsville, a village in New Feliciana Parish, Louisiana.

Phillips, a county of Arkansas. Pop. 1,152. Helena is the capital.

Phillips, p.v. Somerset Co. Me. 109 m. N. Portland.

Philipsburg, a town of Germany, in the grand duchy of Baden, formerly fortified and considered as one of the bulwarks of the empire. It was taken by the French in 1734, when the duke of Berwick was killed at the siege; but it was restored the year following by the treaty of Vienna. In 1799 it was four times blockaded by the French republicans, and was at length completely dis-

mantled. It is seated on the Rhine, 17 m. N. of Durlach.

Philipstadi, a town of Sweden, in Wermeland, seated in a mountainous country, abounding in iron mines, between two lakes, and watered by a rivulet. 29 m. N. E. of Carlstadt and 160 W. by N. of Stockholm.

Phillipstown, a town of Ireland, capital of King's county. 40 m. W. of Dublin. Long. 7. 13. W., lat. 53. 18. N.

Phillipstown, p.t. Putnam Co. N. Y. on the Hudson, nearly opposite West Point. Pop. 4,316.

Phillipston, p.t. Worcester Co. Mass. 65 m. N. W. Boston. Pop. 932.

Philone, p.v. Franklin Co. Ohio. 14 m. from Columbus.

Phipsburg, p.t. Lincoln Co. Me. on the Kennebec. 20 m. S. W. Wiscasset.

Piacenza. See *Placenza*.

Pianezza, a town and castle of the Sardinian states, in Piedmont, seated on the Dora, 6 m. W. of Turin.

Pianosa, an island off the coast of Tuscany, 6 m. S. of that of Elba. It is level and low, as the name imports. Long. 10. 34. E., lat. 42. 46. N.

Piave, a river of Austrian Italy, which rises in the delegation of Feltre, flows through the Venetian territory, and falls into the gulf of Venice, 16 m. N. E. of Venice.

Piazza, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto, situated almost in the centre of the island, 38 m. W. N. W. of Lentini.

Picardy, a former province of France, on the English Channel, now chiefly included in the department of Somme.

Pickaway, a county of Ohio. Pop. 15,935. Circleville is the capital. Also a town in this Co. on the Scioto.

Pickering, a town in N. Yorkshire, Eng. It had a strong castle, in which Richard II. was confined, now in ruins. The parish church is an ancient and spacious building, with a fine lofty spire; and here are meeting-houses for Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Friends. 26 m. N. E. of York and 222 N. by W. of London.

Pico, one of the Azores or Western Islands. It has a volcanic mountain, called Pico, about 8,000 feet in perpendicular height, from the surface of the sea to the summit of the peak; on its sides are numerous craters, several of which are now almost concealed by trees. The last eruption of the peak happened in 1718, and destroyed several vineyards. The island is about 80 m. in circumference, and produces a great deal of wine. Long. 23. 26. W., lat. 38. 29. N.

Pichincha, a volcano in South America, 15,993 feet above the sea. It is situated near Quito, 11 deg. S. of the equator.

Pickens, a county of Alabama. Pop. 6,620. Pickens is the capital.

Pickensville, p.v. Pendleton Dis. S. C.

Pictou, a small island, between that of St. John and the continent of Nova Scotia, at the E. end of Northumberland Strait. Long. 62. 15. W., lat. 45. 50. N.

Picts' Wall, in England, a famous barrier against the Picts, of which some remains are left. It began at the entrance of Solway Frith, in Cumberland, and, passing E. by Carlisle, was continued across the island to Tynemouth.

Pidaurs, a town of the Morea, the ancient

Epidaurus. It is situated on the W. coast of the gulf of Egina, 35 m. E. of Napoli di Romania. Long. 23. 22. E., lat. 37. 40. N.

Piedmont, a principality of Italy, 150 m. long and 90 broad; bounded on the N. by the Valais, E. by the Milanese, S. by the county of Nice and the territory of Genoa, and W. by France. It contains many high mountains, among which are rich and fruitful valleys, as populous as any part of Italy. In the mountains are rich mines of several kinds, and the forests afford a great deal of game. The principal rivers are the Po, Tanaro, Sturia, and Doria. This country has a great trade in raw silk; and it produces corn, rice, wine, fruits, hemp, flax, and cattle. It belongs to the king of Sardinia, whose authority was restored in 1814. Turin is the capital.

Pienza, a town of Tuscany, 25 m. S. E. of Siena.

Piercy, a township of Coos Co. N. H. Pop. 236.

Piermont, p.t. Grafton Co. N. H. Pop. 1,042.

Pierpont, p.t. Ashtabula Co. Ohio.

Pierrepont, p.v. St. Lawrence Co. N. Y. Pop. 749.

Pierre, St., a small island near Newfoundland, ceded to the French in 1763, for drying and curing their fish. They were dispossessed of it by the English in 1793. Long. 66. 0. W., lat. 46. 39. N.

Pierre, St., a town of the island of Martinico, situated on a round bay, on the W. coast, 15 m. N. W. of Fortroyal. Long. 61. 21. W., lat. 14. 44. N.

Pierre la Montier, St., a town of France, department of Nièvre, 15 m. N. W. of Moulins and 150 S. of Paris.

Piatola, a village of Austrian Italy, near Mantua, the birth-place of Virgil, to whose memory an obelisk was erected in 1797, by Bonaparte.

Pietro, St., an island in the Mediterranean, 13 m. long and 3 broad, near the S. W. coasts of Sardinia, taken by the French in 1763, but retaken soon after.

Pignerol, or *Pignerola*, a town of Piedmont, and a bishop's see, with manufactures of woolen, silk, paper, and leather, and a trade in corn, wine, spirits, &c. It is seated on the Cluson, 20 m. S. W. of Turin.

Pike, a county of the E. District of Pennsylvania. Pop. 4,943. Milford is the capital; a county of Ohio. Pop. 6,024. Piketon is the capital; a county of Kentucky. Pop. 2,677. Pikeville is the capital; a county of Indiana. Pop. 2,464. Petersburg is the capital; a county of Missouri. Pop. 6,123. Bowling Green is the capital; a county of Mississippi. Pop. 5,402. Holmesville is the capital; also towns and villages in Alleghany Co. N. Y. Pop. 2,016. Bradford Co. Pa., Knox, Perry, Madison, Wayne, Starke and Clark Cos. Ohio.

Pikeland, a township of Chester Co. Pa.

Pike Run, a township of Washington Co. Pa.

Pikesville, p.v. Baltimore Co. Maryland.

Pikeville, p.v. Marion Co. Alabama.

Pilesgrove, a township of Salem Co. N. J.

Pilgram, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechm, at the source of the Igla, 26 m. E. of Tabor.

Pillau, a sea-port of Prussia, on the Baltic. The harbour is good, and it is well fortified, being considered as the bulwark and key of the kingdom. Here is a magazine for military stores; and below the gate of the castle is a stone aqueduct.

trian statue of Frederic William the Great. The streets are broad and straight, and the houses built in the Dutch taste. In 1807 it was taken by the French, and re-taken by the Russians in 1813. It is 20 m. W. by S. of Konigsberg, of which it is the port. Long. 20. 20. E., lat. 54. 38. N.

Pilsnitz, a town of Saxony, in Meissen, with a royal palace, celebrated for a treaty entered into by the princes of Europe against France, in 1792. The palace was burned down in 1818, but has since been rebuilt. 7 m. S. E. of Dresden.

Pilsen, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name, which is particularly rich in sheep, and noted for excellent cheese. The town is fortified and well built, and seated at the conflux of the Radbuza and Walta, 55 m. S. W. of Prague. Long. 13. 39. E., lat. 49. 42. N.

Pilano, or *Pilzow*, a town of Austrian Poland, seated on the Wisloka, 60 m. E. of Cracow.

Pilten, a town of Russia, in Courland, capital of a fertile district of its name; seated on the river Windau, 16 m. N. N. W. of Goldingen.

Pinckney, p.t. Lewis Co. N. Y. Pop. 783; p.v. Montgomery Co. Missouri.

Pinckneyville, p.t. Union Dis. S. C.

Pine, townships in Alleghany and Lycoming Cos. Pa.

Pine Grove, a township of Schuylkill Co. Pa.; p.v. Warren Co. Pa.

Pine Hill, p.v. York Dis. S. C.

Pineville, p.v. Charleston Dis. S. C. 50 m. N. Charleston.

Pines, Isle of, an island in the S. Pacific, off the S. end of New Caledonia, 14 m. in length. It is a pointed hill, sloping toward the extremities, which are very low; and on the low land are many tall pine trees. Long. 167. 38. E., lat. 22. 38. S. See *Pinos*.

Piney, a town of France, department of Aube, 12 m. E. N. E. of Troyes.

Ping-king, or *Ping-yuen*, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Koeitchou, 930 m. S. S. W. of Peking. Long. 107. 28. E., lat. 26. 38. N.

Ping-liang, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Chen-si; seated on the river Kin-ho, 550 m. S. W. of Peking. Long. 106. 25. E., lat. 35. 35. N.

Pinhel, a strong town of Portugal, in Beira, capital of a territory of the same name, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the Coa, 28 m. N. by W. of Guarda. Long. 6. 40. W., lat. 40. 46. N.

Pinneberg, a town of Hanover, in the duchy of Holstein, capital of a small province of its name, with a castle. It is seated on the Owe, 10 m. N. W. of Hamburg.

Pinos, an island of the W. Indies, on the S. side of Cuba, 25 m. long and 15 broad, mountainous, and covered with pines. Long. 82. 33. W., lat. 22. 2. N.

Pinsk, a town of Russian Lithuania, in the government of Minsk. There are many Jews among the inhabitants, and the Greeks have a bishop. The chief manufacture is dressing Russian leather. It is surrounded by morasses, and stands on a river of the same name, 90 m. E. of Brzesc. Long. 26. 20. E., lat. 52. 18. N.

Piombino, a small principality of Italy, on the coast of Tuscany, to which was annexed the Island of Elba, separated by a channel 7 m. broad.

Piombino, a sea-port of Italy, capital of the

above principality. It has a good harbour, defended by a citadel, and is seated on a peninsula, 40 m. S. S. E. of Leghorn. Long. 10. 23. E., lat. 42. 57. N.

Piperno, a town of the ecclesiastical states, in Campagna di Roma, built out of the ruins of the ancient Privernum, and seated on a mountain, 9 m. N. N. W. of Terracina.

Pipley, a town of Bengal, seated on the Suban reeka, not far from its mouth, 53 m. S. of Midnapore.

Piqua, p.t. Miami Co. Ohio.

Pirano, a small sea-port of the Austrian states, in Istria, seated on a peninsula 6 m. S. W. of Capo d'Istria.

Piritz, a town of Pomerania, seated near the lake Maldui, 12 m. S. by W. of New Stargard.

Pirmasens, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of the Rhine. Near this place, in 1793, the French were defeated by the Prussians. It is 13 m. E. of Deux Ponts.

Pirna, a town of Saxony, celebrated for a battle fought in its neighbourhood, between the allies and the French, in 1813. It has a castle on a mountain, called Sonnenstein, which was almost destroyed by the Prussians in 1756 and 1758, and is now an asylum for invalids, &c. It is a place of considerable trade, situate on the Elbe, 12 m. S. E. of Dresden.

Pisa, a city of Tuscany, capital of the Pisano, and an archbishop's see, with a famous university and three forts. The river Arno runs through Pisa, and over it are three bridges, one of which is constructed of marble; and there is a canal hence to Leghorn. This city formerly contained 100,000 inhabitants, but there are not at present 20,000. The manufactures consist of steel, jewellery, embroidery, damasks, velvet, taffeta, and calico. The cathedral is a magnificent structure, and on the right side of the choir is a leaning tower, much noticed by travellers. There are upwards of 80 other churches: that of St. Stephen, belonging to an order of knights, is particularly deserving of notice. The other remarkable buildings are the palaces of the grand duke and archbishop, the arsenal, the great hospital, and the magnificent exchange, which last is almost superfluous, as the trade of Pisa is removed to Leghorn. It is seated in a fertile plain, at a small distance from the Mediterranean, 11 m. N. N. E. of Leghorn and 42 W. by S. of Florence. Long. 10. 23. E., lat. 43. 43. N.

Pisano, a territory of Tuscany, lying N. of the Florentino, on the Mediterranean. It is 47 m. long and 25 broad, abounds in corn, oil, and wine, and is well cultivated. Pisa is the capital.

Piscadores. See *Pong-hou*.

Piscataqua, a river of New Hampshire, the mouth of which forms the only port in that state, and at its entrance is a lighthouse, in long. 70. 41. W., lat. 43. 4. N.

Piscataway, a township of Middlesex Co. N. J.; p.t. Prince George Co. Maryland. 18 m. S. of Washington.

Pisco, a town of Peru, in the province of Ica, with a good road for ships. It is seated in a country fertile in excellent fruits and good wine, 130 m. S. S. E. of Lima. Long. 75. 55. W., lat. 13. 36. S.

Pisek, a town of Bohemia, capital of the circle of Prachin. Bohemian diamonds are found here. It is seated on the Wotawa, near its conflux with the Muldan, 58 m. S. S. W. of Prague. Long. 14 0. E., lat. 49. 21. N.

Pistoia, a city of Tuscany, and a bishop's see, with a citadel. There are several fine churches, magnificent palaces, and handsome streets; but it is almost deserted, in comparison to what it was formerly. The Austrians defeated the Neapolitans here in 1815. It is seated near the river Stelza, 20 miles N. W. of Florence. Long. 11. 29. E., lat. 43. 55. N.

Pitcairn's Island, an island in the S. Pacific Ocean in lat. 25. 2. S. Long. 130. 21. W. It is surrounded by rocks and difficult of access, yet is fertile and pleasant. Here the mutineers of the Bounty formed a settlement which has since been visited by British and American ships. The inhabitants are about 50 or 60, a mixture of Europeans and Otaheitans; their manners are civilized, and they speak English.

Pitcaithly, a village of Scotland, seated in a sequestered vale, 5 miles S. of Perth. Its mineral waters have been long famed in scorbutic complaints, and it has good accommodations for invalids.

Pitka, a seaport of Sweden, in W. Bothnia, seated on a small island, at the mouth of a river of its name, in the gulf of Bothnia. It is joined to the continent by a wooden bridge, and is 95 miles N. N. E. of Umea. Long. 20. 53. E. lat. 65. 15. N.

Pitschen, a town of Prussian Silesia, in the government of Breslau, on the frontiers of Poland, 50 miles E. of Breslau.

Pitt, a county of N. Carolina. Pop. 12,174. Greenville is the Capital.

Pittenweem, a borough of Scotland, in Fifeshire, with a harbour on the frith of Forth. In the vicinity are coal mines and salt-works. 10 miles S. by E. of St. Andrew and 24 N. E. of Edinburgh.

Pittsborough, p.v. Chatham Co. N. C. 26 m. W. Raleigh.

Pittsburg, city, Alleghany Co. Pa. the chief town in the western part of the state. It stands upon a point of land at the junction of the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers, which here take the name of Ohio. It is built on a regular plan upon the slope of an eminence, and a level plain at its foot. It is finely situated for trade, and enjoys a communication by steamboats with all the great towns on the Ohio and Mississippi; but it is most distinguished for its large and flourishing manufactures of glass, iron, woolen and cotton. for which see *Pennsylvania*. The surrounding country is exceedingly rich in bituminous coal, which is delivered at the houses for three cents the bushel. The constant use of this fuel causes a perpetual cloud of black smoke to hang over the place. The suburbs, Birmingham and Alleghany, lie on the opposite sides of the two rivers and communicate with the city by bridges. Pittsburg is a very flourishing place; it is not a handsomely built town; yet it contains some neat edifices. Pop. 12,542.

Pittsfield, p.t. Berkshire Co. Mass. 125 m. W. Boston. Pop. 3,570. It is a pleasant town and has manufactures of cloth, muskets and drums. Here are barracks and a hospital of the United States. p.t. Merrimack Co. N. H. 15 m. N. W. Concord. Pop. 1,271; p.t. Rutland Co. Vt. Pop. 505; p.t. Oswego Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,005.

Pittsford, p.t. Rutland Co. Vt. Pop. 2,005 p.t. Monroe Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,841.

Pittsgrove, p.t. Salem Co. N. J.

Pittston, p.t. Kennebec Co. Me. Pop. 1,804; p.t. Hunterdon Co. N. J.; p.t. Luzerne Co. Pa.

Pittstown, p.t. Rensselaer Co. N. Y. Pop. 3,702.

Pittsylvania, a county of the E. District of Virginia. Pop. 26,022.

Pisara, a town of Peru, capital of a province of the same name. This was the first Spanish settlement in Peru, being founded by Pizarro in 1531. It is 25 m. S. E. of Paiza. Long. 80. 29. W., lat. 5. 15. S.

Pizzighitone, a town of Austrian Italy, with a strong castle, in which Francis I. of France was kept prisoner. It was taken by the French in 1733, again in 1796, and retaken by the Austrians and Russians in 1799. It is situated on the Adda, 10 m. N. W. of Cremona and 30 S. E. of Milan.

Pizzo, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, on the gulf of St. Euphemia 4 m. W. by N. of Monte Leone.

Placentia, a town of Spain in Estremadura, and a bishop's see, with a castle. It is seated in a plain, almost surrounded by mountains, 50 m. N. E. of Alcantara and 110 W. S. W. of Madrid. Long. 5. 55. W., lat. 40. 6. N.

Placentia, a town of Spain, in Biscay, seated on the Deva, 25 m. E. by S. of Bilbao.

Placentia, a sea-port of Newfoundland, on the E. side of a large bay on the S. part of the island. The harbour is capacious, and defended by a fort, called St. Louis. It is 60 m. W. S. W. of St. John. Long. 53. 43. W., lat. 47. 15. N.

Placenza, a fortified town of Italy, capital of a duchy, included in that of Parma, and a bishop's see, with a good citadel, and a celebrated university. The churches, squares, streets, and fountains are beautiful. The inhabitants, about 30,000, have scarcely any other employment than the manufacture of silk stuffs. At this place the Austrians gained a decisive victory over the Spaniards and French in 1746. In 1796 it was taken by the French, who were forced to evacuate it in 1799. In 1800 it again fell into the hands of the French, and was retained till 1814. It is of greater extent than Parma, and is seated in a well cultivated country, near the river Po, 38 m. W. N. W. of Parma. Long. 9. 38. E., lat. 45. 5. N. See *Parma*.

Plains, townships in Stark, Wayne and Franklin Cos. Ohio.

Plainfield, p.t. Washington Co. Vt. Pop. 874; p.t. Sullivan Co. N. H. Pop. 1,581; p.t. Hampshire Co. Mass. 110 m. W. Boston. Pop. 983; p.t. Otsego Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,626; p.t. Essex Co. N. J. Northampton Co. Pa. and Coshocton Co. Ohio.

Plaistow, p.t. Rockingham Co. N. H. Pop. 591.

Plan, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, with a castle, 20 m. S. E. of Egra.

Plaquemine, a Parish of Louisiana. Pop. 4,489. Fort Jackson is the capital; also the name of a bend in the Mississippi, 70 m. below New Orleans.

Platte river, a branch of the Missouri, from the west; it is 400 m. long and joins the Missouri in lat. 41. N.

Plassey, a town of Bengal, in the district of Nuddeah, memorable for a great victory obtained by colonel Clive in 1757 over the nabob Surajah Dowlah. It is 25 m. S. of Moorshedabad.

Plata or **Chupisaca**, a rich and populous city of Peru, capital of the province of Las Charcas, and an archbishop's see, with a university. The cathedral is large, and finely adorned with paintings and gildings. It is seated on the Chimao, 600 m. S. E. of Cusco. Long. 66. 34. W., lat. 19. 16. S.

Plata or **Rio de la Plata**, a large river of S. America, formed by the union of the great rivers Parana and Uruguay. It was discovered in 1515 by Juan Diaz de Solis, a Spanish navigator who was slain by the natives in endeavouring to make a descent in the country. It forms the S. boundary of Brazil, and enters the Atlantic between the capes of St. Anthony and St. Mary, the latter in lat. 35. S. It is 150 m. broad at its mouth; and at Monte Video, 60 m. up the river, the land is not to be discerned on either shore when a vessel is in the middle of the channel. This river has many islets and shoals, which cause adverse currents, and render its navigation intricate; and the only safe port on its shores, for ships of considerable burden, is Monte Video.

Plata, a province of Buenos Ayres, in Paraguay, seated on the S. W. of the river Plata.

Plate, a town and castle of Pomerania on the river Rega, 19 m. E. by S. of Camin.

Plattekill, a township of Ulster Co. N. Y. Pop. 2,044.

Platten, a lake of Hungary, 60 m. to the S. E. of that of Neusidler. It is 46 m. in length, from 3 to 8 in breadth, and abounds with fish.

Platten, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, on the frontiers of Saxony, 14 m. N. of Elnbogen.

Plattsburg, p.t. Clinton Co. N. Y. on Lake Champlain 63 m. S. Montreal. Pop. 4,913. It was the scene of some important military events during the late war, and is particularly distinguished for the defeat of the British army under Sir George Prevost, and the capture of the British fleet by Commodore Mc Donough in Sept. 1814.

Plaw, a town of Saxony, in the grand duchy of Mecklenburg, with a castle, seated on a lake of the same name 20 m. S. S. E. of Gustrow.

Plauen, a town of Saxony, capital of Voigtland, with a castle. It has considerable cotton manufactures, and is seated on the Elster, 80 m. S. W. of Dresden. Long. 19 12. E., lat. 50. 28. N.

Plauen, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, on a lake formed by the Havel, from which is a canal to the Elbe. It has a manufacture of porcelain, and is 5 m. W. N. W. of Brandenburg.

Pleasant, townships in Franklin Madison, Clark, and Brown Cos., Ohio.

Pleasant Grove, villages in Lunenburg Co. Va. Orange Co. N. C. Greenville. Dis S. C. Henry Co. Geo.

Pleasant Garden, villages in Burke Co. N. C. and Maury Co. Ten.

Pleasant Hill, p.v. Wythe Co. Va.

Pleasant Level, p.v. Warren Co. Ken. and Monroe Co. Alab.

Pleasant Plain, p.v. Franklin Co. Ten.

Pleasant Ridge, p.v. Green Co. Alab.

Pleasant Valley, p.t. Dutchess Co. N. Y. Pop. 2, 419. Here are cotton and other manufactures; p.v. Putnam Co. N. Y. Sussex Co. N. J. and Fairfax Va.

Pleasantville, a village of Shelby Co. Alab.

Pleisis, p.v. Jefferson Co. N. Y.

Plesse, a town of Prussian Silesia, in the government of Oppeln, capital of a lordship, with a fine castle. It is surrounded by walls flanked with towers, and seated on the Vistula, 36 m. E. S. E. of Ratibor. Long. 19. 3. E., lat. 49. 57. N.

Plattenberg, a town of Westphalia, with an ancient castle; situate on the Else and Oester, 13 m. S. S. W. of Arensburg.

Playberg, a town and castle of Austria, in Can-

inthia, seated on the Feistex, at the foot of a mountain 20 m. E. of Clagenfurt.

Plotzko, a town of Poland, capital of a Palatinate of the same name, and a bishop's see, with a castle. It is seated on a hill, near the Vistula, 35 m. N. W. of Warsaw. Long. 19. 29. E., lat. 52. 46. N.

Ploen, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Holstein. It has a castle on a mountain, and is seated on the N. side of a lake, 24 m. N. N. W. of Lubec. Long. 10. 30. E., lat. 54. 11. N.

Plormel, a town of France department of Morbihan, on the river Duc, 27 m. N. E. of Vannes.

Plotzkau, a town of Saxony in the principality of Anhalt, with a castle; seated on the Saale, 10 m. W. of Kothen.

Pluckemin, p.v. Somerset Co. N. J.

Pludenz, a town of Austria, in Tyrol, capital of a lordship of its name. It is seated on a plain, on the river Ill, 12 m. S. S. E. of Felkirch.

Plum Island, on the coast of Massachusetts, extends from Newburyport harbour to Ipswich. It is 9 m. long and a mile in breadth. It is composed of sand hills bearing a scanty vegetation of plum bushes. The whole surface of the island is furrowed into singular hollows and ridges like immense snow drifts. It produces also wild grapes and cherries, and in the autumn affords a delightful resort for parties of pleasure who frequent the island in great numbers to enjoy the sea breezes. On the north end stands two light houses.

Plumb, a township of Alleghany Co. Pa.

Plumstead, a township of Berks Co. Pa.

Plumiers, or **Pithiviers**, a town of France, in the department of Loiret, 20 m. N. N. E. of Orleans.

Plymouth, a borough and sea-port in Devonshire, Eng. It is seated at the mouth of the Plym, and next, to Portsmouth, is the most considerable harbour in England for men of war. It affords fine anchorage for ships, particularly since the constitution of the magnificent break-water across its entrance. The fishery for pilchards extend no further E. than this port, whence great quantities are exported to Italy and other catholic countries. It carries on a considerable foreign and domestic trade. The charitable institutions are numerous, and among those for literary purposes are the Athenæum and a public library. It is 43 m. S. W. of Exeter and 216 W. by S. of London. Long. 4. 7. W., lat. 50. 23. N.

Plymouth, a county of Massachusetts, bordering on Mass. Bay. Pop. 42,993. Plymouth is the capital.

Plymouth, p.t. the capital of the above county, 36 m. S. E. Boston. Pop. 4,751. It is memorable in American history as the place where the first settlers of New England landed in December 1620. The Forefathers' Rock, on which they first set foot has been removed from the sea shore to the centre of the town. The fortifications, erected to defend them from the Indians may still be seen here, as also the first well dug in New England. The landing of the Pilgrims is annually celebrated at this place, and a large stone edifice called Pilgrim Hall was erected here in 1820 by the New England society for use on such occasions. The harbour is shallow and insecure; the town has some commerce and manufactures of cordage, iron and cotton. Pop. 4,751.

Plymouth, p.t. Grafton Co. N. H. Pop. 1,175; p.t. Windsor Co. Va. Pop. 1,237; p.t. Litchfield Co. Conn. Pop. 2,064; p.v. Chenango Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,591. also towns in Luzerne and Montgomery Cos. Pa. Washington Co. N. C. Richmond Co. Ohio

Plympton, p.t. Plymouth Co. Mass. 33 m. S. E. Boston, with manufactures of iron. Pop. 920.

Plympton, a borough in Devonshire, Eng. It had once a castle, now in ruins; and is one of the stannary towns for tin. It is seated near the Plym, 7 m. E. of Plymouth and 218 W. by S. of London.

Plynlimmon, a vast and lofty mountain of Wales, partly in Montgomeryshire, and partly in Cardiganshire. The Severn, the Wye, and other rivers, have their source in this mountain.

Po, the principal river of Italy, which has its source at Monte Viso, in Piedmont, flows N. E. to Turin, and thence proceeding in an easterly course it divides Austrian Italy from the states of Parma, Modena, and the pope's dominion, and enters the gulf of Venice by four principal mouths. In its course it receives several rivers, and often overflows its banks, as most of those rivers descend from the Alps, and are increased by the melting of the snow. It is crossed like the Rhine by flying bridges.

Po, a river of China, in the province of Kiangsi, which runs into the Po-yang-hou, a small distance from Jao-tcheou.

Pocotaligo, p.v. Beaufort Dis. S. C.

Pocklington, a town in E. Yorkshire, Eng. on a stream that runs into the Derwent, 14 m. E. of York and 194 N. by W. of London.

Podenstein, a town of Bavarian Franconia, near the source of the Putlach, 30 m. S. E. of Bamberg.

Podgorza, a free city of the Austrian empire, in Galicia, seated on the Vistula, opposite to Cracow.

Podlachia, one of the eight palatinates of Poland, bounded N. and E. by the river Bog, S. by the palatinate of Lublin, and W. by the Vistula. It has an area of 5,590 sq. m. with 438,000 inhabitants. The capital is Siedlee.

Podolia, a government of Russia, wrested from Poland, in 1793. The Dniester separates it from Moldavia on the S. W., and the Bog crosses it from the N. in a S. E. direction. It has an area of 20,400 sq. m. with 1,330,000 inhabitants.

Podolak, a town of Russia, in the government of Moscow, 28 m. S. of Moscow.

Podor, a fortress of Africa, on the river Senegal, built by the French. It was ceded to the English in 1763, but afterwards taken by the French, and confirmed to them by the peace of 1783. Long. 14. 20. W. lat. 17. 1. N. In the woods and plains in the neighborhood, are found numerous herds of the horned antelope. An animal singularly marked with stripes crossing each other and resembling a harness.

Poggio, a town of Tuscany, with a handsome palace, 8 m. S. E. of Florence.

Poggibonzi, a town of Tuscany, with the ruins of a citadel, seated near the Elsa, 20 m. S. of Florence.

Poggy, an Island in the Indian Ocean, on the W. side of the island of Sumatra, and separated from the N. end of that of Nassau by a narrow channel, which contains a number of smaller islands, the whole of which are sometimes called the Nassau or Poggy islands. It is triangular, and about 20 m. in length. Long. 99. 33. E., lat. 2. 20. S.

Point, a township of Northumberland Co. Pa.

Point Coupee, a parish of Louisiana. Pop. 5,936. Point Coupee is the capital.

Point Labadie, p.v. Franklin Co. Missouri. on the Missouri.

Pointopolis, p.v. Clermont Co. Ohio.

Point Pleasant, villages in Windham Co. Vt., Mason Co. Va., Clermont Co. Ohio Martin Co. Indiana.

Point Remove, p.v. Pulaaki Co. Ark.

Poirino, a town of the Sardinian states, in Piedmont; seated on the Bonna, 14 m. S. E. of Turin.

Poissy, a town of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, the birthplace of Louis XI.; seated near the forest of St. Germain, 15 m. N. W. of Paris.

Poitiers, a town of France, capital of the department of Vienne, and a bishop's see. Its pop is not in proportion to its extent; for it includes a number of gardens and fields within its circuit. It has several Roman antiquities, particularly an amphitheatre, partly demolished; and a triumphal arch, which serves as a gate to the great street. Here, in 1356, Edward the Black Prince gained a victory over the French, taking prisoners king John and his son Philip, whom he brought to England. The principal manufactures are stockings, woolen caps, gloves, and combs. It is seated on a hill, on the river Clain, 85 m. S. W. of Tours and 120 N. by E. of Bordeaux. Long. 0. 21. E., lat. 46. 35. N.

Poitou, a province of France, which now forms the three departments of Vendee, Vienne, and Deux Sevres.

Pola, a strong sea-port of Istria, and a bishop's see. Here are large remains of a Roman amphitheatre and a triumphal arch. It is seated on a mountain, near a bay of the gulf of Venice, 38 m. S. of Capo d'Istria. Long. 14. 9. E., lat. 45. 13. N.

Poland, a large country of Europe, bounded on the N. by Prussia, Courland, Livonia, and Russia W. by the Baltic, Brandenburg, and Silesia, S. by Hungary and Moldavia, and E. by Russia and the territories wrested by that power from the Turks. It was formerly divided into four principal parts, Great Poland, Little Poland, Red Russia, and Lithuania. In 1772 a partition of this country, projected by the king of Prussia, was effected by that monarch, in conjunction with the empress of Russia and the emperor of Germany. By this partition one-third of the country was wrested from the republic, the diet being compelled, by a foreign force, to make and to ratify this important cession. The three partitioning powers, moreover, forcibly effected a great change in the constitution. In 1791, however, the king and the nation, in concurrence, almost unanimously, and without any foreign intervention, established another constitution, and one so unexceptionable every way that it was celebrated by Mr. Burke as a revolution whereby the conditions of all were made better and the rights of none infringed. By it the broils of an elective monarchy, of which Poland, on almost every vacancy of the throne, had been involved in the calamities of war, were avoided, the throne being declared hereditary in the house of Saxony. A few of the nobility, however, discontented at the generous sacrifice of some of their privileges, repaired to the court of Russia; and, their representations concurring with the ambitious views of the empress, she sent an army into Poland, under pretext of being guarantee of the constitution of 1772. Her interference was too powerful to be resisted; and this new constitution was overthrown. But the principal object for which the Russian army entered Poland was not yet attained. The empress had planned, in conjunction with the king of Prussia, a second partition of this country, which took place in 1793. Such multiplied oppressions

at last roused the spirit of the nation. General Kosciusko appeared, in 1794, at the head of a Polish army, to assert the independence of his country, and to recover the provinces wrested from it. He was successful at first, against the king of Prussia; but was at length overpowered by numbers; the country was in different parts desolated, the houses burnt, and the inhabitants massacred in crowds. The brave Kosciusko was taken prisoner, and sent with a number of other patriots into confinement at Petersburg, for having dared to defend his native country against foreign aggression. The king formerly resigned his crown at Grodno, in 1795, and was afterwards removed to Petersburg, where he remained a state prisoner, till his death, in 1796. The whole of the country was divided among the three partitioning powers. Austria had Little Poland, and the greatest part of Red Russia and Podolia, which is now called the kingdom of Galicia; Prussia had Great Poland, Polish Prussia, a small part of Lithuania, and Polachia; and Russia had Samogitia, the remainder of Lithuania, Volhinia, and Podolia. In the war with Prussia, in 1806, the French penetrated into Poland, and proclaimed their desire to restore its ancient independence, when, treaties of peace having been adjusted with Russia and Prussia, the project was for the most part abandoned. By the peace of Tilsit, the king of Prussia renounced the possession of the greater part of his Polish provinces, when they were erected into the dukedom of Warsaw, in favor of the king of Saxony. In 1809 Austria was compelled to cede part of Galicia to Russia, and a further portion to the new states. But on the retreat of the French army out of Poland, in 1813, the Russians took possession of the duchy of Warsaw, and the congress of Vienna not only confirmed to that power all the Polish and Lithuanian provinces acquired before 1795, but added the sovereignty of the central provinces, which form the present kingdom of Poland.

The towns of Poland are for the most part built with wood; and the villages consist of



mean cottages, or huts. The country is so fertile in corn, in many places, that it supplies Sweden and Holland with large quantities, and it has extensive pastures. Peat, ochre, chalk, belemnites, agate, chalcedony, cornelians, onyxes, jasper, rock crystals, amethysts, garnets, topazes, sapphires, and even rubies and diamonds are found in Poland; also talc, spar, lapis calaminaris, coal, iron, lead, and quicksilver. Here is much leath-

er, fur, hemp, flax, saltpetre, alum, manna, honey, and wax; and there are mines of salt, of a great depth, out of which is dug rock-salt. Horses are numerous, very strong, swift, and beautiful; and horned cattle are bred in immense numbers.

Poland, the central portion of the preceding country, erected into a separate state in 1815. It comprises the chief part of that which, from 1807 to 1813, formed the duchy of Warsaw, and is bounded by the respective acquisitions of Russia, Austria, and Prussia. The form of the territory is a square of 200 m; in the middle stands the capital, Warsaw; but there is also a detached tract extending N. E. towards Lithuania. Its area is 47,000 square m. and its population 3,472,500. It is subject to the same sovereign as Russia, but is governed in every respect as a separate monarchy, the czar being represented by a viceroy. The prevailing religion is the Catholic, but Protestants are numerous, as are also the Jews.

This remnant of the great republic of Poland has rendered itself noted for the desperate attempt which it made in 1830 and 1831 to throw off the Russian yoke. The Polish constitution granted in 1815 by the Emperor Alexander, had been repeatedly violated, and many causes of animosity between the Poles and their oppressors tended to embitter their servitude. The Grand Duke Constantine, commander in chief of the army, outraged the feelings of the nation by his insulting demeanor towards the soldiery. At length inspired by the recent example of the French and Belgians the Poles rose in insurrection at Warsaw on the 29th of November 1830; the revolt immediately spread throughout the kingdom and extended into Lithuania and other parts of ancient Poland. An obstinate and sanguinary war commenced, and the Poles animated by the greatness of the object for which they were contending, and hoping for aid from the powers of western Europe, obtained some advantages in the outset which seemed to promise a successful result to their heroic efforts. But none of the European powers stirred in their behalf; the Russians poured in fresh armies, and Poland overpowered by numbers, was forced to submit in the autumn of 1831. This unfortunate country now groans under a heavier tyranny than before. To the Russian armies that crushed the revolution, Europe owes the further infliction of the pestilential cholera. This disorder was introduced by them from Asia into Poland during the campaign of 1831, and spread over a great part of Europe.

Poleron. See *Pooleroon*.

Poland. p.t. Trumbull Co. Ohio. Pop. 1,173.

Polaria, a name commonly given to the palatinate of Brzeec, in Lithuania.

Pol. St., a town of France, department of Pas de Calais, noted for its mineral waters. 16 m. N. W. of Arras.

Policandro, an island in the Grecian Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, 20 m. in circumference. Here are a few villages, a castle, and a harbour; but it consists, in general, of barren rocks and mountains. It lies between Milo and Paros. Long. 25. 31. E., lat. 36. 32. N.

Policastro, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, seated on a gulf of the same name; in the mediterranean, 85 m. S. E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 40. E., lat. 40. 15. N.

Polignano, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, seated on a craggy rock, near the gulf of Venice, 16 m. E of Bari.

Poligny, a town of France, department of Jura, seated on a rivulet, 23 m. S. S. W. of Besançon.

Polina, a town of Albania, 12 m. S. of Durazzo.

Politz, a town of Pomerania, in the government of Stettin, celebrated for its hops. 8 m. N. of Stettin.

Politzka, a walled town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim, on the frontiers of Moravia, 23 m. S. E. of Crasdin.

Polizzi, a town of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, at the foot of the mountain Madonia, 28 m. S. E. of Palermo.

Polkowitz, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau, 12 m. S. of Glogau.

Poflockshaws, a town of Scotland in Renfrewshire, on the river White Cart, 3 m. W. S. W. of Glasgow.

Pole, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, on the river Grabow, 38 m. E. S. E. of Culberg.

Polore, a town of Hindoostan in the Carnatic, 26 m. S. S. W. of Arcot, and 55 m. N. W. of Pondicherry.

Polotsk, a strong town of Russia, in the government of Vitepsk, celebrated for a number of battles having been fought in its vicinity, between the French and Russians, in 1812. It is seated on the Dwina, at the influx of the Polota, 60 m. S. W. of Vitepsk. Long. 27. 50. E., lat. 55. 43. N.

Poltsa, a government of Russia, between those of Catharineslav and Charkov. It has an area of 16,000 square miles, with 1,500,000 inhabitants; is fertile in corn; and affords very rich pasturage.

Poliana, the capital of the foregoing government, with a considerable trade in cattle, corn, flax, hemp, wax, &c. It is famous for a battle, in 1709, between Peter the Great and Charles XII. of Sweden, in which the latter was totally defeated. 737 m. S. E. of Petersburg.

Polten, St., a town of Austria, the residence of a great number of the nobility. The adjacent country yields excellent saffron. It is seated on the Draava, 33 m. W. of Vienna. Long. 15. 41. E., lat. 48. 13. N.

Poltzin, a town of Prussia in Pomerania, near which are medicinal springs and baths. 50 m. N. E. of Stargard.

Polynesian, a term applied by modern geographers to numerous islands in the Pacific Ocean, from the Ladronea to Easter Island. The principal groups are the Ladronea, Carolinas, Pelew, Sandwich, Society, Friendly Navigator's, Harvey, Georgian, and the Marqueses Islands.

Pombal, a town of Portugal in Estremadura, 16 m. N. E. of Leira and 21 S. of Coimbra.

Pomagus, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of France, at the entrance into the harbour of Marseilles defended by a tower.

Pomerania, an extensive province of Prussia, lying along the S. coast of the Baltic, and comprising an area of 12,000 square miles, with 670,000 inhabitants. It is divided into the governments of Stettin, Stralsund and Coeslin, and is watered by several rivers, of which the Oder, Peene, Ucker, Rega, Persante Ihna, Stolpen, and Leho are the most considerable. The air is pretty cold, but compensated by the fertility of the soil, which abounds in pastures and corn, of which a great deal is exported. The country is flat, contains many lakes, woods, and forests, and has several good harbours. It was formerly an independent duchy of the German empire, and was divided into Hither and Further Pomerania. The latter, and part of Hither Pomerania, were

seized by the king of Prussia, and confirmed to him in 1720; the remainder N. of the Seene was ceded by the king of Sweden, at the treaty of Kiel in 1814, to the king of Denmark, in exchange for Norway, but soon after came to Prussia in exchange for Saxe Lauenburg.

Pomerania, a district of W. Prussia, extending W. from the river Vistula to the duchy of Pomerania, of which it was formerly a part. It is now included in the government of Dantzic.

Pomona, or **Mainland**, the largest of the Orkney Islands, being 24 miles long and from 4 to 10 broad; but intersected by numerous arms of the sea. The general appearance of the country is much the same as the Mainland of Shetland; but the soil is more fertile, and in some parts better cultivated. Kirkwall is the capital. See *Orkneys*.

Pondicherry, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. It was first settled by the French in 1674; and previously to the war, of 1756 was a fine city. It extended along the sea coast above a mile, was three-quarters of a mile in breadth, and had a citadel then the best of its kind in India. The city has been repeatedly taken by the English, particularly in 1761 (when it was immediately razed, in retaliation of M. Lally's conduct towards Fort St. David) and the last time in 1793. It was restored to the French at the general peace 86 m. S. by W. of Madras. Long. 79. 53. E., lat. 11. 42. N.

Pondico, a small uninhabited island of the Grecian Archipelago, near the coast of Negropont. Long. 23. 29. E., lat. 39. 9. N.

Pondville, p.v. Essex Co. N. Y.

Ponferrada, a town of Spain, in Leon, on the river Sill, 40 m. S. W. of Leon.

Pong-hou, or **Piscadores**, a cluster of islands in the China sea, which lie about six leagues from the W. coast of the island of Formosa. They are only sand-banks or rocks; and not a shrub is to be seen upon them. The harbour of Pong-hou, the principal island, is good, and was fortified by the Dutch, while they were masters of Formosa. A Chinese garrison is kept here, with one of the mandarins called literati, whose chief employ is to watch the trading vessels between China and Formosa. Long. 121. 25. E., lat. 25. 30. N.

Pons, a town of France, department of Lower Charente, with a mineral spring; seated on a hill, near the river Sevigne, 10 m. S. of Saintes.

Pons, St., a town in the department of Herault, and a bishop's see. It is seated in a valley surrounded by mountains, in which are fine marble quarries, 24 m. N. of Narbonne. Long. 2. 47. E., lat. 43. 29. N.

Pont Audemer, a town in the department of Eure, with manufactures of woollen, linen, and leather, and a brisk trade in corn, cattle, and cider; seated on the Rille, 23 m. W. S. W. of Rouen.

Pont a Mousson, a town in the department of Meurthe. It had once a university, which was removed to Nancy in 1709. It is seated on the Moselle, which divides it into two parts, 14 m. N. N. W. of Nancy.

Pont de Camars, a town in the department of Aveyron, celebrated for its mineral waters, 40 m. S. S. E. of Rodez.

Pont de Ce, a town in the department of Maine-et-Loire, seated on the Loire, 3 m. S. of Angers.

Pont de l'Arche, a town of France in the department of Eure, seated on the Seine, 18 m. N. of Evreux.

Pont l'Eveque, a town of France in the depart-

ment of Calvados. It is a trading place, seated on the Touque, 4 m. from the sea, and 40 W. S. W. of Rouen. Long. 0. 10. E., lat. 49. 17. N.

Pont de Vaux, a town of France in the department of Ain, seated on the Reppure, near its conflux with the Saone, 8 m. S. of Macon.

Pont de Vesle, a town of France in the department of Ain, with manufactures of stuffs and tapestry; seated on the Vesle, 12 m. W. of Bourg.

Pont Gibaut, a town of France in the department of Puy de Dome, 10 m. W. N. W. of Clermont.

Pont St. Esprit, a town of France in the department of Gard, on the river Rhone, over which is one of the finest bridges in Europe, consisting of 19 great and four small arches. To facilitate the passage of the water, in time of floods, apertures are made through each pier, six feet above the common level of the river; and, to stem the rapidity of the river, the bridge is not built in a right line, but in a curve. Here are manufactures of silk, and a good trade in wine, oil, and fruits. 17 m. S. of Viviers and 55 N. E. of Montpelier. Long. 4. 40. E., lat. 44. 15. N.

Pont St. Mazence, a town of France in the department of Seine-et-Oise, 5 m. N. of Senlis.

Pont sur Seine, a town of France in the department of Aube, with a castle, seated on the Seine, 20 m. N. W. of Troyes and 55 S. E. of Paris.

Pont sur Yonne, a town of France in the department of Yonne, seated on the Yonne, 8 m. N. W. of Sens.

Ponta Delgada, a sea-port of St. Michael, one of the Azores. It is defended by a citadel, and contains about 3,000 inhabitants. Long. 25. 40. W., lat. 37 45. N.

Pontarlier, a town of France, department of Doubs, with a strong castle on a mountain. It is seated on the Doubs, and the frontiers of Switzerland, 22 m. W. of Neuchâtel and 35 S. E. of Besançon. Long. 6. 26. E., lat. 46. 55. N.

Ponte, a town of the Sardinian states, in Piedmont, seated at the conflux of the Saona and Orso, 19 m. N. N. W. of Turin.

Ponte de Lima, a town of Portugal, in Entre Douro e Minho, seated on the Lima, over which is a magnificent bridge, 13 m. N. W. of Braga.

Ponte Stura, a town of the Sardinian states, in the duchy of Montferrat, seated at the conflux of the Stura and Po, 5 m. W. S. W. of Casal.

Ponta Veta, a town of Spain, in Galicia, near the mouth of the Leris, 29 m. N. of Tuy.

Pontchartrain, a lake of Louisiana 35 m. long and 25 broad. It lies in the S. E. part of the state and discharges its waters into the Gulf of Mexico through Lake Borgne. It receives the waters of Lake Maurepas and is connected with the Mississippi at New Orleans by a canal. The lake is navigable for small vessels.

Ponteba or *Ponte Imperiale*, a town of the Austrian states, in Carinthia, seated on the Fella, over which it has a bridge to Ponteba Veneta, a small town of the province of Friuli. It is 20 m. N. N. W. of Friuli and 25 S. W. of Villach.

Pontefract, a borough in W. Yorkshire, Eng. It is situated in a very rich soil, noted for its gardens and nurseries. Its castle, now in ruins, has been the scene of various tragical events in the English history, particularly the murder of Richard II. 22 m. S. W. of York and 175 N. N. W. of London.

Ponteland, a village in Northumberland, Eng., on the river Pont, 7 m. N. E. of Newcastle. It appears to have been the Roman station called

Pons Æli; and here, in 1244, a peace was concluded between Henry III. and the king of Scotland.

Pontiac, p. v. Oakland Co. Michigan of Huron river, flowing into L. St. Clair.

Pontian Islands, a cluster of small islands in the Mediterranean, opposite to the coast of Terra di Lavoro.

Pontiana, a river of Borneo, which enters the ocean by several mouths, at the W. side of the island, under the equinoctial line, where the Dutch have a factory.

Pontivy, a town of France, department of Morbihan, with a linen manufacture; seated on the river Blavet, 25 m. N. of Vannes.

Pontoise, a town in the department of Seine-et-Oise, with a castle. The parliament of Paris was transferred to this place in 1652, 1720, and 1753. It is seated on an eminence, near the Oise, 20 m. N. W. of Paris. Long. 2. 6. E., lat. 49. 3. N.

Pontorson, a town of France in the department of Manche, on the Coesnon, with a tide harbour, 10 m. S. S. W. of Avranches.

Pontremoli, a town of Tuscany, with a strong castle; seated at the foot of the Apennines, on the river Magra, 40 m. S. W. of Parma. Long. 9. 40. E., lat. 44. 25. N.

Pontreux, a town of France, department of Cotes du Nord, on the river Trieux, 10 m. N. W. of St. Brieux.

Pontypool, a town in Monmouthshire, Eng. with extensive iron works, and a manufacture of japanned ware. It is seated between two hills, on the river Avon, 15 m. N. W. of Monmouth and 148 W. by N. of London.

Ponza, one of the Pontian Islands, in the Mediterranean, containing a town, harbour, and considerable salt works. It was taken by the British in 1813. Long. 13. 10. E., lat. 40. 53. N.

Ponzone, a town of the Sardinian states, in the duchy of Montferrat, 20 m. W. N. W. of Genoa.

Poole, a borough and sea-port in Dorsetshire, Eng. It is a county of itself, and sitsuate on a peninsula projecting into a capacious bay. The principal branch of business here is the Newfoundland fishery. It has also a large importation of deals from Norway, a general commerce with America and various parts of Europe, and a fine coasting trade, particularly in corn and coal. Near the mouth of the harbour is an oyster bank, from which vast quantities are carried to be fattened in the creeks of Essex and the Thames. Poole is 40 m. W. S. W. of Winchester and 105 N. by S. of London. Long. 1. 59. W., lat. 50. 43. N.

Pooleroon, or *Poleton*, one of the Banda Islands, 100 m. S. E. of Amboyna. Long. 130. 0. E., lat. 4. 20. S.

Poolwooy, one of the Banda Islands, on which the Dutch have a regular pentagon, called Fort Revenge.

Poodsville, p. v. Montgomery Co. Maryland 33 m. N. W. Washington; p. v. Spartanburg Dis. S. C.

Poona, a city of Hindoostan, the modern capital of the Mahratta empire. At the bottom of Parvate Hill, in the vicinity, is a large square field enclosed with high brick walls, where the Peishwa used to assemble the Brahmins, to whom he gave alms at the great feast, when the rainy season terminated. The view from this hill commands the town with all its gardens and plantations, the cantonments, and the British residency at the Sungum. The town is entirely defenceless, the streets long and narrow, and the houses very ir-

regularly built. The more respectable dwellings are raised with large blocks of granite to the height of about 14 feet, after which the superstructure is composed of timber frames, with slight brick walls; those of the common people are only one story high, with tiled roofs. The palace is surrounded by high and thick brick walls, with round towers at the angles, and has only one entrance. The affairs of government are under the direction of the British resident. 100 m. S. E. of Bombay. Long. 73. 55. E., lat. 18. 30. N.

Poorunder, a fortress of Hindoostan, in Beja-pore, where the archives of Poona are kept; seated on a mountain, 18 m. E. S. E. of Poona.

Pooie, a town of France, department of Mayenne, 6 m. W. S. W. of Alençon.

Popa Madre, a town of Terra Firma, with a convent and chapel of the virgin, to which the Spaniards in those parts go in pilgrimage, especially those who have been at sea. It is seated on a high mountain, 50 m. E. of Carthagena. Long. 74. 32. W., lat. 10. 15. N.

Popacton, p.v. Delaware Co. N. Y.

Popayan, a province in the W. part of New Granada. A chain of barren mountains runs through the country from N. to S., and the soil near the sea is flat, marshy, and often flooded by the rains.

Popayan, the capital of the foregoing province, and the most ancient city erected by Europeans in this part of America. It contains a cathedral, several churches and convents, and two nunneries. The trade is considerable, and the inhabitants are estimated at 25,000, chiefly mulattoes. It stands in a large plain, 200 m. W. S. W. of Santa Fe and 240 N. E. of Quito. Long. 75. 55. W., lat. 2. 35. N.

Pope, a county of Illinois. Pop. 3,323. Golconda is the capital.

Popedom, or *Ecclesiastical States*, a country of Italy, bounded N. by the Po, which separates it from the Austrian states, E. by the Adriatic, S. by Naples, and W. by Tuscany. It is 130 m long and from 80 to 100 broad, divided into the delegations of Bologna, Ferrara, Forlì, Ravenna, Urbino and Pesaro, Ancona, Fermo, Pontecorvo, Macerata, Perugia, Spoleto, Viterbo, Ascoli, Benevento, Camerino, Civita Vecchia, and Rieti. The papal government is a bar to industry, and ill calculated to promote the happiness of its subjects; the country is consequently badly cultivated and thinly inhabited. Trade and manufactures are but little encouraged; and were it not for dates, figs, almonds, olives, and other fruits, which grow spontaneously, the indolence of the inhabitants is such that they would be absolutely starved. The pope, according to the ancient canon law, is the supreme, universal, and independent head of the church, and is invested with sovereignty over all Christian sovereigns, communities, and individuals. He has the titles of holy father and holiness, and is elected at every vacancy from among the cardinals, each of whom is styled his eminence. Their number was fixed by Sixtus V. at 70. in allusion to the number of the disciples sent out by Christ to teach the world—an allusion without any remarkable propriety, as no two classes of people could be more unlike. The annual revenue of the pope, which formerly amounted to upwards of £2,000,000 sterling, is now reduced to about £600,000, including the exactions in foreign countries. His military force is inconsiderable; his naval force consists of a

few galleys, stationed at Civita Vecchia. In 1798 this state was taken possession of by the French, who overturned its ancient government, and erected it into a republic, styled the Roman republic, under the direction of five consuls. They obliged the pope, Pius VI., to remove from Rome, first into Tuscany, and afterwards into France, where he died at Valence, August 19th, 1799. In December following, a conclave was held at Venice, and on March 13th, 1800, cardinal Chiaramonti was elected to the papal chair, under the title of Pius VII., and assumed the sovereignty. A concordat was concluded for France in 1803, and in 1804, Napoleon was crowned by the pope; but in 1807 the emperor became imperious, while the pope maintained a strong feeling of independence. Measures of violence were resorted to; Rome was occupied by French troops; the pope was removed into France, and his states transformed into a kingdom, under Napoleon's son. He continued a kind of prisoner till the allies had invaded France in 1814, when he was restored to most of his former prerogatives. He died in 1823, and was succeeded by cardinal Annibal della Genga, under the title of Leo XII., on whose death, in 1826, cardinal Francesco Saverio Castiglioni (the present pontiff) was elected to the papal chair and took the title of Pius VIII. Rome is the capital.

Peperinghe, a town of the Netherlands, in W. Flanders, on a river of the same name, 6 m. W. of Ypres.

Poplar Grove, p.v. Dinwiddie Co. Va. Newbury Dis. S. C.

Poplar Plains, p.v. Fleming Co. Ken.

Poplar Ridge, p.v. Cayuga Co. N. Y.

Poplar Springs, p.v. Arundel Co. Md.

Poplartown, p.v. Worcester Co. Md.

Popo, a kingdom of Africa, on the Slave coast. The inhabitants have scarcely any houses, except the king's village, which is in an island in the midst of a river. Long. 2. 33. E., lat. 6. 18. N.

Popocatepeti, on the *Smoking mountain*, a volcano 45 m. S. E. in sight of the city of Mexico. 27,716 feet above the sea.

Pora, an island in the Indian Ocean, on the W. coast of Sumatra, 54 m. long, and from 9. to 12 broad. Long. 98. 30. E., lat. 1. 10. S.

Porcuk, a sea-port of Hindoostan, in Travancore, taken by the English in 1795. It is populous, and carries on a considerable trade. 65 m. N. W. of Travancore. Long. 76. 20. E., lat. 9. 15. N.

Porchester, a village in Hampshire, Eng. 4 m. N. of Portsmouth, at the upper end of the harbour, between Fareham and Portsmouth Island. It has an ancient castle which served, during the last war, for the reception of prisoners of war, and ordnance stores.

Porco, town of Buenos Ayres, capital of a province which commences on the W. side of Potosi, from which it extends 60 m. It has its name from a mountain, in which is a rich silver mine, the first worked by the Spaniards after their conquest of the country. 25 m. W. S. W. of Potosi. Long. 67. 20. W., lat. 19. 40. S.

Porcuna, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the Salado, 23 m. N. W. of Jaen.

Porentrui, a town of Switzerland, canton of Bern, seated on the Hallan, near Mount Jura, 24 m. W. S. W. of Basel. Long 7. 10. E. lat. 47. 27. N.

Porlock, a town in Somersetshire Eng. with a trade in coal and lime. It is seated on a bay of

the Bristol Channel, surrounded by hills, 7 m. W. of Minehead and 170 W. of London.

Porrogong. See *Poro*.

Portswell, a rich and commercial town of the kingdom of Siam. It is surrounded with 14 bastions, and situate on a large river, 300 m. N. of its mouth in the gulf of Siam. Long. 100. 2. E., lat. 17. 48. N.

Port au Prince, a sea-port of St. Domingo, seated on a bay on the W. side of the island, with considerable trade. It was nearly burnt down in 1791, by the revolting negroes, and was taken by the English and royalists in 1794. Long. 72. 10. W., lat. 18. 40. N.

Port Baltic. See *Rogerswick*.

Port Byron, p.v. Cayuga Co. N. Y.

Port Conway, p.v. King George Co. Va.

Port Dalrymple, a harbour on the N. coast of Van Diemen's Land, where a British settlement, dependent on the colony of Port Jackson, was established in 1804. Launceston is the capital.

Port Desire, a harbour on the E. coast of Patagonia, where ships sometimes touch in their passage to the Pacific Ocean. Long. 67. 56. W., lat. 47. 50. S.

Port Desseaux, p.v. St. Charles Co. Missouri.

Port Deposit, p.v. Cecil Co. Md. on the Susquehanna; a canal 10 m. in length, here passes along the river.

Port Discovery, a harbour on the W. coast of N. America, in the gulf of Georgia. Long. 237. 20. E., lat. 48. 7. N.

Port Egmont, one of the finest harbours in the world, on the N. W. coast of Falkland Island, discovered by commodore Byron in 1765. The whole navy of England might ride here in perfect security from all winds; and every thing for the refreshment of ships is to be obtained in abundance. Long. 56. 0. W., lat. 51. 27. S.

Port Elizabeth, p.v. Cumberland Co. N. J.

Port Francois, a harbour on the W. coast of N. America, discovered by Prouse in 1786. It is of a circular form, not to be fathomed in the middle, and bordered by peaked mountains, of an excessive height, covered with snow. The natives on this coast are described as the most complete thieves, possessed of an activity and obstinacy capable of executing the most difficult projects. Peltry is abundant, particularly that of the sea-otter. In this harbour is a small island. Long. 137. 30. W., lat. 58. 37. N.

Port Gibson, p.v. Claiborne Co. Mississippi 45 m. N. E. Natchez.

Port Genesee, Monroe Co. N. Y. at the mouth of the Genesee; on Lake Ontario; it is a port of entry with a custom house.

Port Glasgow, p.v. Severn Co. N. Y.

Port Glasgow, a town of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, near the mouth of the Clyde, erected in 1710 to serve as the port of the city of Glasgow, whose magistrates appoint a bailiff for its government. The harbour is excellent, and there are extensive warehouses on the quay, belonging to the Glasgow merchants. Contiguous to the town, and near the shore, stands the castle of Newark, a strong fortified edifice. It is 4 m. E. of Greenock and 20 W. by N. of Glasgow.

Port Jackson, a bay and harbour on the coast of New S. Wales, 13 m. N. of Botany Bay. The slopes that form its entrance are high, rugged, and perpendicular cliffs; and the harbour is one of the noblest in the world, extending 14 m. in length with numerous creeks or coves. The name of Port Jackson was given to it by captain Cook, who

observed it in sailing along the coast. See *Sydney*.

Port Jarvis, a village on the Delaware in Orange Co. N. Y. at a point where the states of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania join. A canal extends from this place to the Hudson in one direction and to the coal region in Pennsylvania, on the other, it is 108 m. in length.

Port Kent, p.v. Essex Co. N. Y.

Port Louis a strong town of France, department of Morbihan, with a citadel and a good harbour. It stands on the extremity of a peninsula, at the mouth of the Biavet, 27 m. W. of Vannes. Long. 3. 18. W., lat. 47. 40. N.

Poplin, p.t. Rockingham Co. N. H. Pop. 829.91.

Port Louis, the capital of the island of Mauritius, or Isle of France, situate on the W. side of the island in a low and flat valley, surrounded by mountains. In 1817 it was almost entirely burnt down, but has since been rebuilt. It was long the chief settlement of the French in this part of the world, but now belongs to the British. Long. 57. 32. E., lat. 20. 10. N.

Port Mahon, a sea-port and chief place of a district of the island of Minorca, with an excellent harbour. It is built chiefly on lofty rocks. The houses are in general good, and are all provided with cisterns, and many with terraces. The Place D'Armes is large and handsome; on one side are barracks capable of containing 1,200 men. The only public walk is the Alameda, which is merely an alley of trees. On one side of the harbour is a dock-yard, and on the other a natural mole. Long. 4. 5. E., lat. 36. 17. N.

Port Peix, a town on the N. coast of St. Domingo, with a good harbour, opposite the island of Tortue. Long. 73. 2. W., lat. 19. 58. N.

Port Patrick, a sea-port of Scotland, in Wigtonshire, confined by the sea on one side, and on the other by overhanging rocks and hills. It is nearly opposite Donaghadee, in Ireland, from which it is 20 m. distant; and packet boats sail hence for that place every day. The harbour is good, and has one of the finest quays in Great Britain, with a reflecting light-house. It is 28 m. W. of Wigton and 107 S. W. of Edinburgh. Long. 5. 3. W., lat. 54. 58. N.

Port Penn, a village of Newcastle Co. Del. on the Delaware, opposite Reedy Island. 8 m. S. of Newcastle.

Port Republic, p.v. Rockingham Co. Va. 131 m N. W. Richmond.

Port Roseway. See *Shalburns*.

Port Royal, a sea-port of Jamaica, once a considerable town, abounding in riches and trade. In 1692 it was destroyed by an earthquake, in 1702 by a fire, in 1722 by an inundation of the sea, and in 1744 by a hurricane. After these extraordinary calamities, the custom-house and public offices were removed, and no market suffered to be held here in future. It now consists of about 200 houses, built on a neck of land which juts out several miles into the sea, and is guarded by a strong fort. The harbour is deep, and 1,000 ships may ride in it, secure from every wind. It is six miles across the bay, S. S. W. of Kingston. Long. 76. 45. W., lat. 18. 0. N.

Port Royal, p.t. Caroline Co. Va. on the Rapahannoe 30 m. below Fredericksburg; p.v. Maryland Co. Ind; p.v. Montgomery Co. Ten.

Port Royal, an island on the coast of S. Carolina, separated from the neighbouring continent by an

arm of the sea, called Broad River, which forms the most commodious harbour in the state, at the town of Beaufort.

Port St. Anne. See *Killough*.

Port St. Julian, a harbour on the E. coast of Patagonia, where ships bound for the Pacific usually touch. Long. 68. 44. W., lat. 49. 10. S.

Port St. Mary, a sea-port of Spain, in Andalusia, on the bay of Cadiz. The principal trade is in salt. The English made a descent here in 1702, with a design to besiege Cadiz, but without success. 10 m. N. E. of Cadiz.

Port sur Saone, a town of France, department of Upper Saone, on the river Saone, 8 m. N. W. of Vesoul.

Port Tobacco, p.t. Charles Co. Maryland, near the mouth of a small stream running into the Potomac, 34 m. S. Washington.

Port Vendre, a town of France, department of Eastern Pyrenees, with a small harbour on the Mediterranean, defended by two forts. It is 25 m. S. S. E. of Perpignan.

Port William, p.v. Gallatin Co. Ken. 44 m. N. W. Frankfort.

Portadown, a town of Ireland, in the county of Armagh, with a linen manufacture; situate on the river Bann, 16 m. N. of Newry.

Portage, a county of Ohio. Pop, 18,827. Ravenna is the capital.

Portage, a township in Portage and Sandusky Co. Ohio.

Portalegre, a strong town of Portugal, in Alentejo, and a bishop's see. It has a manufacture of woollen cloth, and is seated at the foot of a high mountain, 30 m. N. of Elvas.

Portarlington, a borough of Ireland, partly in King's and partly in Queen's county; seated on the Barrow, 31 m. N. of Kilkenny and 36 S. W. of Dublin.

Porter, a township of Oxford Co. Me. Pop. 811. A township of Niagara Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,890; p.t. Scioto Co. Ohio.

Portici, a village 4 m. E. S. E. of the city of Naples, on part of the site of the ancient Herculaneum, near Mount Vesuvius. Here is a palace of the king of Naples, enriched with a vast number of fine statues, and other remains of antiquity, taken out of the ruins of Herculaneum.

Portland, a peninsula in Dorsetshire Eng. connected with the mainland by a ridge of pebbles, called the Chesil Bank, extending above 7 m. up the S. W. coast. Between this bank and the mainland is a narrow arm of the sea called the Fleet. Portland Isle is 4 m. long and 2 broad, surrounded by inaccessible rocks, except at the landing place, at the N. W. end, where there is a strong castle, called Portland Castle, built by Henry VIII. The peninsula is noted for its freestone, which is used for building the finest structures, and about 9,000 tons of it are annually exported. It lies on the S. W. side of Weymouth bay, and on its S. extremity, called Portland Point, two light-houses have been erected. Long. 2. 27. W., lat. 50. 31. N.

Portland, p.t. Cumberland Co. Me. the largest town in the state, and till lately the seat of government. It has a good harbour on Casco Bay and a large coasting trade, with considerable foreign commerce. It has many handsome buildings, among which may be mentioned the custom house and the mariners church. The town is generally well built. The shipping of the port in 1838 amounted to 56,949 tons. On the N. E. side of the town stands an observatory, 70 feet in

height, and the entrance to the harbour is defended by several forts. Pop. 12,601. Lat. 43. 30. N. lon. 70. 19. W.

Portland, p.t. Chataugue Co. N. Y. on Lake Ontario with a harbour. Pop. 1,771. The light house at the mouth of the harbour is a great curiosity: it is lighted with natural gas, arising from a spring in the neighbourhood.

Portland, a township in Huron Co. Ohio p.v. Dallas Co. Alab.

Portland Islands, a cluster of small islands in the S. Pacific. They are low and covered with wood; and the centre one is in Long. 149. 8. E., lat. 2. 38. S.

Porto, a small sea-port of the papal states, in the patrimony of St. Peter. It is the see of a bishop (who is generally a cardinal), dependent only on the pope, and is seated on the W. side of the Tiber, 10 m. S. W. of Rome.

Porto Bello, a sea-port of Terra Firma, on the N. coast of the isthmus of Darien, nearly opposite Panama on the S. coast. It is a very unhealthy place; and the country around it swarms with toads and other reptiles in the rainy season. Before the abolition of the trade by the galleons, in 1748, and the introduction of register ships, this place was the great mart for the rich commerce of Peru and Chile. The town stands close to the sea, on the side of a mountain that surrounds the harbour, which is safe and commodious. It was taken in 1742 by admiral Vernon, who demolished the fortifications; but it has since been strongly fortified. It is 60 m. N. by E. of Panama and 300 W. of Carthage. Long. 79. 50. W., lat. 9. 33. N.

Porto Cabello, a sea-port of Venezuela, S. America, with a good harbour, defended by forts. It is a flourishing place, containing a population of 8,000, and is the centre of the navigation and commerce of Venezuela. 70 m. W. by S. of Jago de Leon. Long. 67. 32. E., lat. 10. 31. N.

Porto Farino, a sea-port of the kingdom of Tunis. Long. 10. 16. E., lat. 37. 12. N.

Porto Ferrajo, the capital of the island of Elba, with a good harbour, capable of containing the largest fleets. This town is celebrated as having been the residence of Napoleon from May 4, 1814, to February 26, 1815, when he sailed on his final expedition to France. Its position is central in the Mediterranean; and it perfectly commands the coast of Italy. It is a very pretty town, built on a shelving rock, that closes in a circular bay, about 2 m. deep and as many in breadth. The land all round is high and woody, and the entrance to the bay is easy of approach. The streets and fortifications rise one above another, like rows of seats in an ancient amphitheatre, and present a most beautiful spectacle to those who approach by water. A commodious quay communicates, by means of large flights of steps, with all the streets. Porto Ferrajo was built and fortified by Cosmo I. duke of Florence in 1548; but the fortifications were not finished till 1628, when Cosmo II. completed them with a magnificence equal to that displayed by the old Romans in their public undertakings; and it is now deemed impregnable. The gates are decorated with sculpture, and the rings for fastening cables to are of carved bronze. 7 m. S. W. of Piombino, on the coast of Italy. Long. 12. 17. E., lat. 42. 53. N.

Porto Fino, a small sea-port on the coast of Genoa, with a fort, situate between two mountains, 13 m. S. E. of Genoa.

Porto Galate, a town of Spain, in Biscay, seated in a small bay, 10 m. N. W. of Bilbao.

Porto Greco, a town of Naples, in the Capitanata, near the gulf of Venice, 16 m. N. W. of Manfredonia.

Porto Gruaro, a town of Austrian Italy, in Friuli, seated on the Lema, 20 m. W. by S. of Palma Nova.

Porto Longone, a sea-port on the S. E. side of the Isle of Elba, with a good harbour, and a fortress upon a rock, almost inaccessible. It is 4 m. S. E. of Porto Ferrajo and 35 N. W. of Orbitello, on the coast of Italy. Long. 10. 20. E., lat. 42. 50. N.

Porto Marin, a town of Spain, in Galicia, 48 m. E. of Compostella.

Porto Praya, a town and bay of St. Jago, one of the Cape de Verde islands. The town stands on an elevated plain, and is the residence of the Portuguese governor of the islands. Long. 23. 29. W., lat. 14. 54. N.

Porto del Principe, a sea-port on the N. coast of Cuba, with a good harbour. Near it are several springs of bitumen. Long. 78. 15. W., lat. 21. 52. N.

Porto Real, a sea-port of Spain, in Andalusia, on the E. side of the bay of Cadiz, 7 m. E. of Cadiz.

Porto Rico, an island of the W. Indies, 60 m. E. of St. Domingo, belonging to the Spaniards. It is 120 m. long and 40 broad, diversified with woods, valleys, and plains, and watered by springs and rivers, but unhealthy in the rainy season. It produces sugar, rum, ginger, cotton, maize, and rice; and there are so many cattle that they are often killed for the sake of the skins alone. St. Juan de Porto Rico is the capital.

Porto Santo, an island in the Atlantic, the least of the Madeiras, 15 m. in circumference. In 1518 a Portuguese ship, coasting along the African shore, was driven out to sea by a sudden squall, and, when they all expected to perish, they discovered this island, which, on account of their escape, they named Porto Santo; and hence they described the island of Madeira. It produces little corn; but there are oxen and wild hogs, and a vast number of rabbits. Its most valuable productions are dragons' blood, honey, and wax. It has no harbour, but good anchorage in the road. Long. 16. 25. W., lat. 32. 53. N.

Porto Seguro, a fertile province of Brazil, S. of that of Ilheos and N. of Spiritu Santo. The capital, of the same name, is seated on the top of a rock, at the mouth of a river that flows into the Atlantic. Long. 40. 0. W., lat. 16. 20. S.

Port Vecchio, a sea-port of Corsica, seated on a bay on the E. coast of the island, 38 m. S. E. of Ajaccio. Long. 9. 10. E., lat. 41. 40. N.

Porto Venero, a sea-port on the coast of Genoa, at the entrance of the gulf of Spezzia. It has a good harbour, and is seated on the side of a hill, at the top of which is a fort, 5 m. S. of Spezzia. Long. 9. 38. E., lat. 44. 5. N.

Portree, a town of Scotland, on the E. side of the Isle of Skye, one of the Hebrides. The inhabitants trade chiefly in black cattle, sheep, and kelp. It has an excellent harbour, sheltered at its mouth by the Isle of Raaza. Long. 6. 16. W., lat. 57. 33. N.

Portsea, an island between Chichester Bay and the harbour of Portsmouth, in Hampshire, Eng. It is a low tract, about 14 m. in circumference, separated from the mainland on the N. by a creek, over which are two bridges, one for the entrance and the other for the departure of passengers.

At the S. W. extremity of it, is situate the town of Portsmouth.

Portsmouth, a borough and sea-port in Hampshire, Eng. It is the most considerable haven for men of war, and the most strongly fortified place in England. Its capacious harbour is made by a bay running up between the island of Portsea, on which the town is situate, and the opposite peninsula, having a narrow entrance commanded by the town and forts. Many of the largest ships are always laid up here: and in time of war, it is the principal rendezvous of the grand channel fleet. The docks, arsenals, storehouses, barracks, &c., are all of capital magnitude, and kept in the most perfect order. To the S. of the town is the noted road of Spithead, where the men of war anchor when prepared for actual service. Portsmouth has one spacious church, and contains 7,269 inhabitants. Portsea, built on what was formerly called Portsmouth Common, is now become much larger than the parent town, containing a population of 34,785. 72 m. S. W. London Long. 1. 6. W., lat. 50. 47. N.

Portsmouth, p.t. Rockingham Co. N. H. at the mouth of the Piscataqua with an excellent harbour. It is the only sea-port in the state, and has considerable commerce. Here is a navy yard of the United States. The town has 7 churches, a branch of the U. S. Branch bank, 2 insurance offices, and an atheneum. Two bridges cross the river to Kittery in Maine. In December 1813 a fire destroyed 397 buildings here. It is 24 m. N. N. E. Newburyport, 56. m. N. by E. Boston and 54 S. S. W. Portland. Pop. 8,032. Lat. 43. 5. N. Lon. 70. 45. W.

Portsmouth, p.t. Newport Co. R. I. on the N. end of Rhode Island. Pop. 1,727; p.v. Norfolk Co. Va. on Elizabeth river opposite Norfolk, p.v. Scioto Co. Ohio, on the Scioto near its junction with the Ohio. 90 m. S. Cumberland. Pop. 1,063. The Ohio canal, which *see*, leaves the river at this place; p.t. Carteret Co. N. C. near Ocracoke Inlet.

Portsoy, a sea-port of Scotland, in Banffshire, with manufactures of fine linen and sewing thread. The vicinity is celebrated for its minerals, especially for a fine vein of serpentine, called Portsoy marble: a species of asbestos, of a greenish color, which has been wrought into incombustible cloth; and a brilliant kind of granite of a flesh color. Portsoy stands on a point of land projecting into Murray Frith, 9 m. W. Banff.

Portsville, p.v. Alleghany Co. N. Y.

Portugal, the most western country on the continent of Europe, bounded on the W. and S. by the Atlantic, Ocean, and E. and N. by Spain. It extends from 36. 56. to 43. 20. N. lat., and from 6. 25. to 9. 30. W. long., and is divided into the provinces of Entre Douro-e-Minho, Tras os Montes, Beira, Estremadura, Alentejo, and Algarve. It contains 36,510 sq. m. and a pop. of 3,782,550. Though Spain and Portugal are in the same climate, yet the air of the latter is much more temperate than that of the former, on account of the neighbourhood of the sea. Agriculture is in a very backward state; the implements of industry are of the rudest construction, and very little corn is raised. Indian corn, imported from Africa, is used by the peasants instead of wheat. Lemons flourish here in great abundance. This fruit was introduced into the country from the east by the Arabs. Olives, vineyards, oranges, nuts, almonds, figs, and raisins are plentiful, and in the low grounds rice and maize are cultivated.

The inhabitants also make considerable quantities of salt with the sea-water, especially in the bay of St. Ubes, whence a great deal is exported. Their export trade consists of the produce of their own country, and the merchandise which they receive from their foreign possessions, com-



prising Madeira, Cape Verd Islands, some settlements in Africa, Goa, and Macao: the latter consists of wine, sugar, tobacco, cotton, indigo, hides, and many excellent drugs. The horses of Portugal were formerly in great esteem; but they are now so fond of mules that horses are scarce. Towards the frontiers of Spain there are mountains, in which gold and silver were formerly found; and the river Tajo was anciently celebrated by the poets for its golden sands. There are also mines of iron, tin, lead, quarries of marble, and some precious stones. The Portuguese are indolent and luxurious. Plays and church festivals, bull fights, balls, music, &c., engross the whole attention of those who are not compelled to labour for their subsistence. The peasants are in a state of vassalage, and subsist on the hardest fare. In many respects they bear a striking resemblance to the Highlanders of Scotland. The principal rivers are the Tagus, Douro, Guadiana, Mondego, and Caldao. The government is an absolute monarchy. Formerly it had its Cortes or representative body, but, from 1697 to the recent revolution, they were never assembled. The established religion is the Roman Catholic; and there are two archbishops and 13 bishops.

Portugal appears to have been known at an early period to the Phenicians and Carthaginians. It subsequently followed the fortune of Spain, and, after being the scene of various military operations, was finally reduced and constituted a Roman province under Augustus. The Romans were succeeded by the Goths and other barbarians. The Saracens, or Moors, invaded the peninsula from Africa, and after the battle of Xeres, A. D. 712, set up several kingdoms, and were not expelled from Portugal till the 13th century. In 1092 Alphonso VI., king of Castile and Leon, made Henry of Burgundy, grandson of Robert king of France, count of Portugal, as a reward for assisting him against the Moors. Alphonso, son of Henry, was the first king. The last of his descendants by the male line dying in 1580, Philip II. of Spain took possession of the throne in right of his mother. The rapacity of the Spanish viceroys was so great that in 1640, the Portuguese revolted, and made John IV., duke of Braganza, king. In 1807 the British fleet preserved the royal family from falling into the hands of Bonaparte, and conveyed them to Brazil. Portugal itself, also, after a long and severe contest, was delivered from the French yoke by English

armies under the command of the duke of Wellington and other generals. The Queen died at Rio Janeiro, March 20, 1816, in the 82nd year of her age, and the prince regent became king. At the conclusion of the general peace, the people became discontented, partly through the degradation of the kingdom to the situation of a dependent colony, and partly through the maladministration of the regency. Plot after plot was formed, in which many officers of distinction were implicated, who, as soon as they were detected, were removed, and replaced by British officers. This only served to increase the discontent both of the people and of the army, and to hasten a revolution. Every thing having been previously arranged between the civil and military authorities, a new constitution was announced at Oporto August 24, 1820, and in September a council of regency was formed at Lisbon, and letters issued to assemble the cortes. John VI. by a royal decree issued at Rio Janeiro, February 1821, approved of the constitution, and, leaving his eldest son Don Pedro as regent of Brazil, returned to Portugal, and took an oath to maintain the new constitution, July 4, 1821. On the 12th of October, 1822, the Brazilians proclaimed the prince regent constitutional emperor of Brazil, and the independence of that empire has been since acknowledged by the court of Lisbon. On the 30th of April, 1824, Don Miguel, the king's youngest son, general of the army, surrounded with guards the palace of his father, in order to depose him, and to make his nephew regent. The foreign ambassadors discountenanced the conspiracy; the king took refuge on board an English man of war; under the protection of Britain he resumed the government; and Don Miguel left the kingdom. John VI. died in March, 1826.

As soon as Pedro IV. heard of his father's death, he declared his determination to remain in Brazil, and to abdicate the throne of Portugal in favour of his daughter Donna Maria da Gloria (who was born in 1819), on condition that his brother Don Miguel should marry her, and that a free constitution should be adopted as contained in a charter which he sent over from Brazil. The acceptance of this charter was resisted by the ultra-royalist faction at Lisbon, and a rebellion took place under the direction of the marquis of Chaves. In consequence of the invasion of the kingdom by the rebels, who had mustered their armies in Spain, the sister of Pedro IV., who had by him been appointed regent, claimed the assistance of George IV.; who, in compliance with ancient treaties between the two kingdoms, sent an army to Lisbon in 1827, which checked the rebellion. Don Miguel, who resided at Vienna, returned to Lisbon in the spring of 1828, having first visited Paris and London, at both which places he professed his determination to adhere to the constitution. The professions of Don Miguel soon appeared to be insincere, and on the 30th of June he assumed the title of king of Portugal and Algarve. A weak resistance was made by the garrison and inhabitants of Oporto, but it was soon overcome, and Don Miguel now reigns as absolute king. Lisbon is the capital.

Possades, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on the Guadalquivir, 19 m. S. W. of Cordova.

Poesta, a town on the E. coast of the island of Sardinia, 45 m. E. S. E. of Castle Aragonese. Long. 9. 30. E., lat. 40. 36. N.

Poesga, a town of Sclavonia, capital of a palatinate of the same name. It was taken from the

Turks, by the Austrians in 1687; and is seated near the Orlava, 18 m. N. N. W. of Brod.

Posen, Grand duchy of, a province of the Prussian states, comprising that part of Poland which was restored to Prussia in 1815. On the E. it is bounded by the new kingdom of Poland, and S. and W. by Silesia and Brandenburg. It is divided into the two governments of Posen and Bromberg, contains about 12,000 sq. m. with 800,000 inhabitants, and is watered by the Netze, the Wartha, the Obra, and the Brahe.

Posen, the capital of Prussian Poland, and of the government of the same name, is a bishop's see, and has a university, and a castle on an island in the river Wartha. The cathedral is magnificent. The suburbs are extensive, and contain many fine buildings. The river Wartha frequently inundates the town, but is very beneficial to its trade with Germany. By the partition of Poland, in 1773, Posen became subject to the king of Prussia. In 1806 it was entered by the French army, under marshal Davoust, and added to the duchy of Warsaw, till 1815, when it was restored to Prussia. It is seated in a pleasant plain, 27 m. W. by S. of Gnesna. Long. 17. 0. E., lat. 52. 24. N.

Posey, a county of Indiana. Pop. 6,883. Mount Vernon is the capital.

Pomerck, a town of Saxony, in the principality of Aldenburg. It has manufactures of cloth and leather, and is seated on the Gams, near its conflux with the Orla, 8 m. N. E. of Saalfeld.

Possession Island, an island in the S. Pacific, near the N. point of New Holland. Here captain Cook hoisted the British colours, and took possession of all the E. or N. E. coast of New Holland in the name of king George III., which he called New S. Wales. Long. 141. 39. E., lat. 10. 33. S.

Possession Island, an uninhabited island in the S. Pacific. Long. 141. 40. E., lat. 46. 30. S.

Possinko, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 10 m. N. E. of Santarem.

Post Oak, p.v. Roane Co. Ten.

Potenza, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, seated near the source of the Basiento, 11 m. S. by W. of Acerenza.

Potomac, a river of the United States, which rises in the N. W. part of Virginia, and separates that state from Maryland, almost its whole course, till it enters the W. side of Chesapeake Bay. It is navigable nearly 300 m. for large ships and where it enters the Chesapeake is 7 1-2 m. wide. Its whole length is 550 m. The passage of the Potomac, through the mountains of the Blue Ridge, at Harper's Ferry, presents the appearance of an immense rent, three quarters of a mile wide, through a stupendous wall of rocks. The broken fragments of the mountain which lie scattered all around, and its craggy front, torn down to the base, attest the violence of the disruption, and forcibly remind the spectator of the period, when the mountain ridge opposed a barrier to the stream, and when its collected waters swelled to such a mass as to tear away the mountain from its foundation. Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown are situated upon this river.

Potomac and Ohio Canal, called also the *Chesapeake and Ohio Canal*, is designed to unite the Potomac with the Ohio. It leaves the Potomac at Georgetown and proceeds up the north-eastern bank of the river through the mountains, by a tunnel 4 miles in length, and down the valleys of the Youghiogeny and Monongahela to the Ohio.

Its length will be 360 m. and its width 60 feet. It was begun July 4th 1828.

Potosi, a town of Bolivia. Here are the best silver mines in all America, in a mountain in the form of a sugar-loaf. Silver was as common in this place as iron is in Europe; but the mines are now much exhausted, or at least little is obtained in comparison of what was formerly produced. The country around is naked and barren. The town is seated at the bottom of the mountain of Potosi, 260 m. W. N. W. of Arica. Long. 67. 30. W., lat. 19. 50. S.

Potosi, p.t. Washington Co. Missouri, 70 m. W. S. W. St. Louis. It is surrounded by numerous lead mines. See *Missouri*.

Potodam, a province of the Prussian states, in Brandenburg, comprehending the districts formerly termed the Ucker Mark, the Mark of Prenz, and the greatest part of the Middle Mark. It is bounded N. by Pomerania and W. Prussia, and S. and W. by Saxony. The city of Berlin, with a small district lying around it, forms a distinct government. Potodam contains an area of about 8,000 sq. m., with 488,000 inhabitants.

Potodam, the capital of the foregoing government, situated on an island formed by the rivers Spree and Havel. The public buildings display great magnificence and taste. The royal palace is an admirable structure, and the houses near it are almost all built in the Italian style. In the market place is a marble obelisk, 75 feet in height; also marble statues of the first four kings of Prussia. The garrison church is large, and has a marble pulpit, under which is the tomb of the Great Frederick, whose remains are enclosed in a wooden coffin, covered with copper, without any ornament or victorious trophies, to recall the memory of his actions. On a hill, near the city, is the royal palace of Sans Souci, which is only one story high, yet remarkable for its grandeur and magnificence. The inhabitants of Potodam have manufactures of silk, velvet, cotton, linen, &c. It was entered without opposition on the 24th of October, 1805, by the French, who carried away with exultation the sword and scarf worn by the immortal Frederick during the seven years' war. 13 m. W. S. W. of Berlin. Long. 13. 49. E., lat. 52. 52. N.

Potsdam, p.t. St. Lawrence Co. N. Y. 90 m. W. Plattsburg. Pop. 3,650.

Potter, a county of the W. District of Pennsylvania. Pop. 1,265. Cowdersport is the capital; also a township of Centre Co. Pa.

Potter's Hollow, p.v. Albany Co. N. Y.

Pottertown, a village of Hunterdon Co. N. J.

Pottersville, p.v. Louisa Co. Va.

Pottories, The, a district in Staffordshire, Eng. extending about 10 m. in length and one and a half in breadth. It comprises the towns and villages of Burslem, Hanley, Lane End, Etruria, Stoke upon Trent, Tunstall, Longport, Shelton, Brownhills, &c., situated in a part of the county abounding in coal, and clays of great variety in colour and texture, which, together with the great canal intercourse kept up with all parts of the kingdom, furnish a large portion of industry and wealth.

Potton, a town in Bedfordshire, Eng. 12 m. E. of Bedford and 48 N. by W. of London.

Pottsgrove, a township of Montgomery Co. Pa. on the Schuylkill.

Pottstown, p.v. Montgomery Co. Pa. is the above township.

Pottsville, p.v. Schuylkill Co. Pa.

Poughkeepsie, p.t. Dutchess Co. N. Y. on the Hudson, 85 m. above New York. Pop. 7,223. It is about a mile from the banks of the river which is here bold and rocky. The town is regularly laid out and makes an elegant appearance. It is a place of considerable trade.

Pougues, a village of France, department of Nievre, noted for its ferruginous mineral spring. 5 m. N. W. of Nevers.

Poulton, a town in Lancashire, Eng. It is much frequented in the bathing season. 234. N. W. of London.

Poundridge, p.v. West Chester Co. N. Y.

Pourcain, St., a town of France, department of Allier, seated on the Sioule, 19 m. S. by W. of Moulins.

Powaw River, a small stream flowing into the Merrimack 4 m. above Newburyport, between Amesbury and Salisbury. On the bank of the river are several manufactories and mills. Here is a steep eminence called Powaw Hill, on which the Indians were accustomed to celebrate their powaws, and which exhibits an enchanting prospect from the summit.

Powellton, p.t. Hancock Co. Geo.

Prachatan, a county of the E. District of Virginia. Pop. 8,517. Scotsville is the Capital.

Poyang-hou, a lake of China, in the N. part of the province of Kiang-si, formed by the confluence of several rivers, which meet here from every point of the compass. It is 250 m. in circumference, and surrounded by a most desolate region.

Pozzuolo. See **Puzzuoli**.

Prabat, a town of the kingdom of Siam, 100 m. N. of Siam. Lon. 101. 10. E., lat. 15. 40. N.

Pracels. See **Paracels**.

Prachatitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachin, 23 m. S. by W. of Pisek.

Prachin, a mountain of Bohemia, on which formerly stood a castle of the same name. It gives name to a circle on the W. side of the Muldan, of which Pisek is the capital.

Prades, a town of France, department of Eastern Pyrenees, seated in a fine plain on the river Tet, 24 m. W. S. W. of Perpignan.

Prades, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, near which is a magnificent abbey, where the ancient kings of Arragon were interred. It is 39 m. N. W. of Barcelona.

Praga, a town of Poland, on the Vistula, opposite Warsaw, of which it is considered as a suburb.

Pragilas, a town of the Sardinian states in Piedmont, 7 m. W. of Turin.

Prague, the capital of Bohemia, and formerly an archiepiscopal see. It comprehends four towns, the Old, New, and Little Town, and the Hradschin. It is 15 m. in circumference, is built upon seven hills, and contains 85,000 inhabitants. The Muldan runs through the city, separating the Old Town from the New, and over it is a bridge of 18 arches, with a strong tower at each end. The Old Town is very populous; the houses are high and the streets narrow. In this part are the remains of a palace, where the ancient kings resided; but the finest ornament is the university, frequented by a great number of students; here also is a magnificent college, formerly belonging to the Jesuits, and the Jews have nine synagogues. The New Town contains fine structures, handsome gardens, and large streets; also an arsenal, and a secular foundation, whose abbess was a princess of the empire. The Lit-

tle Town, which is the most ancient part of Prague, has broad streets, and is very populous. The Hradschin once belonged to the Little Town but in 1756 it was made the fourth town of Prague: its principal buildings are the royal palace, in which is a hall, 100 paces long and 40 broad, without any pillar to support the roof; the cathedral of St. Veit, containing the buryal-place of the kings and many relics; the chapel of Our Lady of Loretto; the magnificent archiepiscopal palace; and the large palace of Tschernin. Prague has suffered frequent devastation by war. The White Mountain, without the gate of Strahow, is celebrated for the victory gained in 1620 by the Austrians over Frederic V., the elector palatine, whom the Bohemians had chosen for their king. In 1631 Prague was taken by the Saxons; and by the Swedes in 1648. It was taken by storm in 1741 by the French, who were obliged to leave it in 1742. In 1757 it was besieged by the king of Prussia, after a great victory, obtained near this city, over the Austrians; but the defeat at Kollin obliged him to raise the siege. 75 m. S. E. of Dresden. Long. 14. 30. E., lat. 50. 6. N.

Prairie, townships in Wayne, Holmes, and Franklin Cos. Ohio.

Prairie Creek, p.v. Vigo Co. Ind.

Prairie du Chien, a settlement in Crawford Co. Michigan, on the Mississippi, at the mouth of the Wisconsin. It was founded many years since by the French traders.

Prairie du Roche p.t. Randolph Co. Illinois.

Prairie Mound, p.t. Lillard Co. Missouri.

Prallville, p.v. Hunterdon Co. N. J.

Prato, a small town of Greece, in the Morea, situate to the W. of the gulf of Napoli, 16 m. N. by E. of Misitra.

Prato, a town of Tuscany, with a citadel, 10. m. N. W. of Florence.

Prattville, p.v. Alleghany Co. Md.

Prats de Molo, a fortified town of France, department of Eastern Pyrenees, on the Tet, 29 m. S. W. of Perpignan.

Prausnitz, a town and castle of Prussian Silesia. It has a fine church, containing the tombs of the counts of Hatzfeld, and is 18 m. N. of Breslau.

Preble, a county of Ohio. Pop. 16,255. Eaton is the capital; p.t. Cortland Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,435.

Praya. See **Porto Praya**.

Precep, or **Percep**, a town and fortress of Russia, in the government of Catharinenslaf, and province of Taurida, seated on the isthmus that joins the Crimea to the continent. A deep trench, four m. in length, is cut across the isthmus, over which is a bridge, and upon that a vaulted gate, called the Golden Gate of the Tartars. Long. 35. 34. E., lat. 46. 8. N.

Precopia, a town of Servia, on the river Morave, 20 m. W. of Nissa.

Pergel, a river of E. Prussia, which issues from the lake Angerburg, and flowing by Insterburg, Welau, and Kongsberg, enters the eastern extremity of the Frisch Haff.

Premislaw, a town of Poland, with a strong castle, and a Greek and Latin bishop's see; seated on the Pana, 60 m. W. by S. of Lemburg. Long. 21. 0. E. lat. 49. 0. N.

Prenzlo, a town of Brandenburg, capital of what was formerly called the Ucker Mark. It contains 6 churches, and has a brisk trade in corn, tobacco, and cattle. Seated on the lake and river Ucker, 58 m. N. N. E. of Berlin. Long. 13. 55. E., lat. 53. 19. N.

Prerau, a town of Moravia, capital of a circle of the same name. It is seated on the Beerswa, 13 m. S. E. of Olmutz. Long. 17. 29 E., lat. 49. 23. N.

Presburg, a city of Hungary. It is seated on the Danube, which is here very rapid, and about 250 yards in breadth. The inhabitants are estimated at 30,000. Its castle, a noble Gothic structure, was burned down in the commencement of the present century. This town was declared by a royal decree of 1536, the capital of Hungary, on account of its vicinity to Vienna, and the sovereigns are still crowned in its cathedral; but the principal officers of government reside at Buda, and the diets and supreme courts of judicature meet at Perth. In December, 1805, a treaty of peace was concluded here between Austria and France. 38 m. E. by S. of Vienna and 95 W. N. W. of Buda. Long 17. 9. E., lat. 48. 9. N.

Prescot, a town of Lancashire, Eng. It is a long straggling town, and may be said to be built almost over coal pits, several being worked close to its extremities. It is estimated that 2,000 persons are employed in the collieries of Prescot; whence Liverpool is chiefly supplied with fuel. Here are manufactures of watch movements, pinion wire, small files, and coarse earthen ware; and also some manufactories of cotton, hats, &c. 8 m. E. of Liverpool and 197 N. N. W. of London.

Prescot, p.t. Hampshire Co. Mass. 76 m. W. Boston. Pop. 158; also a village of Upper Canada, on the St. Lawrence nearly opposite Ogdensburg.

Presenzano, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro. It appears by an inscription to be the ancient Rufe, and its territory has the name of Costa Ruffaria. It is 28. m N. of Naples.

Presidii, *Stato dell'i*, formerly the name of a small territory of Italy, on the coast of the Siennese. It includes 5 fortresses, which were retained by Spain when the territory of Sienna was ceded to the duke of Tuscany in 1557. In 1735 it was ceded to the king of the Two Sicilies; and now belongs to the grand duchy of Tuscany.

Presteign, a town of Wales, in Radnorshire. The site of its castle is now laid out in public walks. It is seated near the source of the Lug, in a rich valley, 23 m. N. N. W. of Hereford and 151 N. N. W. of London. Long. 2. 58. W. lat. 52. 15. N.

Prestima, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 11 m. N. of Coimbra.

Presto, a sea-port of Denmark, in Zealand, with a good harbour in a bay of the Baltic, 42 m. S. S. W. of Copenhagen. Long. 12. 6. E., lat. 55. 9. N.

Preston, a borough in Lancashire, Eng. The chief manufactures are the various branches of cotton and muslin, which are now carried on to a considerable extent. Preston exhibits a nearer approach than any other town in the kingdom to universal suffrage, the right of voting being in the male inhabitants at large. It is noted for the defeat of the pretender's adherents in 1715, when most of them were made prisoners; also for a kind of public carnival, or jubilee, held every 20 years, the last of which was in 1822. It is seated near the river Ribble and the Lancaster Canal, 22 m. S. S. E. of Lancaster and 217 N. N. W. of London. Long. 2. 53. W., lat. 53. 46. N.

Preston, p.t. New London Co. Conn. on the Thames 15 m. above New London. Pop. 1,935; p.t. Chenango Co. N. Y. 106 m. W. Albany. Pop. 1,213.

Preston, a county of the W. District of Virginia. Pop. 5,099 Kingwood is the capital.

Prestonpans, a town of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire, with a safe harbour, called Morrison's Haven, on the frith of Forth. It has manufactures of salt, stone and earthen ware, and bricks and tiles. At this place the royal army was defeated by the Pretender's adherents in 1745. 8 m. E. by N. of Edinburgh.

Prestonsburg, p.v. Floyd Co. Ken.

Prestonsville, p.v. Rhea Co. Tenn.

Preston Hollow, p.v. Albany Co. N. Y.

Prestsch, a town of Prussian Saxony with a fine castle, seated on the Elbe, 10 m. S. by E. of Britten, a town of Saxony on the Elbe, 18 m. S. by E. of Wittenberg.

Proessa, a town of Greece, in Albania, and a bishop's see. It stands on the ruins of the ancient Nicopolis, built by the emperor Augustus, in memory of his victory over Anthony. It was taken by the Venetians in 1684, was ceded to the Turks in 1718, taken by the French in 1718, and retaken the following year by the Turks in whose hands it remained till the recent liberation of Greece. It is seated on a mountain, on the gulf of Larta, 70 m. N. W. of Lepanto. Long. 21. 5. E., lat. 39. 14. N.

Preuilly, a town of France, department of Indre-et-Loire. Near it are mines of iron; and it stands on the Claise, 18 m. S. of Loches.

Priaman, a town on the W. coast of the island of Sumatra, where the Dutch had formerly a factory. The environs produce but little pepper; but the air is healthy, and it stands on a small river in which gold is found. The English E. India company formed a settlement here in 1685. Long. 98. 0. E., lat. 1. 0. S.

Priestford, p.v. Hartford Co. Maryland.

Primkenau, a town of Prussian Silesia, in the government of Leignitz, with an iron forge and a manufacture of paper, 16 m. S. W. of Glogau.

Prince Edward, a county of the E. District of Virginia. Pop. 14,107. Hampden and Sydney college in this Co. was founded in 1774. It has 6 instructors and 54 students.

Prince Frederick, p.v. Calvert Co. Maryland 40 m. S. Annapolis.

Prince George, a county of the E. District of Virginia. Pop. 6,308. City Point is the capital.

Prince Georges, a county of Maryland. Pop. 20,473. Upper Marlborough is the capital.

Prince William, a county of the E. District of Virginia. Pop. 9,320. Brentsville is the capital.

Prince William, a township of York Co. N. B. **Princess Anne**, a county of the E. District of Virginia. Pop. 9,102.

Princes of Wales Cape, the north-western extremity of America, discovered by captain Cook, in 1778. It is on the E. side of Bhering's Strait.

Prince of Wales Fort, the most northern settlement of the Hudson Bay Company, on the west side of Hudson's Bay, at the mouth of Church hill River. Long. 94. 7. W., lat. 58. 47. N.

Prince of Wales Island, or *Penang*, an island 2 m. from the W. coast of Malacca, 18 m. long and 8 broad, divided longitudinally by a ridge of mountains. The channel to the mainland is a safe road for ships. This island was purchased of the king of Queda by the English E. India Company, who formed a settlement here in 1786; and, in five years after, Georgetown, its capital, was established as a sea-port. The inhabitants were estimated in 1805 at 14,000, since which time they have considerably increased, Long. 98. 50 E., lat. 5. 36. N.

Prince William Henry's Island, an island in the Eastern Ocean, lying W. N. W. of Tench Island. It is pretty high, well wooded, and about 70 m. in circuit. The population is estimated at 50,000. It was discovered by lieutenant Ball in 1790, and a high mountain in the centre was called Mount Philip. Long. 149. 30. E., lat. 1. 32. S.—Also the name of an island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by captain Wallis in 1767. Long. 141. 6. W., lat. 17. 0. S.

Prince William Sound, a gulf on the N. W. coast of America, discovered by Cook in 1778, and visited and explored by Vancouver in 1794. The dress of both sexes is a sort of close robe, made of the skins of various animals, and commonly worn with the hairy side outward, sometimes reaching only to the knees, but generally to the ankles. The men often paint their faces of a black colour, and of a bright red, and sometime of a blueish or leaden hue; but not in regular figure. The women puncture or stain the chin with black, that comes to a point on each of their cheeks. Their canoes are of two sorts; the one large and open, the other small and covered: the framing consists of slender pieces of wood, and the outside is composed of the skins of seals, or other sea animals stretched over the wood. Their weapons, and implements for hunting and fishing, resemble those used by the Esquimaux. The principal animals are bears, common and pine martens, sea otters, seals, racoons, small ermines, foxes, and the whitish cat or lynx. The birds found here are the falcon, the great king-fisher, the white-headed eagle, and the humming bird. Long. 147. 21. W., lat. 50. 33. N.

Prince's Island, an island near the W. coast of Guinea, 90 m. in circumference, discovered by the Portuguese in 1471. It is elevated and fertile, and has a town on the N. part, with a good harbour. Long. 7. 40. E., lat. 1. 40. N.

Prince's Island, a small island in the Indian Ocean, near the W. entrance of the strait of Sunda. It is visited by European ships for wood and water. Long. 104. 30. E., lat. 6. 15. S.

Prince's Islands, four small islands, in the sea of Marmora, near the strait of Constantinople, called Prinkipo, Prote, Kalke, and Antigone. The first is the largest, and has a town containing above 2,000 inhabitants. Long. 28. 56. E., lat. 40. 51. N.

Princeton, p.t. Worcester Co. Mass. 52 m. W. Boston. Pop. 1,345. It was called *Wachusett* by the Indians, and within its limits stands the mountain of that name, which see.

Princeton, p.t. Somerset and Middlesex Cos. N. J. 40 m. N. E. Philadelphia. The college of New Jersey, or Nassau Hall, is established at this place. It was founded in 1746; it has 10 instructors and 105 students; the libraries have 12,000 volumes. It has two vacations in spring and autumn of 12 weeks. Commencement is in September. Here is also a Theological Seminary.

Princeton, p.v. Caldwell Co. Ken.; p.v. Butler Co. Ohio; p.t. Gibson Co. Indiana.

Princtown, p.t. Schenectady Co. N. Y. Pop. 819.

Principato, a province of Naples, divided into Principato Citra and Ultra, that is, the Further and Hither Principality. The former is 60 m. long and 30 broad; the soil fertile in wine, corn, oil, and saffron; and it has a great deal of silk, and several mineral springs. Salerno is the capital. Principato Ultra is 37 m. long and 30 broad; and the soil not fertile in corn or wine,

but it produces chestnuts, and has excellent pastures. Avellino is the capital.

Pristina, a town of Romania, and a bishop's see, which was pillaged by the Austrians in 1689. It is seated on the Rusca, 150 m. S. by E. of Belgrade. Long. 21. 36. E., lat. 42. 43. N.

Pritzwalk, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, seated on the Domnitz, 13 m. E. N. E. of Perleberg.

Privas, a town of France, capital of the department of Ardeche. It is seated on a hill, near the confluence of three small rivers, 68 m. S. of Lyons. Long. 4. 36. E., lat. 44. 45.

Procida, a island in the gulf of Naples, near that of Ischia, 8 m. in circumference, and very fertile and populous. The capital, of the same name, is a small fortified place, on a high craggy rock, by the sea side. Long. 14. 8. E., lat. 40. 43. N.

Proctorsville, p.v. Windsor Co. Vt. 68 m. S. Montpelier.

Prodano, an island in the Mediterranean, near the W. coast of the Morea, formerly called Sphacteria. It is 36 m. S. S. E. of Zante. Long. 21. 24. E., lat. 37. 15. N.

Prome, a city of Birmah, province of Ava. It was formerly more considerable than at present, having been greatly reduced by frequent wars. Much teak timber is sent hence to Rangoon. It is seated on the Irrawaddy, 120 m. N. W. of Pegu. Long. 95. 0. E., lat. 18. 50. N.

Prospect, p.t. Waldo Co. Me., on the Penobscot, 8 m. N. E. Belfast. Pop. 2,381; p.t. Prince Edward Co. Va. 105 m. S. W. Richmond.

Prospect Hill, p.v. Rensselaer Co. N. Y.; p.v. Fairfax Co. Va.; p.v. Caswell Co. N. C.

Prosperous, a village of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, 16 m. S. W. of Dublin. It has a considerable manufacture of cotton.

Prosmitz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz, 8 m. S. S. W. of Olmutz.

Provence, a former province of France, which now forms the department of Var, Lower Alps, and Mouths of the Rhone.

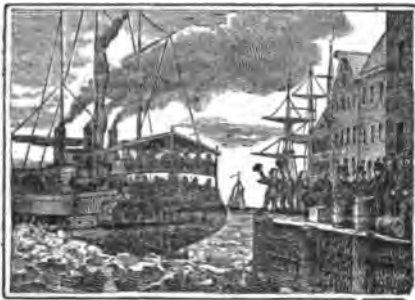
Providence, one of the Bahama Islands, and the best of those planted by the English. It was taken by the Spaniards, in 1782, but retaken the next year. A light-house was erected, in 1804, on an eminence overlooking Nassau, the chief town. Long. 77. 20. W., lat. 25. 3. N.

Providence, an island in the Atlantic, which the Buccaneers fortified, but afterwards abandoned. It is 150 m. E. of the coast of Nicaragua. Long. 80. 44. W., lat. 13. 25. N.

Providence river, a stream of Rhode Island formed by the union of two rivers just above the city of Providence. It flows into Narraganset Bay, and is navigable from Providence to the sea for ships of 900 tons.

Providence, city, chief of a county of the same name in Rhode Island, is the largest place in the state and the second city in New England for population, wealth, and business. It stands at the head of Narraganset Bay, which at this extremity becomes narrowed to the width of a river. It is built on both sides of the river, the two parts being connected by a bridge. The new town on the W. of the river has all the bustle and liveliness, and displays the flourishing appearance of a commercial city. The hill on the opposite side, or East Providence, is chiefly occupied by private mansions, beautifully situated, and adorned with gardens and court yards. On the summit of a steep eminence stands the col-

age, overlooking the city. The streets are irregular, but there are many beautiful situations and fine edifices in the city. Here is a handsome arcade three stories high, with 28 rooms on each floor. Each front consists of an Ionic portico, with granite pillars. Providence has 12 churches, a theatre, a public library, many cotton and woolen manufactories, paper mills, dye-houses, &c. Its distance from the sea is 35 miles, but merchant ships of the largest size can come up to the wharves. Steam-boats pass be-



tween Providence and New York, through Long Island Sound, during all the open season, and nearly the whole of the summer travelling from Boston to the S. passes by this route. Providence was founded by Roger Williams in 1636. It retained the denomination and government of a town until 1831, when a city charter was adopted.

Brown University at this place was founded in 1764, and was first established at Warren: it was removed to Providence in 1770. It has been supported solely by individual patronage, and its funds are not large. The college edifices are two brick buildings, containing 100 rooms for students, and others for public purposes. The college is delightfully situated on an eminence in the E. part of the town, which commands a beautiful prospect. The libraries contain 12,000 volumes, including those belonging to literary societies. The officers are a President and 8 Professors. The board of trustees is composed of 36 members, of whom 22 must be Baptists, 5 Quakers, 5 Episcopalians and four Congregationalists. The Fellows, or Learned Faculty, are 12, of whom 8, including the President, must be Baptists. The number of students in 1831, was 96. There are 3 vacations in May, September and December, amounting to 13 weeks. Commencement is in September.

Providence is a port of entry, and in 1828 owned 20,252 tons of shipping. It is in lat. 41. 51. N., long. 71. 10. W., 30 m. N. by W. Newport, 40 S. S. W. Boston, 74 E. Hartford. Pop. 16,832.

Providence, p.t. Saratoga Co. N. Y. 25 m. N. Albany. Pop. 1,579; also townships in Essex Co. N. J.; Luzerne, Bedford, Delaware and Montgomery Cos. Pa.; p.v. Mecklenburg Co. N. C.

Providence Inn, p.v. Chesterfield Co. Va.

Providence, a county of Rhode Island. Pop. 47,014. Providence city is the capital.

Provincetown, p.t. Barnstable Co. Mass. on Cape Cod, at the extremity of the peninsula. It is 60 m. S. E. of Boston in a straight line and 116 by land. It has an excellent harbour but there are no wharves. The houses are of one story

and built on piles driven into the sand with spaces between them for the sand to drift through, otherwise they would be completely buried. The inhabitants live by fishing, as the cape produces nothing but a scanty vegetation of coarse grass sufficient for the pasturage of a few cows. Pop. 1,710.

Provins, a town of France, department of Seine-et-Marne, celebrated for its mineral waters. It has a considerable trade in corn, and some woolen manufactures, and is seated on the Vouzie, 60 m. S. E. of Paris.

Pruck. See *Bruck*.

Prusa, or *Prusia*. See *Bursa*.

Prussia, a large country of Europe, occupying a great part of the N. of Germany, and extending with little interruption from the confines of Lithuania to those of the Netherlands. It is a very fertile country, producing a great deal of flax, hemp, and corn. There are a great number of domestic animals: and the sea, the rivers, and lakes, supply abundance of fish. Game abounds; and elks, wild asses, and ur, are found in the forests: these last are of a huge size, and have some resemblance to beeves; their hides are extremely thick and strong, and they are sold to foreigners at a great price. One of the most remarkable productions of this country is yellow amber, which is found along the sea-coast. There are two large lakes, besides the rivers Vistula and Pregel. The inhabitants are generally of a good constitution, laborious, and robust. There are a great number of mechanics; but the principal business is husbandry, with the feeding of cattle. The present monarchy of Prussia consists of two distinct parts separated by the German States, and contains 105,770 sq. m. of territory, and a pop. of 12,552,278. The army amounts to 165,000 men. The revenue is 40,000,000 dollars: the public debt 120,000,000. The government is an absolute monarchy. The religion of the royal family is protestant, but all creeds are tolerated.

In the 13th century Prussia belonged to the knights of the Teutonic order. In 1454, that part since denominated Polish, or W. Prussia, revolted to Casimir IV. king of Poland, and was incorporated into the dominions of the republic. At the same time the knights were constrained to hold the remaining part, called Ducal or E. Prussia, as a fief of the crown of Poland. In 1525 Albert, the grand master, betrayed the interests of his fraternity, and concluded a treaty with Sigismund, king of Poland, by which E. Prussia was erected into an hereditary duchy, and given to him as a Polish fief. Having adopted the tenets of Luther, he married a princess of Denmark, and transmitted this rich inheritance to his descendants: one of whom, Frederic William, was the first duke that threw off his dependence on Poland. The foundation of the Prussian monarchy was established by him, between 1640 and 1688. His son and successor, Frederic, in 1701 assumed the title of King of Prussia, which was soon after acknowledged by all the Christian powers, except Poland, which did not acknowledge it till 1764. In 1742 Frederic II. acquired the duchy of Silesia from the house of Austria; and by his wonderful victories, and the still more wonderful resources by which he repaired occasional defeats, he became the admiration of the age. In 1772 he compelled the Poles to cede to him Western Prussia, excepting the cities of Dantzic and Thorn. He cultivated the arts of

peace as well as war, distinguishing himself as a poet, philosopher, and legislator, and expending large sums in the improvement of the country. He was succeeded by his nephew, Frederic William II., in 1786, who forcibly annexed to his kingdom Dantzic and Thorn, with several considerable provinces, which he styled Southern Prussia. He had also a share in the general contest against France, in the early part of the revolution; but made peace with that country in April, 1795; and died at Berlin in 1797.

His son, Frederic William III., continued on amicable terms with France, till the dissolution of the Germanic body in 1806, and the consequent formation of the Confederation of the Rhine, when, thinking himself aggrieved, he declared war against France. This war was of short duration, but of most disastrous consequences to Prussia. By the peace of Tilsit, the whole of the Polish dominions belonging to Prussia, with a few exceptions, were transferred to another prince; and the king of Prussia had further to renounce his right to all the territories, without exception, situated between the Elbe and the Rhine; to those belonging to Saxony and the House of Anhalt on the right bank of the Elbe; and, lastly, to the circle of Rottbus, in Lower Lusatia, which was ceded to Saxony. Thus was Prussia reduced to the lowest rank among the powers of Europe. On the memorable retreat of the French armies from Russia, and the arrival of the Russians within the territories of Prussia, she, however, threw off her alliance with France, joined Russia in the war, and made such extraordinary efforts to retrieve her lost character, by the magnitude of her armies and the courage which she maintained in the field, that on the conclusion of the war all the countries which had been wrested from her by the treaty of Tilsit were restored.

The kingdom is now divided into 10 provinces, namely, E. Prussia, W. Prussia, Brandenburg, Pomerania, Westphalia, Cleves and Berg, Silesia, Posen, Saxony, and Lower Rhine; which are subdivided into 28 governments. For military purposes, the kingdom is divided into five great parts, viz. Prussia, Brandenburg and Pomerania, Silesia and Prussian Poland, Saxony, and finally Westphalia with the Lower Rhine. Berlin is the capital of all Prussia.

Prussia, Proper, an extensive division of the Prussian states, between the northern frontier of Poland and the Baltic. It comprises the provinces of E. and W. Prussia, divided formerly by the Vistula, and now by a line a few m. to the E. of that river. E. Prussia lies between 19. 20. and 24. 15. of E. long. and 59. 39. and 56. 3. of N. lat., and has a superficial extent of 15,000 sq. m. with 856,000 inhabitants. It is divided into the governments of Königsberg and Gumbinnen. W. Prussia is a less extensive country, its area being 10,000 sq. m. its population 560,000. It is divided into the governments of Dantzic and Marienwerder.

Pruth, a river that rises in Marmarosch, in Hungary, crosses part of the palatinates of Lemberg, flows through Moldavia, and enters the Danube above Leni, in Bessarabia.

Przym, a town of the Prussian province of Lower Rhine, with a princely abbey; seated on the river Przym, 30 m. S. E. of Aix-la-Chapelle.

Przemistia, a town of Austrian Poland, capital of a circle of its name, with a castle; seated on the river San, 54 m. W. by S. of Lemberg.

Przibram, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Beraun, with a silver mine and an iron foundry, seated near the river Muldan, 28 m. S. S. W. of Prague.

Pskof, or *Pleskof*, a government of Russia, lying between those of Livonia and Smolensko. It comprises an area of 22,000 sq. m. with 700,000 inhabitants.

Pskof, the capital of the above government, and an archbishop's see, with a strong castle. It is seated on the river Welika, at its entrance into the lake Tchudakoi, 80 m. S. of Narva and 170 S. by W. of Petersburg. Long. 27. 52. E., at. 57. 38. N.

Pucculoe, a town of Bengal, 40 m. N. W. of Dacca.

Puckholi, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Lahore, 86 m. S. W. of Cashmere and 145 N. W. of Lahore. Long. 75. 5. E., lat. 33. 45. N.

Pudda, a river of Hindoostan, which rises in the S. W. part of Agimere, divides the provinces of Cutch and Guzerat, and runs into the gulf of Cutch.

Pudoga, a town of Russia, in the government of Olonetz, situate on the E. coast of the lake of Onexkoe, 108 m. E. of Olonetz. Long. 36. 30. E., lat. 61. 36. N.

Puebla, a town of Spain, in Galicia, seated near the Atlantic, 29 m. S. S. W. of Compostella.

Puebla de los Angeles, a city of Mexico, capital of a province of its name. The streets are broad and straight, and the buildings in general of stone, lofty and elegant. In the centre of the city is a large square, adorned on three sides with uniform porticoes, where are shops filled with rich commodities, and on the other with the cathedral, which has a beautiful front, and two lofty towers. Besides the cathedral, there are several other churches and convents, well built and finely adorned. A small river runs through the town, and the adjacent valley produces vines and all sorts of European fruits. It is 80 m. E. S. E. of Mexico. Long. 99. 22. W., lat. 19. 30. N.

Puebla Nueva, a town of Mexico, in the province of Veragua, seated near the Pacific Ocean, 100 m. W. of St. Jago. Long. 83. 0. W., lat. 8. 34. N.

Puebla de Sanabria, a town of Spain in the province of Leon, 45 m. S. W. of Astorga.

Puente, a town of Spain, in Navarre, on the river Agra, 8 m. S. S. W. of Pamplona.

Puerto Bello, *Puerto Rico*, &c. See *Porto*.

Puglia, the ancient Apulia, containing the three provinces of Capitanata, Bari, and Otranto, on the E. side of the kingdom of Naples.

Pughtown, p.v. Chester Co. Pa.

Pulaski, a county of Georgia. Pop. 4,899. Hartford is the capital; a county of Kentucky. Pop. 9,522. Somerset is the capital; a county of Arkansas. Pop. 2,395. Little Rock is the capital; also a p.v. Giles Co. Tenn.

Pulkely, a town of Wales, in Caernarvonshire, seated on an inlet of Cardigan Bay, between two rivers, 16 m. S. of Caernarvon and 243 N. W. of London.

Pulo Condore, see *Condore*; and so with other islands that have sometimes Pulo (Island) prefixed.

Pullicate, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, on the sea-coast, and at the S. end of a large lake to which it gives name, 23 m. N. of Madras.

Pulteney, p.t. Steuben Co. N. Y. 30 m. S. Canandaigua. Pop. 1,730.

Pulteneyville, p.v. Wayne Co. N. Y. on Lake Ontario.

Pultney, a township of Belmont Co. Ohio, on the Ohio.

Pultusk, a town in the interior of Poland, where in 1807 a battle was fought between the French and Russians, in which both sides claimed the victory. It is seated on the Narew, 30 m. N. of Warsaw.

Pultova. See *Poltava*.

Puna, an island in the Pacific Ocean, 35 m. long and 12 broad, lying at the entrance of the bay of Guayaquil. It has an Indian town of the same name, on its S. side. 115 m. N. of Païta.

Punch Hall, a village of Caroline Co. Maryland.

Punhete, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, at the conflux of the Zezere with the Tajo, 6 m. N. W. of Abrantes.

Punta del Gada, the capital of St. Michael, one of the Azores, with a strong castle. It is situated on the S. side, and contains 10,000 inhabitants. The streets are regular and of convenient width, and the churches, religious houses, and public edifices may be deemed elegant. There is no harbour in the vicinity of the town, and vessels usually anchor at a distance from the shore in an open road. Long. 25. 42. W., lat. 37. 47. N.

Punzelawny, p.v. Jefferson Co. Pa. 70 m. N. E. Pittsburg.

Purbeck, *Isle of*, a rough and heathy tract in Dorsetshire, to the S. of Pool Bay. It is insulated by the sea and rivers, and is famous for its stone quarries, the principal of which lie at its eastern extremity, near Swannage, whence the stone is exported: it is of the calcareous kind, but distinguished into numerous sorts, the finest of which deserves the name of marble, and is used for chimney-pieces, hearths, &c.; while the coarser kinds are made use of in paving. Tobacco-pipe clay is dug up in several parts of this island, the finest near Corfe Castle, of which much is exported, particularly for the Staffordshire potteries.

Purchena, a town of Spain, in the province of Granada, 70 m. E. of Granada. Long. 2. 25. W., lat. 37. 19. N.

Purfleet, a village in Essex, Eng. situated on the Thames, 4 m. W. of Grays-Thurrock. It has extensive lime-works, and a large magazine for gunpowder.

Purificacion, a town of Mexico, in the province of Xalisco, 90 m. S. by E. of Compostella. Long. 105. 30. W., lat. 19. 58. N.

Purmerend, a strong town of the Netherlands, in N. Holland, 10 m. N. by E. of Amsterdam.

Purneah, a town of Bengal, capital of a fertile and populous district of its name; seated on the Scrow, 125 m. N. N. W. of Moorshedabad.

Purysburg, t. Beaufort Dis. S. C. on the Savannah, 20 m. above Savannah, 94 m. S. W. Charleston. It was established by a colony of Swiss, to introduce the cultivation of silk.

Puschlavo, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, 3 m. N. from a lake to which it gives name. It is 17 m. W. S. W. of Bormio, and 20 E. of Chiavenna.

Putala, or *Pateli*, a mountain of Thibet, near the banks of the Burrampooter, 7 m. E. of Lassa. On its summit is the palace of the grand lama, the high priest of Thibet.

Put in Bay, a harbour in Ohio at the West end of Lake Erie, formed by the largest of the Bass Islands, 14 m. N. W. Sandusky. It has 2 entrances, and is deep enough for the largest vessels, and sheltered from every wind. Here the American fleet under Commodore Perry rendezvoused in

September 1813 when he captured the British Squadron.

Putlitz, a town of Prussia, in the province of Brandenburg, with an old castle, 11 m. N. N. E. of Perleberg.

Putnam, a county of New York. Pop. 12,701. Carmel is the capital; a county of Ohio. Pop. 230. Sugar Grove is the capital; a county of Georgia. Pop. 13,653. Eatonton is the capital.

Putnam, p.t. Washington Co. N. Y. on Lake Champlain. Pop. 718; p.t. Muskingum Co. Ohio.

Putney, a village in Surrey, Eng. seated on the Thames, over which is a wooden bridge, 4 m. W. S. W. of London. On Putney heath is an obelisk, erected in 1786, in commemoration of Mr. Hartley's invention of fire-plates, for securing buildings from fire; and on its borders are several elegant mansions.

Putney, p.t. Windham Co. Vt. on the Connecticut. 33 m. S. Windsor. Pop. 1,510.

Puttan Somnauth, or *Puttan*, a town of Hindoostan, near the southern extremity of the Guzerat Peninsula. Somnauth is one of the twelve images of Seeb which are said to have descended from heaven to earth; and the great fame of its temple attracted the cupidity, while it stimulated the bigotry, of Sultan Mahmood, of Ghizni. According to Mahomedan authors, the image was destroyed, but the Hindoos assert that the god retired into the ocean! The symbol placed in the temple is deemed peculiarly propitious to those who desire offspring. It is visited by pilgrims from every quarter, who pay a trifling duty to the Nabob for permission to perform their devotions at this favourite shrine. The Bombay Presidency is stated to have used its influence with the Junaghar State, in 1816, to secure greater freedom of pilgrimage to Puttan. It stands near the sea, 95 m. S. of Noanagur. Long. 69. 40. E., lat. 21. 2. N.

Puy, a city of France, capital of the department of Upper Loire, and a bishop's see. The cathedral is famous for a prodigious quantity of relics; and Our Lady of Puy is celebrated in the annals of superstition. Puy has manufactures of blankets, linen, lace, silk, stuffs, and stoneware. It is seated on the mountain Anis, near the river Loire, 45 m. N. E. of Mendo and 65 S. E. of Clermont. Long. 3. 58. E., lat. 45. 58. N.

Puy de Dome, a department of France, containing part of the former province of Auvergne. It has its name from a mountain, situate to the W. of Clermont, the capital of the department.

Puy en Anjou, a town in the department of Maine-et-Loire, 10 m. S. S. W. of Saumur.

Puy l' Eveque, a town in the department of Lot, 16 m. W. by N. of Cahors.

Puy la Roque, a town in the department of Tarn-et-Garonne, 18 m. S. S. E. of Cahors.

Puy Moisson, a town in the department of Lower Alps, 15 m. S. of Digne.

Puycerda, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, capital of the county of Cerdagna, seated at the foot of the Pyrenees, near the source of the Segra, 47 m. W. by S. of Perpignan and 78 N. by W. of Barcelona. It was taken by the French in 1794. Long. 1. 50. E., lat. 42. 36. N.

Puyzeaux, a town of France, department of Tarn, 28 m. S. by W. of Alby.

Puzzuoli, or *Possuoli*, a celebrated, but now inconsiderable city of Italy, on the bay of Naples. Here are the remains of the temple of Jupiter Serapis, an interesting monument of antiquity, being different from the Roman and Greek temples, and built in the manner of the

Asiatic; probably by the Egyptian and Asiatic merchants settled at Puzznoli, which was the great emporium of Italy, till the Romans built Ostia and Antium. It has been converted into a Christian cathedral, and so much modern work added that at present only the front of the ancient edifice is visible. Many other remains of temples, amphitheatres, and other public buildings in this city, afford convincing proofs of its former magnificence. The ruins of Cicero's villa, near this place, are of such extent as to give a high idea of the wealth of that great orator; 9 m. W. of Naples.

Pyramids, a range of ancient and stupendous Egyptian monuments, extending northwards from Cairo, but on the opposite or west side of the Nile. They are continued almost uninterruptedly for about 20 leagues, upon a plain occupying the lower slope of a ridge of hills, which runs parallel to the Nile. This plain is elevated about 50 feet above the ground inundated by the river and consists of hard rock, forming a proper support for the immense weight of the structures erected upon it. The pyramids are distinguished by their form, which the name expresses, and still more by their great dimensions. The three largest are in the neighbourhood of the town of Gizeh, and are named from their founders. The following are their names and dimensions.

	<i>Feet high.</i>	<i>Ft. sq. at base.</i>
Cheops	499	693
Cephrenes	398	655
Mycerinus	162	260

The pyramids, at first view, present the appearance of solid masses; and it seems to have been the intention of the founders, that the few openings which they contain, should remain perpetually closed. The ingenuity of successive ages has traced the openings of the great pyramid, which were so studiously concealed. The exterior opening is 60 feet above the base, and leads into a passage 66 paces long. Beyond are successive galleries, one 120 feet, another 170, and another 180 feet long. The principal chamber, at the end of the longest gallery, is 36 feet long, 16 broad, and 18 high. At the farthest extremity is the sarcophagus, for the reception of which this enormous structure is supposed to have been reared. This pyramid is ascended on the outside by an uninterrupted flight of steps, from 21-2 to 4 feet, diminished in height, as they approach the top. The breadth is so proportioned to the height that a line stretched from the top to the bottom would touch the angle of every step. The external part is built of square stones, cut in the rock found along the Nile. They are compacted together solely by their own weight, without lime, lead, or cramps of any metal. In the body of the pyramid, however, which is full of irregular stones, it has been necessary to employ a mortar composed of lime, earth, and clay. The pyramid of Cephrenes was first opened by M. Belzoni, in 1818. The sarcophagus was found to

contain bones, supposed to be human, which appeared to confirm the belief, that these stupendous monuments, as has been asserted by Strabo and Diodorus, were intended as sepulchres of the kings of Egypt. But a thigh bone, which was carried to London, and examined by the royal college of Physicians, was pronounced to belong to a cow, whence it has been inferred that these structures were reared in honour of this favourite object of Egyptian worship.

Pyrbaum, a town of Bavaria, capital of a lordship of its name, situate on the frontier of Franconia, 13 m. S. E. of Nuremberg.

Pyrenees, a range of mountains which divide France from Spain, and the most celebrated in Europe, except the Alps. They reach from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic, about 212 m. in length, and have different names, according to their different situations. The passages over them are not so difficult as those of the Alps: one of the most frequented is that from Pampeluna to St. Jean de Pied de Port, by which the French under Soult marched to attack the British before Pampeluna, in July 1813. These mountains contain iron, copper, lead, silver, gold, cobalt, and zinc; they also furnish great quantities of timber for ship-building, and abundance of pitch and tar. See *Perdu, Mount*.

Pyrenees, Eastern, a department of France, containing the provinces of Ronsillon, Cerdagne, and part of Languedoc. Its area is estimated at 1,650 sq. m., and the pop. at 126,500. Although great part of the country is mountainous, yet it is fertile in corn, excellent wine, olives, oranges, &c. Perpignan is the capital.

Pyrenees, Lower, a department of France, comprehending the province of Bearn and Navarre. The principal products are corn, wine, flax, chest nuts, and other fruits; the manufactures woolen, linen, leather, and recently cotton. The province contains an area of about 3,000 sq. m., with 380,000 inhabitants. Pau is the capital.

Pyrenees, Upper, a department of France, including the province of Bigorre, and comprising an area of 1,800 sq. m. with 200,000 inhabitants. Here are excellent horses and good partridges. The valleys are very fertile, furnishing rye, millet, Spanish corn, and flax. The mountains have mines of lead, iron, and copper, and quarries of slate, marble, and jasper. Tarbes is the capital.

Pyrmont, a town of the N. W. part of Germany, capital of a small district of the same name, belonging to the prince of Waldeck. Near it are mineral waters, well known to all Europe, and frequented by persons of the highest rank. It is seated in a delightful valley, between high mountains, 38 m. S. W. of Hanover. Long. 9 20. E., lat. 51. 57. N.

Pyrslein, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Passau, insulated in Austria. It is 10 m. N. W. of Lintz and 22 E. of Passau.

Q

QUACHA, a lake of Louisiana between the Mississippi and Barataria Bay.

Quackenbuck, a town of Hanover, in the principality of Osnaburg; seated on the Hase. 23 m. N. of Osnaburg.

Quadra and Vancouver's Island, an island on the N. W. coast of America, on the S. W. coast of which is Nootka Sound. It was so named by captain Vancouver in compliment to senior Quadra, the Spanish commandment at Nootka. It is

about 300 m. in length, and 89 in its greatest breadth.

Quadrrello, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, 20 m. E. N. E. of Naples.

Quaker Hill, p.v. Dutchess Co. N. Y. 20 m. E. Fishkill.

Quaker Springs, p.v. Saratoga Co. N. Y. 31 m. N. Albany.

Quakertown, p.t. Bucks Co. Pa.

Quang-ping, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Fe-tche-li, 212 m. S. S. E. of Peking. Long. 114. 30. E., lat. 36. 47. N.

Quang-si, an inland province in the S. of China. It produces plenty of rice, being watered by several large rivers. The southern part is a flat country, and well cultivated; but the northern is full of mountains, covered with trees. It contains mines of all sorts, and particularly a gold mine. Here is a tree called quang-lang, the pith of which is made into bread; and a small species of insect which produces white wax. Quelling is the capital.

Quang-tong, a province of China, bounded on the E. by Kiang-si and Fo-kien, on the S. by the ocean, and on the W. by Tonquin. It is diversified by valleys and mountains, and yields two crops of corn in a year. The northern frontier consists of a range of lofty mountains, which abound in gold, jewels, tin, quick-silver, copper, and iron. Ebony and several sorts of odoriferous wood are produced in this province, as well as various sorts of fruit. There is a species of lemon as large as a man's head; and another sort which grows out at the trunk of the tree, whose rind is very hard, and contains a great number of little cells, full of an excellent yellow pulp. A prodigious number of ducks are bred in this province, their eggs being hatched in ovens. The mountains are covered with a kind of osiers, which creep along the ground, and are so tough that they make baskets, hurdles, mats, and even ropes of them. Here is also a tree the timber of which is remarkably hard and heavy, and is thence called ironwood. Canton is the capital, but the viceroy resides at Chao-king.

Quangtung, a town on the N. borders of Birman, in the province of Ava, with a fort, seated on the Irrawaddy, 150 m. N. N. E. of Ummereapoora.

Quantico Mills, p.v. Somerset Co. Maryland.

Quaritz, a town of Prussian Silesia, in the government of Leignitz, 10 m. W. S. W. of Glogau.

Quarlesville, p.v. Brunswick Co. Va.

Quarre, a town of France, department of Yonne, 6 m. S. of Avallon.

Quarto, two towns of Naples, in Capitanata, the one 6 m. W. and the other 12 S. W. of Salpea.

Quarten, a town of Switzerland, near Wallenstadt Lake, 5 m. E. of Glaris.

Quatre Bras, a hamlet of the Netherlands, which was the scene of an obstinate conflict between the British and French, on the 16th of June, 1815.

Queaux, a town of France, department of Vienne, 21 m. S. E. of Poitiers.

Quebec, the capital of Canada, and of British America, is situated at the confluence of the rivers St. Lawrence and St. Charles (or the Little River), about 320 miles from the sea. It is built on a rock, which is partly of marble and partly of slate, and is divided into Upper and Lower. Near it is a fine lead mine. At the time it was founded, in 1608, the tide, it is said, reached the foot of the rock; but since that period this river has sunk so far that a large spot of ground is left dry, and on

this an extensive suburb is built, styled the Lower Town, which stands at the foot of a rocky precipice, about 48 feet in height, and is chiefly inhabited by merchants. The houses in both towns are of stone, strong, and well built. The fortifications are extensive, but irregular. The natural situation of the town renders its defence easy. If attacked by ships from the river, their guns cannot injure the works of the Upper Town, though the ships themselves would be liable to great injury from the cannon and bombs from these elevated ramparts. The Lower Town is defended by a platform, flanked with two bastions, which, at high water and spring tides, are almost level with the surface of the water. A little above the bastion, to the right, is a half bastion, out out of the rock; a little higher a large battery, and higher still a square fort, the most regular of all the fortifications, and in which the governor resides. The passages which form a communication between these rocks are extremely rugged. The rock which separates the Upper from the Lower Town extends, with a bold and steep front, a considerable distance W. along the river St. Lawrence. The Lower Town is well supplied with water, which is sometimes scarce in the Upper Town. This city was erected by the French in 1608; the English reduced it, with all Canada, in 1629, but it was restored in 1632. In 1711 it was besieged by the English without success; in 1759 it was again conquered, after a battle memorable for the death of general Wolfe in the moment of victory, and was confirmed to them by the peace of 1763. In 1775 it was attacked by the Americans under general Montgomery, who was slain, and his army repulsed. Of late years great improvements have been effected, and the present population amounts to nearly 22,000. The chief exports are grain, flour, timber, lumber, &c. The basin of Quebec is capable of containing 100 sail of the line. 180 m. N. E. Montreal. 330 m. N. of Boston. Long. 70. 45. W., lat. 46. 55. N.

Queida, a kingdom of Asia, in the peninsula of Malacca. The king is tributary to Siam. The principal town is of the same name, has a harbour, and is 300 m. N. of the city of Malacca. Long. 100. 5. E., lat. 7. 5. N.

Quedlinberg, a town of Prussian Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt, with a castle. The river Bode divides it into the Old and New Town. It has a trade in brandy and linen, and is 10 m. S. by E. of Halberstadt. Long. 11. 10. E., lat. 51. 50. N.

Queen Ann, a county of Maryland, on the E. of Chesapeake Bay. Pop. 14,396. Centerville is the chief town.

Queen Ann, a town of Maryland, in Prince George county, situate at the foot of a hill, on the Patuxent, 13 m. S. W. of Annapolis and 22 E. of Washington.

Queen Charlotte Island, an island in the S. Pacific, 6 m. long and 1 broad, discovered by captain Wallis in 1767. Long. 138. 4. W., lat. 19. 18. S.

Queen Charlotte Islands, a group of islands in the N. Pacific, explored by captain Carteret in 1767. The most considerable he named Egmont, but the Spaniards call it Santa Cruz. It is 60 m. long and from 20 to 30 broad, woody and mountainous, with many valleys intermixed. The inhabitants are very nimble, vigorous, and active; and their weapons are bows and arrows pointed with flint. On the N. side is a harbour named Swallow Bay. Long. 164. 26. E., lat. 10. 42. S.

Queen Charlotte Sound, a sound at the N. extremity of the S. island of New Zealand, near Cook Strait. Long. 174. 14. E., lat. 41. 6. S.

Queensborough, a borough in Kent, Eng. in the Isle of Sheppey. It had once a strong castle, remains of which are still to be seen. The chief employment of the inhabitants is fishing, and oysters are here in great plenty. The town is seated near the mouth of the Medway, 15 m. N. W. of Canterbury and 45 E. by S. of London. Long. 0. 49. E., lat. 51. 23. N.

Queensborough, a town of S. Carolina, on the W. side of the Great Pedee River, 32 m. N. N. W. of Georgetown.

Queensborough, a village in Tuscarawas Co. Ohio.

Queen's County, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, about 30 m. long and 29 broad; bounded on the N. by King's county, E. by Kildare, S. E. by Carlow, S. by Kilkenny, and W. by Tipperary and King's county. It is divided into nine baronies and 50 parishes, contains about 134,000 inhabitants, and sends three members to parliament. It was formerly full of woods and bogs, but is now much improved in cultivation. Maryborough is the capital.

Queens County, a county of New York, in the W. part of Long Island. Pop. 22,276. N. Hempstead is the chief town.

Queensferry, a borough of Scotland, in Linlithgowshire, seated on the frith of Forth, where it is not more than 2 m. wide. It has a trade in soap, and a much frequented ferry. It is 9 m. W. of Edinburgh.

Queenstadt, a town of Prussian Saxony, 5 m. N. E. of Halberstadt.

Queens town, a town of Upper Canada, on the river Niagara, 7 miles below the falls. Here all the merchandise and stores received from Kingston for the upper part of the province are sent in waggons to Chippewa, a distance of 10 m. the falls and broken course of the river rendering the navigation impracticable for that space. It is 7 m. above Fort Niagara and 20 N. by E. of Fort Erie.

Queens town, p.v. Queen Ann's Co. Maryland. 33 m. S. E. Baltimore.

Queich, a river of Bavaria, which passes by Anweiler and Landau, and enters the Rhine near Germersheim.

Quei-ling, a city of China, capital of the province of Quang-si. It has its name from a flower called quei, which grows on a tree resembling a laurel, and emits such a sweet odor that it perfumes the whole country. It stands on a river that runs into the Ta, but with such rapidity as not to be navigable. It is 180 m. N. by W. of Canton and 567 S. of Peking. Long. 109. 51. E., lat. 25. 12. N.

Queamahoning, a township of Somerset Co. Pa.

Quentin, St., a strong town of France, department of Aisne, with a considerable manufacture of lawns and cambrics; also gauze, linen, and thread. Near this place, in 1557, Philip II. of Spain gained a signal victory over the French, and afterwards took the town by storm, but it was restored to France in 1559. It is seated on an eminence, on the river Somme, 21 m. S. of Cambrai and 83 N. by E. of Paris. Long. 3. 20. E., lat. 49. 50. N.

Quercy, a province of France, now forming the department of Lot.

Queretaro, a city of Mexico, capital of a province of the same name. Pop. 35,000. 96 m. N. W. Mexico.

Querfort, a town of Prussian Saxony, in the government of Merseberg, formerly the capital of a principality of its name, with a castle, 14 m. W. of Merseberg. Long. 11. 50. E., lat. 51. 23. N.

Querimba, a cluster of small islands on the coast of Mozambique, fertile in fruits and pastures. The principal one, of the same name, is in long. 41. 30. E., lat. 11. 40. S.

Quennoy, a fortified town of France, department of Nord, with an old castle. In 1793 it was taken by the Austrians, but retaken the next year. It is seated in an extensive plain, on the rivulet Ronelle, 9 m. S. E. of Valenciennes and 122 N. E. of Paris. Long. 3. 40. E., lat. 50. 15. N.

Quiberon, a town in the department of Morbihan with a fort, situate at the extremity of a peninsula, to the N. of Belleisle. In 1795 it was taken by some French royalists in the pay of Great Britain; but, owing to the desertion and treachery of some of the soldiers, the republicans soon took it by surprise. It was taken by the English in 1800, but evacuated soon afterwards. 17 m. S. S. E. of Port Louis.

Quicaro, an island in the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Veragua, about 20 m. long and 6 broad. Long. 82. 39. W., lat. 7. 50. N.

Quilimancy, a sea-port of Zanguebar, in the kingdom of Melinda. It stands at the mouth of a river of the same name, 26 m. S. S. W. of Melinda. Long. 41. 40. E., lat. 3. 10. S.

Quillan, a town of France, department of Aude, 25 m. S. S. W. of Carcassonne.

Quillebeuf, a town of France in the department of Eure, seated on the Seine, 37 m. W. of Rouen. and 42 N. W. of Evreux.

Quiloa, a sea-port of Zanguebar, capital of a kingdom of the same name, with a small citadel. This country was for some time in the possession of the Portuguese, from whom it was wrested by the imam of Mascat. It produces abundance of rice, millet, fruits, cattle, and poultry. The inhabitants are Mahomedans partly black and partly tawny. The capital is well built, and stands on an island, at the mouth of the river Coava. Long. 40. 0. E., lat. 8. 38. S.

Quimper, a city of France, capital of the department of Finisterre, and a bishop's see. It is seated at the conflux of the Oder and Benaudet, 34. m. S. S. E. of Brest and 112 W. by S. of Rennes. Long. 4. 6. W., lat. 47. 58. N.

Quimperle, a town of France in the department of Finisterre, seated on the Isolle, 30 m. E. S. E. of Quimper.

Quincy, p.t. Norfolk Co. Mass. 9 m. S. E. Boston. Pop. 2,192. Here is a quarry of excellent granite much used for building in Boston and the neighborhood. The **Quincy Railroad** extends from this place to Neponset river. It is 3 m. in length with a single track. It was constructed in 1836, and was the first undertaking of the kind in America. On an elevated rock at the commencement of the railroad, stands a square tower of stone with an inscription commemorating the foundation of the work. The view from the summit of the tower is exceedingly fine, embracing Boston Bay, its islands, and a wide extent of country.

Quincy, p.v. Morgan Co. and Adams Co. Illinois.

Quingey, a town of France, in the department of Doubs, seated on the Louve, 12 m. S. W. of Besancon.

Quin-nog, or **Chin-chi**, a bay on the coast of Cochinchina, much frequented by the vessels of

the country, being an excellent harbour. The entrance is narrow, and ships of burden can get in only at high water. At the head of the harbour is the city of Quin-nong. Long. 109. 15. E., lat. 13. 52. N.

Quinson, a town of France, department of Lower Alps, 29 m. S. of Digne.

Quatin, a town in the department of Cotes du Nord, seated in a valley, on the Goy, 10 m. S. S. W. of St. Brieuc.

Quinzias, a chain of mountains in the kingdom of Fez, 100 m. in length, extending from the desert of Gret to the river Nocer.

Quirpon, an island in the Atlantic, near the N. coast of Newfoundland. Long. 53. 22. W., lat. 51. 40. N.

Quistello, a town of Austrian Italy, famous for an action between the French and Austrians in 1734, when marshal Broglie was surprised in his bed. It is seated on the Seccia, 15 m. S. of Mantua.

Quito, a presidency of the republic of Colombia, lying between two chains of the high mountains called the Andes. The eastern governments are chiefly immense tracts, thinly scattered with missionary villages. The vegetable productions vary with the elevation of the ground. The champaign country produces abundant crops of maize; and the deep ravines, where the temperature is hot, produce sugar-cane. The elevated lands possess a colder climate, and produce wheat, barley, &c. Immense flocks of sheep are reared in the mountain plains, and their wool furnishes materials for the manufactures of this province. The lands are generally well cultivated, and there are a great number of towns and villages inhabited almost entirely by Indians. The streets are generally straight and in the direction of the four cardinal points; and the roads are laid out in a line, crossing each other, so that the aspect of the country is that of a large garden. Although this country

is situate on both sides the equator, yet it lies so high, and so near the snow-clad mountains, that the air is very temperate. There are no noxious animals; for the tigers and serpents are below in the forests. The state of society in this province has undergone considerable improvement since its deliverance from Spanish domination, and the manufactures are in a flourishing state. Hats, cotton stuffs, and coarse woollen cloths, are made here in great quantities, and exported to other parts of S. America.

Quito, the capital of the above country, is seated on the skirts of the volcanic mountain of Pinchincha, in a pleasant valley, but on high ground, 9,510 feet above the level of the sea. Having no mines in its neighbourhood, it is chiefly famous for manufactures of cotton, wool, and flax. The town is plentifully supplied with water, and enjoys a delightful climate; but it is subject, together with the whole country, to the awful calamity of earthquakes. Of these a very destructive one was experienced in 1755. In 1797 the face of the whole district was changed by a most dreadful concussion, and 40,000 persons were in one moment hurled into eternity. Violent shocks of earthquakes have since been frequently experienced. It is notwithstanding very populous, and inhabited by several families of distinguished rank. 400 m. S. W. of Bogota. Long. 77. 55. W., lat. 0. 13. S.

Quizama, a province of Africa in the S. part of Angola. It is mountainous and badly cultivated, but produces abundance of honey, wax, and salt. The inhabitants are warlike, and have never submitted to the Portuguese.

Quoja, an inland country of Africa, lying E. of Sierra Leone. It is well cultivated, but has little commercial intercourse.

Quovado, a town of Austrian Illyria, in Istria *Quorra*, See *Niger*.

R

RAAB, a town and fortress of Hungary, capital of a county of its name, and a bishop's see. It is a strong frontier bulwark against the Turks, and is seated at the conflux of the Raab and Rabinitz, not far from the Danube, 38 m. S. S. E. of Presburg. Long. 17. 7. E., lat. 47. 38. N.

Raajegur, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Malwa, 74 m. N. E. of Ougein and 214 S. S. W. of Agra. Long. 76. 56. E., lat. 24. 2. N.

Rassa, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, between the mainland of Ross-shire and the Isle of Skye. It is annexed to the parish of Portree, in the county of Inverness, and is about 12 m. long and 4 broad, rising with a gentle ascent from the W. side to a great height on the E. side, which is nearly perpendicular. It is famous for its millstone quarries, and at the N. E. end stands Castle Broichin, which is a noted sea-mark. Long. 6. 0. W., lat. 57. 32. N.

Rabasteins, a town of France, department of Tarn, with a castle, seated on the river Tarn, 18 m. N. E. of Toulouse.

Rabat, a sea-port of Algiers, in Tremecen, with a castle. It has fine mosques and handsome palaces, and is seated at the mouth of the Burigrig, between Fez and Tangier. Long. 5. 28. W., lat. 30. 40. N.

Rabenstein, a town of Bohemia, on the river Ottava, 21 m. W. S. W. of Rakonitz.

Rabus, a county of Georgia. Pop. 2,175. Clayton is the capital.

Racca, a town of Turkey, in Diarbekir, at the conflux of the Beles with the Euphrates. Near it are the ruins of Old Racca, once a magnificent city. It is 110 m. S. by W. of Diarbekir.

Rachore, a city of Hindoostan, in the province of Bejapore, capital of a district of its name, subject to the nizam of the Deccan. It is seated on the S. bank of the Kistna, 80 m. S. W. of Hyderabad. Long. 78. 3. E., lat. 16. 22. N.

Racketon, a village of St. Lawrence Co. N. Y. *Raconigi*, a town of Piedmont, with a magnificent castle belonging to the prince of Carignano; seated in a plain, 18 m. S. of Carignano.

Radeberg, a town of Saxony, near which is a bath, called Augustus bath, discovered in 1717. It is seated on the Roder, 8 m. E. N. E. of Dresden.

Radeburg, a town of Saxony, with a castle. It is celebrated for earthen ware, and seated on the Roder, 14 m. N. of Dresden.

Radicefonti, a town of Tuscany, in the former province of Sienna, seated on a steep hill, 40 m. S. E. of Sienna.

Radimpour, or **Radnagow**, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Agimere, situate on the Puddar, 175 m. N. of Surat and 250 S. W. of Agimere. Long. 71. 48. E., lat. 23. 58. N.

Radnor, New, a borough of Wales, in Radnorshire. New Radnor is seated near the source of the Somergil, at the foot of a hill, on which a castle formerly stood, 24 m. N. W. of Hereford and 159 W. N. W. of London.

Radnorshire, a county of Wales, 30 m. long and 25 broad. The number of inhabitants in 1821 was 22,459. Its principal rivers are the Wye and Tend, the former divided it from Brecknockshire, and the latter from Shropshire. The E. and S. parts are tolerably level and productive of corn. The other parts are rude and mountainous devoted chiefly to the rearing of cattle and sheep.

Radnor, a township of Delaware Co. Pa.

Radom, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomir, 60 m. N. N. W. of Sandomir.

Radomsk, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Siradia, 50 m. S. E. of Siradia.

Radstadt, a town of Bavaria, near the source of the Ens, 36 m. E. S. E. of Salsburg. Long. 13. 26. E., lat. 47. 18. N.

Ragisole, a town of Austrian Italy, in the province of Mantua, 19 m. S. of Mantua.

Ragland, a village in Monmouthshire, Eng. famous for its castle, where Charles I. passed much of his time, and lived in a magnificent style. This castle was the last in Cromwell's time which surrendered to general Fairfax. 5 m. N. E. of Usk and 8 E. of Monmouth.

Ragnit, a town of Russian Lithuania, with a very ancient castle, in which is a large royal magazine for provisions, &c. It is situate on the Niemen, 56 m. E. N. E. of Konigsberg. Long. 21. 30. E., lat. 55. 30. N.

Ragooger, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Malwa, 116 m. N. E. of Oagein and 256 S. of Dehli. Long. 77. 30. E., lat. 24. 23. N.

Ragusa, a district of Austrian Dalmatia, containing the territory of the ancient republic of Ragusa and several islands. It has an area of 700 square miles, with 55,000 inhabitants. The soil is so barren that the inhabitants receive the greatest part of their necessities from the neighbouring islands and Turkish provinces. The chief rivers are the Drina, Gliuta, and Ombla.

Ragusa, the capital of the above district, and an archbishop's see. It is 2 miles in circumference, and strong by situation, having an inaccessible mountain on the land side, and a strong fort on the gulf of Venice. It has a considerable trade with the Levant and Italy, and is 66 m. W. of Scutari. Long. 17. 55. E., lat. 42. 32. N.

Ragusa, a populous town of Sicily, in Val di Noto near the river Macla, 18 m. W. N. W. of Noto.

Rahway, p.t. Middlesex Co. N. J. 5 m. S. W. Elizabethtown.

Raiatea, or **Iroates**, the Ulites of captain Cook, the largest of the Society Isles, in the S. Pacific, about 40 m. in circumference. The mountains are lofty, and picturesque. The lowland is extensive, and the valleys, which are capable of the highest cultivation, are not only spacious, but conveniently situated for affording to the inhabitants an intercourse with other parts of the island. It is well supplied with rivers and streams of excellent water. On the N. W. is a small but very secure harbour, called Mamaniac, which is sheltered from the strong E. and S. winds by the

mountains of the interior. Long. 151. 38. W. lat. 16. 45. S.

Rain, a fortified town of Bavaria, seated on the Acha, 12 m. W. of Neuberg.

Rain, or **Old Rain**, a town of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, near the river Ury, 23 m. N. W. of Aberdeen.

Rain Lake, a lake of N. America, lying E. of Lake of the Woods, and W. of Lake Superior. It is nearly 100 m. long, but in no part more than 20 wide.

Raisin, a river of Michigan Territory flowing into Lake Erie. 20 m. S. W. of Detroit river.

Raisin Market, a town in Lincolnshire, Eng. near the source of the Ancholm, 16 m. N. E. of Lincoln and 147 N. of London.

Rajamundry, a town of Hindoostan, capital of an extensive and fertile district of its name, in the province of the Circars. The principal riches consist in teak timber. It is the residence of the British civil establishment, and is seated on the Godavery, 35 m. from its mouth and 170 S. W. of Cicacole. Long. 81. 57. E., lat. 17. 0. N.

Rajapour, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Bejapore, seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, 6 m. N. of Geriah.

Rajemal, a district of Bengal, separated by a range of hills from Bahar. It is now annexed to the collectorship of Boglipoor.

Rajemal, a decayed town of Bengal, seated on the W. bank of the Ganges, 68 m. N. N. W. of Moorshedabad.

Rakelburg, a town of the Austrian states, in Stiria, with a considerable trade in wine and iron. It is a frontier fortress towards Hungary, and is situate on an island in the river Muer, 36 m. S. E. of Gratz. Long. 15. 58. E., lat. 46. 45. N.

Rakonitz, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name. Very good beer is brewed here, and forms the principal article of trade. It is seated on the Miza, 30 m. W. of Prague. Long. 14. 0. E., lat. 50. 5. N.

Raleigh, the capital of N. Carolina, in Wake county. It was named after the celebrated Sir Walter Raleigh, under whose direction the first settlement in N. America was made at Roanoke Island. It stands on the Neuse, near the centre of the state. Here is a large and handsome statehouse, with several other public buildings. The remoteness from navigation is its greatest disadvantage. It is 95 m. W. N. W. of Neubern, the former capital, and 145 W. S. W. of Petersburg, in Virginia. Long. 78. 52. W., lat. 35. 40. N. Pop. 1,708.

Raleigh, p.v. Union Co. Ken. on the Ohio.

Ralphsville, a township of Ashtabula Co. Ohio.

Rama, or **Ramula**, a decayed town of Palestine, with many fine ruins of Christian churches, and other buildings, which attest its former magnificence. 20 m. W. by N. of Jerusalem.

Ramada, a town of Colombia, in New Granada, 100 m. E. of St. Martha. Long. 72. 20. W., lat. 11. 10. N.

Ramagiri, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, seated on the W. side of the Arkawati, with a strong fort on the opposite bank, on a large rocky hill, 60 m. N. E. of Seringapatam.

Ramah, p.v. Wilkinson Co. Geo. 33 m. S. Millidgeville.

Ramapo, p.t. Rockland Co. N. Y. on a small stream of the same name, running into the Hudson, 35 m. N. New York. Pop. 2,837. Here are large manufactures of cotton and iron.

Rambert, St., a town of France, department of Ain, with a linen manufacture and considerable iron works; seated near the river Albeline, 24 m. S. S. E. of Bourg en Bresse.

Rambert, St., a town in the department of Loire, 12 m. S. E. of Montbrison.

Ramberviller, a town in the department of Vosges, 30 m. S. E. of Nancy.

Rambouillet, a town in the department of Seine-et-Oise. Here was a royal palace, which was demolished in 1793. 27 m. S. W. of Paris.

Ramery, a town of France, department of Aube, seated on the river Aube, 18 m. N. E. of Troyes.

Ramillies, a town of the Netherlands, in S. Brabant, memorable for a signal victory obtained by the duke of Marlborough over the French in 1706. It is seated at the source of the Geete, 10 m. N. of Namur and 24 S. E. of Brussels.

Ramiseram, an island in the gulf of Manara, at the W. end of Adam's Bridge, and separated from Marawar, on the continent of Hindoostan by a narrow channel. It is 30 m. in circuit; and contains some beautiful trees, a few villages, and a celebrated temple, to which a vast concourse of pilgrims resort. Long. 79. 22. E., lat. 9. 18. N.

Ramla, a town of Palestine the ancient Arimatea, now in a ruinous state. Here is a manufacture of soap, which is sent into all parts of Egypt. 18 m. N. W. of Jerusalem.

Rammekens, a sea-port of Zealand, in the isle of Walcheren. It was one of the towns put into the hands of the English as a security for a loan in the reign of queen Elizabeth. 4 m. S. of Middleburg. Long. 3. 40. E. lat. 51. 29. N.

Rammelberg, a lofty and extensive mountain of Germany, in that part of the Harts Forest which lies within the principality of Grubenhagen. On this mountain are several silver mines; and at the foot of it is the city of Goslar.

Ramnad, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a district of its name, in the province of Marawar. Long. 78. 49. E., lat. 21. 28. N.

Ramoo, a town of Bengal, in the district of Chittagong. Long. 92. 15. E., lat. 6. 26. N.

Rampour, a town of Hindoostan in Dehli, 32 m. S. of Cossipour and 105 E. of Dehli.

Ramsay, a town of the isle of Man, situate on a large bay, on the N. E. Coast. The bay affords good anchorage, but the harbour will only admit small vessels. Near it is a lighthouse; and the entrance of the town is defended by a fort. It is 15 m. N. by E. of Douglas. Long. 4. 26. W. lat. 54. 18. N.

Ramsaysburg, p.v. Sussex Co. N. J.

Ramsey, a town in Huntingdonshire, Eng. It had formerly an extensive abbey, of which only the ruins of a gateway remain. It is seated in the fens, near the meres of Ramsay and Witlesey, 12 m. N. E. of Huntingdon and 69 N. of London.

Ramsay, an island on the coast of Wales, separated from Pembrokeshire by a narrow channel, called Ramsey Sound. Near it is a group of dangerous rocks known by the name of the Bishop and his Clerks, frequented in the breeding season by vast multitudes of sea-fowls. The island is 2 m. long and one and a quarter broad. 4 m. W. by S. of St. David. Long. 5. 20. W., lat. 51. 55. N.

Ramsgate, a sea-port in Kent, Eng. in the isle of Thanet, near the Downs. It was formerly an obscure fishing town, and in the reign of Queen Elizabeth contained only 25 inhabited houses. It has of late years greatly increased in size and population. The harbour is nearly circular, and has 2

fine stone piers, a dry dock, and a lighthouse. **Ramsgate** is a member of the port of Sandwich, and is much frequented as a bathing place. 17 m. W. by N. of Canterbury and 73 E. S. E. of London. Long. 1. 24. E., lat. 51. 20. N.

Ramteak, a town of Hindoostan, in Berar, held sacred to Ram, by the Hindoos, who have a temple here. 18 m. N. N. E. of Nagpour.

Ranai, one of the Sandwich Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, about three leagues W. of Mowee. The S. part is high and craggy; but the other parts have a better aspect, and are well inhabited. It produces very few plantains and bread fruit trees but abounds in yams, sweet potatoes, and taro.

Randallstown, p.v. Baltimore Co. Maryland.

Randallsville, p.v. Robeson Co. N. C.

Randallstown, a town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, 4 m. W. N. W. of Antrim.

Randeradt, a town of Prussia, province of Lower Rhine, seated on the River Worm, 10 m. N. W. of Juliers.

Randers, a town of Denmark, in N. Jutland, near the mouth of the Gude, 25 m. E. of Viborg.

Randolph, a county of the W. District of Virginia. Pop. 5,000. Beverly is the capital; a county of N. Carolina. Pop. 12,400. Ashborough is the capital; a county of Indiana. Pop. 3,912. Winchester is the capital; a county of Illinois. Pop. 4,436. Kaskaskia is the capital.

Randolph, p.t. Orange Co. Vt. 35 m. N. Windsor. Pop. 2,743; p.t. Norfolk Co. Mass. 15 m. S. Boston. Pop. 2,200; and townships in Morris Co. N. J. Portage and Montgomery Cos. Ohio.

Rangamatty, a town of Bengal, capital of a district of its name, in the collectorship of Rangpore. It has a celebrated pagoda, and stands near the Burrampootar, on the confines of Assam, and Bostan, 170 m. N. E. of Moorshedabad. Long. 90. 8. E., lat. 26. 10. N.

Rangoon, a sea-port of Pegu, and the principal mart for teak timber in the Birman Empire. It was founded by Alompro, king of Birmah, in 1755; and is the residence of a governor, who lives within the fort. Here is a custom-house, built of brick, but the wharfs and dwelling-houses are all constructed of wood. In its neighbourhood are numerous convents; and 2 m. N. of the town, on a rocky eminence, is a very grand temple, which is a splendid object at the distance of many m. Rangoon surrendered to the British, February 1, 1825. It is seated on the most eastern branch of the Irrawaddy (which hence to the sea is called the Rangoon, or Syriam River) 18 m. N. of its mouth and 60 S. of Pegu. Long. 96. 10. E., lat. 26. 48. N.

Rannoch, Loch, a lake of Scotland, in the N. part of Perthshire, 11 m. in length. It receives the waters of Loch Erich from the N., and communicates with Loch Tummel on the E. and Loch Lidoch on the W. On its S. side is a forest of birch and pine.

Rantampour, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, capital of a district of its name, in the province of Agimere. 96 m. E. of Agimere. Long. 76. 57 E., lat. 26. 35. N.

Rantzow, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Holstein, 24 m. N. by W. of Lubeck.

Raolconda, a town of Hindostan, in Visnapor, near which is a rich diamond mine. 20 m. N. N. W. of Sollapour.

Raon l'Etape, a town of France, department of Meurthe, seated at the conflux of the Etape and Meurthe, 30 m. S. E. of Nancy.

Rapallo, a town of the Sardinian states, in the province of Genoa, seated on a bay of its name, 16 m. E. S. E. of Genoa.

Raphoe, a town of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, and a bishop's see. The cathedral serves as a parish church. 11 m. S. W. of Londonderry and 21 N. E. of Donegal.

Rapid Ann, a river of Virginia flowing into the Rappahannoc 10 m. above Fredericksburg.

Rapides, a Parish of Louisiana. Pop. 7,569. Alexandria is the capital.

Raphos, t. Lancaster Co. Pa.

Rapolla, a town of Naples, in Basilicata 5 m. W. of Venosa.

Rappahannoc, a river of Virginia, which rises in the mountains called the Blue Ridge, and flows by Falmouth, Fredericksburg, Portroyal, Leeds, Tappahannoc, and Urbanna, into Chesapeake Bay.

Rapperschweil, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, seated on a neck of land that advances into the lake of Zurich, over which is a wooden bridge, 1,850 feet long. It is 18 m. S. E. of Zurich and 20 N. W. of Glaris.

Rapps, a town of Austria, on the river Teya, 8 m. N. by W. of Horn.

Raritan, a river of New Jersey, which runs by Brunswick and Amboy into Arthur Kull Sound, and helps to form the fine harbour of Amboy. A canal is in progress from this river to the Delaware at Lamberton. It will be 38 m. long, 75 feet wide and 7 feet deep.

Rascia, the eastern division of Solavonia, watered by the river Rasca, which runs into the Morave. The inhabitants are called Rascians.

Raseborg, a seaport of Sweden, capital of a canton in Nyland. It is seated on the gulf of Finland, 37 m. S. E. of Abo. Long. 23. 18. E., lat. 60. 16. N.

Rastadt, a town of Germany, in Baden, with a noble castle. In 1714 a treaty was negotiated here between the French and Austrians; and in 1796 the former defeated the latter near this place. It is seated on the Merg, near the Rhine, 5 m. N. E. of Baden and 24 S. W. of Philippsburg.

Rastenburg, a fortified town of E. Prussia, with a castle, seated on the small river Guber, 60 m. S. E. of Königsberg.

Ratenu, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, seated on the Havel, 15 m. N. by W. of Brandenburg.

Ratibor, a town of Prussian Silesia, formerly the capital of a principality of the same name, with a castle. The cathedral and town-house are worthy of notice. It is seated in the Oder, 15 m. N. E. of Troppau and 85 S. S. E. of Breslau.

Ratisbon, a strong city of Bavaria, and the see of an archbishop, transferred from Mentz to this place in 1798. The abbey of St. Emmeran contains the relics of St. Denys, a valuable library, and a fine collection of mathematical instruments. The town-house is magnificent, and in its hall the general diets of the empire used to meet. Ratisbon has a great trade in salt, for which it is a depot, and sends large quantities of corn and wood to Vienna. In 1809 a battle was fought in the vicinity between the Austrians and French, in which the latter were victorious. It has an ancient bridge of 15 arches over the Danube, and stands on the S. side of that river, at the influx of the Regen, 6 m. N. by E. of Munich and 195 W. by N. of Vienna. Lon. 12. 6. E., lat. 48. 58. N.

Ratoath, a town of Ireland, in the county of Meath, 12 m. E. of Trim and 12 N. W. of Dublin.

Ratmandorf, a town of the Austrian states, in Carniola with a castle, 90 m. S. by W. of Clagenfurt.

Ratska, or **Ratske**, a town and fortress of Schavonia on the N. side of the Save, opposite the influx of the Drin, 30 m. S. W. of Peterwaradin.

Ratten. See **Rustan**.

Rattenberg, a fortified town of the Austrian states, in Tyrol, with a citadel. In its vicinity are copper mines, which also yield some silver. It is situate on the Inn, 26 m. E. N. E. of Innsbruck and 44 S. W. of Salzburg.

Ratzburg, a fortified town of Germany, capital of a principality, subject to the duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. It is seated on an island, in the midst of a lake, 30 m. in circumference. The buildings are of brick, and almost every house is shaded with a tree. From the lake of Ratzburg issues the river Waknitz, which joins the Trave near Lubec. Ratzburg is noted for its excellent beer, and is 14 m. S. by E. of Lubec and 22 S. of Lauenburg. Lon. 10. 52. E., lat. 53. 43. N.

Raubsville, p. v. Northampton Co. Pa.

Raudnitz, a town and castle of Bohemia, seated on the Elbe, 20 m. N. of Prague.

Rauwo, a town of Russia, in Finland, 20 m. S. of Biorneburg and 55 N. by W. of Abo.

Rauschenberg, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, 7 m. N. N. E. of Marburg and 32 S. S. W. of Cassel.

Rauvee, or **Ravey**, a river of Hindoostan, one of the five E. branches of the Indus. It rises in Lahore, on the borders of Thibet, flows by the city of Lahore to Toulomba, in the country of Moultan, and 28 m. below joins the Chunaub. The Rauvee is the Hydrantes of Alexander.

Ravello, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, and a bishop's see, 10 m. W. of Salerno and 25 S. E. of Naples.

Ravenglass, a sea-port in Cumberland, Eng. It stands on an inlet of the Irish Sea, between the Mite and Esk, which, with the Irt, run into this inlet, and form a good harbour; but, the adjacent country furnishing little for exportation, its chief trade is in oysters. 2 m. from the town, on the S. side of the Esk, are ruins of 3 m. in circumference, called the city of Burnecar, of which no historical documents appear to exist. Ravensglass is 16 m. S. S. E. of Whitehaven, and 279 N. N. W. London. Lon. 3. 30. W., lat. 64. 23. N.

Ravenna, a city of Italy, in the states of the church, and an archbishop's see, with several colleges, a great number of religious houses, and a ruinous citadel. It has a celebrated harbour, but the sea has gradually withdrawn 4 m. from the town. Theodoric, king of the Goths, resided here, and afterwards the exarchs of the Greek emperors. The mausoleum of Theodoric is still to be seen, and is covered by a single stone, 21 feet in diameter and 15 thick. Ravenna is seated on the river Mantona, 37 m. S. E. of Ferrara and 162 N. of Rome. Long. 12. 5 E., lat. 44. 25. N.

Ravenna, p. t. Portage Co. Ohio 135 m. N. E. Columbus. Pop. 806.

Ravensberg, a town of Prussian Westphalia, capital of a county of its name, now included in the government of Minden. 36 m. S. W. of Minden.

Ravensburg, a town of Germany, in Wirttemberg, with a considerable trade, particularly in paper; seated on the Chens, 18 m. N. of Lindau.

Ravenstein, a town of the Netherlands, in N.

Brabant, with a castle; seated on the Maese, 8 m. W. S. W. of Nimwegen.

Ravitz, a town of Prussian Poland, near the confines of Silesia, with a considerable manufacture of cloth, 55 m. S. of Posen.

Rasos, a town of Poland, with a strong castle, seated in a morass, and almost surrounded by the river Rawa, 55 m. S. W. of Warsaw. Long. 19. 55. E., lat. 51. 51. N.

Raoulingsburg, p.v. Rockingham Co. N. C. 130 m. N. W. Raleigh.

Raymond, p.t. Cumberland Co. Me. 26 m. N. Portland; p.t. Rockingham Co. N. H. 21 m. W. Portsmouth. Pop. 1,000.

Raynham, p.t. Bristol Co. Mass. on Taunton river 3 m. E. Taunton 33 m. S. Boston. Pop. 1,209. Iron ore abounds here, and in the town are manufactories of bar iron, hollow ware, nails, &c. The first forge in America was set up here in 1652 by James and Henry Leonard.

Raypour, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa, 60 m. S. of Ruttunpour and 80 W. of Sumbulpour.

Re, an island in France, 16 m. long and 4 broad separated from the coast of Lower Charente by the strait of Breton, above 7 m. wide. The products are bitter wine, salt, brandy, and the liquor called aniseed. St. Martin is the capital.

Readfield, p.t. Kennebec Co. Me. Pop. 1,834.

Read House, p.v. Charlotte Co. Va.

Reading, a borough and the capital of Berkshire, Eng. The principal manufactures are canvases, blankets, gauze, ribands, and pins; it has a trade in malt, flour, and timber. Here are the ruins of a rich abbey, in which Henry I was interred. It is seated on the Kennet, near its confluence with the Thames, 26 m. S. S. E. of Oxford and 37 W. of London.

Reading, p.v. Middlesex Co. Mass. 14 m. N. Boston. Pop. 1,806; p.t. Fairfield Co. Conn. Pop. 1,709; p.t. Steuben Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,568.

Reading, p.t. Berks Co. Pa. on the Schuylkill 54 m. N. W. Philad. It is a flourishing and regularly built town inhabited principally by Germans. Here are large manufactures of hats. The Union canal commences in the neighbourhood. Pop. 5,850. Also a township of Adams Co. Pa.; p.v. Hamilton Co. Ohio, and a township of Perry Co. Ohio.

Readington, a township of Hunterdon Co. N. J.

Readyville, p.v. Rutherford Co. Ten.

Realajo, a sea-port of Mexico, in the province of Nicaragua, with three churches. The chief trade is in pitch, tar, and cordage. It is situate among swamps, near the mouth of a river of its name, 20 m. W. N. W. of Leon, to which it serves as a harbour. Long. 87. 46. W., lat. 12. 43. N.

Realville, a town of France, department of Tarn-et-Garonne, 8 m. N. E. of Montauban and 20 S. of Cahors.

Reamstown, p.v. Lancaster Co. Pa.

Reccanati, a town of Italy, in the papal states, and delegation of Ancona. It has a great fair in September, which continues 15 days; and is seated on a mountain, near the river Munsone, 14 m. S. of Ancona.

Rockem, a town of the Netherlands, near the Meuse, 5 m. N. of Maestricht.

Recklinghausen, a town of Prussian Westphalia, capital of a county belonging to the duke of Artemberg. It has a strong citadel, and is seated on the Lippe, 20 m. S. S. W. of Munster. Long. 7. 36. E., lat. 51. 38. N.

Rectorstown, p.t. Fauquier Co. Pa.

Reculver, a village in Kent, Eng. at the mouth of a small branch of the Stour, 8 m. N. E. of Canterbury. It is the Regulbium of the Romans and its ancient church has two spires, which are called by mariners the Two Sisters.

Red Bank, a township of Armstrong Co. Pa.; p.v. Colleton Dis. S. C.

Red Ridge, p.v. Hawkins Co. Ten.

Red Creek, p.v. Wayne Co. N. Y.

Red Head, a cape of Scotland, in Angusshire, the S. point of Lunan Bay. Here are the ruins of a castle, almost surrounded by the sea.

Red Lake, a lake of N. America, lying S. of Lake of the Woods. It is 60 m. long and 15 broad, and on the N. side is fed by several small rivers. Its outlet at the S. E. extremity, in lat. 47. 20., is called Red River, and flows into the Mississippi, a little above St. Anthony Falls.

Red Sea, a sea celebrated in holy writ. It extends 1,300 m. from N. to S., dividing Africa from Arabia, and is 200 broad in the widest part. It is separated from the Mediterranean Sea on the N., by the isthmus of Suez, and communicates on the S. by the strait of Babelmandel with the Indian Ocean.

Redbridge, a village in Hampshire, Eng. at the mouth of the Test, 3 m. W. of Southampton. It has a considerable trade in coal, timber, corn, &c.

Redfield, p.v. Oneida Co. N. Y.

Red Hill, p.v. Kershaw Dis. S. C.

Red Hook, p.t. Dutchess Co. N. Y. on the Hudson, 50 m. S. Albany. Pop. 2,983.

Red House, p.v. Caswell Co. N. C.

Redon, a town of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine. It serves as a mart for the commerce of Rennes, and is seated on the Vilaine, 20 m. E. of Vannes and 62 S. S. W. of Rennes. Long. 2. 10. W. lat. 47. 48. N.

Redondela, a town of Spain, in Galicia, with a strong castle. It stands on Vigo Bay, 8 m. N. E. of Vigo.

Redonda, a town of Portugal, in Beira, with a castle, seated on the Mondego, 17 m. W. of Coimbra.

Redondo, a town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, 23 m. S. W. of Elvas.

Redruth, a town in Cornwall, Eng. It is seated in the very heart of the mining country, 12 m. N. by E. of Helstone and 263 W. by S. of London.

Red River, one of the western branches of the Mississippi, rising in New Mexico, and flowing Southeasterly into the Mississippi 240 m. above New Orleans. It is 1,800 m. long and has a very serpentine course with a narrow channel; 100 m. above Natchitoches it spreads out into a great number of channels which intersect a swampy tract. A great mass of trees floated down the stream have collected here and formed what is called the *Great Raft* which is 60 or 70 m. in extent and covers the river so that it may be crossed on horseback; in many parts the raft is overgrown with trees. Above and below this place the river is navigable for steamboats except in the rainy season.

Red River, a stream of Lake Winnipeg, rising near the sources of the Mississippi, and flowing northerly and northeasterly 170 m. into the south end of the lake. The Assiniboin is one of its branches. At the junction of the two streams is a trading establishment found by Lord Selkirk. *Red River* is also the name of a branch of the Utawas in Canada; a branch of the Cumberland

in Tennessee, a branch of the Kentucky in Ken and of White river in Arkansas.

Red River, a town of Pulaski Co. Arkansas.

Red Shoal, p.v. Stokes Co. N. C.

Red Stone, a township of Fayette Co. Pa.

Reedsborough, t. Bennington Co. Vt. Pop. 662.

Reedy Island, in the Delaware 50 m. below Philadelphia, it is 3 m. long; the principal chapel is on the E. side.

Reepham, a town in Norfolk, Eng. with a trade in malt; situate on the Eyre, over which it has a ford, 11 m. N. E. of Dereham and 112 N. by E. of London.

Rees, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Cleve, seated on the Rhine, 10 m. N. W. of Wesel.

Rees, or *Rens*, a town of the Prussian states, in the province of Lower Rhine. Hard by it, on the Rhine, is the *Königstuhl*, or *Thronus Regalis*, a remarkable piece of antiquity, consisting of a round vault, built of freestone, and resting on nine stone pillars, one of which stands in the middle. The vault is 80 feet in circumference, and has two stout doors, the ascent to which is by 28 stone steps. It is furnished with seven seats, agreeably to the number of electors at that time; and on this regal chair the electors of Germany formerly held consultations relative to the election of a king and emperor, and other weighty matters of the empire. Rees is seated near the Rhine, 5 m. S. by E. of Coblenz.

Reesville, p.v. Montgomery Co. Pa.

Reetz, a town of Brandenburg, 18 m. E. S. E. of New Stargard.

Regen, a circle of Bavaria, adjacent to Bohemia, with the circle of Upper Maine on the N. W. and that of Lower Danube on the S. W. Ratisbon and Alenbourg are the chief towns.

Regen, a town of Bavaria, on a river of the same name, 12 m. N. N. E. of Deckendorf and 49 E. of Ratisbon.

Regensberg, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, with a strong castle. It is seated on a rock called the Lagerberg, 9 m. N. W. of Zurich.

Regensberg. See *Ratisbon*.

Regenstauf, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Neuburg, on the river Regen, 8 m. N. by E. of Ratisbon.

Regenstein, a town of Germany, in Saxony, 6 m. S. of Halberstadt.

Regenswalde, a town of Prussian Pomerania, with a castle, seated on the Rega, 24 m. E. S. E. of Camin.

Reggio, a sea-port of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, and an archbishop's see. The churches, convents, and many houses, are built of stones from ancient edifices, and numerous inscriptions are to be met with on the walls. The environs produce the best silk in Calabria; and on the coast is found a species of muscle, that yields a kind of wool, of which gloves and stockings are made. Reggio was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1783. It is seated on the strait of Messina, 12 m. E. S. E. of Messina and 95 S. by W. of Cosenza. Long. 16. 50. E., lat. 38. 4. N.

Reggio, a city of Italy, capital of a duchy of the same name, included in that of Modena, and a bishop's see, with a strong citadel. In the cathedral are paintings, by the greatest masters; and in the square is the statue of Brennus, chief of the Gauls. The principal trade is in silk. It was taken by prince Eugene in 1706, and by the king of Sardinia in 1742. In 1796 the inhabi-

tants were the first Italians that renounced allegiance to their sovereign, and solicited the protection of the French. Reggio is the birthplace of the poet Ariosto. It is seated in a fertile country, on the river Tesso, 13 m. N. W. of Modena and 80. S. E. of Milan. Long. 11. 5. E., lat. 44. 43. N.

Reghebil, a town of Negroland, in Wangara, situate on a lake at the influx of a branch of the Niger, 240 m. E. by S. of Chanara. Long. 19. 10. E., lat. 13. 20. N.

Regina, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, 14 m. N. of Cosenza.

Regis, St., a town of Lower Canada, situate on the boundary line that separates Canada from the United States, and on a river of its name, at its junction with the St. Lawrence, 50 m. S. W. of Montreal. Long. 74. 10. W., lat. 45. 0. N.

Ragnano, a town of the papal states, seated near the Tiber, 17 m. N. of Rome.

Rehoboth, p.t. Bristol Co. Mass. 37 m. S. W. Boston. Pop. 2,468, also a hundred of Sussex Co. Del.

Reichenau, an island in the Zeller Zee, or lower lake of Constance, 3 m. long and 1 broad, abounding with vines and other fruit-trees. 4 m. W. of Constance.

Reichenau, a town of Bohemia, with a castle, 18 m. E. N. E. of Königgratz.

Reichenbach, one of the four governments into which Prussian Silesia was divided in 1815. It comprises the county of Glatz, the principalities of Munsterberg, Brieg, and Schweidnitz, and a considerable part of that of Jauer; and has an area of 2,500 sq. m. with 470,000 inhabitants.

Reichenbach, the capital of the foregoing government, has considerable manufactures of linen, canvas, and fustian, and is seated on the rivulet Peil, 10 m. S. E. of Schweidnitz.

Reichenbach, a town of Saxony, in Voigtland. The inhabitants are principally clothiers; and their method of dyeing, particularly scarlet, is brought to great perfection. 10 m. S. S. W. of Zurickau.

Reichenburg, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Buntzlau, with a considerable manufacture of cloth. 23 m. N. of Jung Buntzlau.

Reichenfels, a town of the Austrian states in Carinthia, 24 m. N. E. of Clagenfurt.

Reichenhall, a town of Bavaria, with a rich salt spring. Some salt is made here; but, for want of fuel, most of the brine is carried over the hills to Traunstein, a distance of 14 m. by engines and pipes. Seated on the Sala, 9 m. S. W. of Salzburg.

Reichshofen, a town of France, department of of Lower Rhine, with a castle, 9 m. N. of Haguenau.

Reifferscheid, a town of the Prussian states, formerly the capital of a county in the duchy of Juliers. It is seated on the Effel, 30 m. S. S. W. of Cologne and 52 N. by W. of Treves.

Rein, a town of the Austrian states, in Styria on the River Save, 25 m. S. S. E. of Cilly.

Reiner, a town of Prussian Silesia, in the government of Reichenbach, with a mineral spring, and manufactures of cloth and paper, 11 m. W. of Glatz.

Reisenburg, a town of E. Prussia, 78. m. S. W. of Königsberg.

Reisterstown, p.v. Baltimore Co. Maryland. 15 m. N. W. Baltimore.

Rembertstown, p.v. Sumter Dis. S. C.

Rensselaer, p.t. Oneida Co. N. Y. 35 m. N. Rome Pop. 1,400.

Remberviller, a town of France, department of Vosges, 17 m. N. N. E. of Epinal.

Remich, a town of the Netherlands on the Moselle, 20 m. S. E. of Luxemburg.

Remiremont, a town of France, department of Vosges, 11 m. S. E. of Epinal.

Remo, St., a town of the Sardinian states, in the territory of Genoa, situate in a fruitful valley, with a good harbour, in the Mediterranean, 7 m. E. by N. of Vintimiglia and 66 S. E. of Genoa.

Rems and Fils, one of the 12 departments of the kingdom of Wurtemberg, situate E. of that of Rothenburg. Goppingen is the capital.

Remy, St., a town of France, department of Mouths of the Rhone. A triumphal arch, and a mausoleum, in the neighbourhood, display the taste of the Augustan age; the former is not entire, but the latter is in the best state of preservation. 10 m. N. E. of Arles.

Reudersburg, a fortified town of Denmark, in the duchy of Holstein, on the frontiers of Sleswick, and on the river Eyder. It is composed of three parts, the Old Town, the Skleuskule, and the New Town; the former of which stands on an island formed by the river. The principal manufactures are porcelain, earthenware, and gold and silver lace; and the trade in timber, by means of the Eyder Canal, is considerable 15 m. W. of Kiel, and 16 S. S. E. of Sleswick. Long. 9. 53. E., lat. 54. 20. N.

Renfrew, a borough of Scotland, and the county town of Renfrewshire. The principal branch manufacture is that of thread, but many looms are employed in the silk and muslin. Robert II. had a palace here. It is seated near the Clyde, to which there is a canal, 9 m. W. by N. of Glasgow, and 13 E. by S. of Greenock. Long. 4. 26 W., lat. 55. 54. N.

Renfrewshire, a county of Scotland, 30 m. long and from 10 to 20 broad; bounded on the W. and N. by the frith of Clyde, E. by Lanarkshire, and S. by Ayrshire. It is divided into 20 parishes, and the number of inhabitants in 1821 was 112, 175. In the N. part, towards the borders of the Clyde, the soil is fertile, but the S. part is mountainous and rather barren. Besides the Clyde, it is watered by the Gryfe, and the White and Black Cart. The largest town is Paisley.

Reni, a town of European Turkey, in Bessarabia, seated on the Danube 135 m. S. W. of Bender.

Reims, a city of France, capital of the department of Ile-et-Vilaine, and a bishop's see. It contains eight parish churches, besides the cathedral, several convents, and a small university. The streets are broad and strait, but they were narrow before the fire in 1720, which lasted seven days, and consumed 850 houses. In the great square are the Palace of Justice and the Hotel de Ville. It is seated on the Vilaine, which divides it into two parts. 190 m. W. S. W. of Paris. Long. 1. 43. W., lat. 48. 7. N.

Renasselaer, a county of New York, on the East bank of the Hudson. Pop. 49,472. Troy is the capital. Also a village in this county. 12 m. E. Albany, with a manufacture of window glass.

Renasselaerville, p.t. Albany Co. N. Y. 24 m. S. W. Albany. Pop. 3,689.

Reston, a village of Scotland, near which is one of the most considerable printfields in Scotland; also the old mansion of Dalquhurn, where Dr. Smollett was born, and the lofty column erected to his memory, on the bank of the Leven, 4 m. N. W. of Dumbarton.

Renty, a town of France, department of Pas de Calais, seated on the Aa, 12 m. S. W. of Aire, 50 N. W. of Arras.

Reole, a town in the department of Gironde seated on the Garonne, 30 m. S. E. of Bordeaux.

Repaill, a town of the Sardinian states, in Savoy, famous for the retreat of Amadeus, duke of Savoy, in 1440, when he went to enjoy the pleasures of a country life; seated on a river which runs into the lake of Geneva, 30 m. N. E. of Geneva.

Rappes, a town of Brandenburg, 16 m. S. S. E. of Custrin.

Repton, a village in Derbyshire, Eng. 8 m. S. S. W. of Derby, celebrated for the burial place of several of the Saxon kings of Mercia, and for several antiquities. Here is a noted free-school, which appears to have been the refectory of a priory.

Requena, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a castle, and a considerable manufacture of silks. It was taken by the English in 1706 and retaken by the French the next year. It is seated on a hill, on the borders of Valencia, 64 m. E. S. E. of Cuenza. Long. 1. 9. W., lat. 39. 44. N.

Resht, a city of Persia, capital of Ghilan. It has a considerable trade, particularly in silk; and much rice grows in the environs. It is seated on a river, 6 m. from the Caspian Sea and 100 N. of Cashin. Long. 49. 50. E., lat. 37. 28. N.

Resolution Island, an island in the N. Atlantic, 50 m. long and 20 broad, on the N. side of the entrance into Hudson Strait. Long. 65. 0. W., lat. 61. 40. N.

Resolution Isle, a small island in the S. Pacific, 160 leagues E. of Otaheite, so called from the ship in which Cook made his second voyage. Long. 141. 15. W., lat. 17. 23. S.

Retel, a town of France, department of Ardennes, seated on a hill, near the Aisne, 26 m. N. E. of Rheims. Long. 4. 24. E., lat. 49. 32. N.

Retford, East, a borough in Nottinghamshire, Eng. It is in general well built, and consists of three principal streets, disposed nearly in the form of a Roman Y. The chief trade is in malt, and it has manufactures of hats. It is seated on the Idle, 29 m. N. by E. of Nottingham and 144 N. by W. of London. West Retford is situated on the opposite side of the river.

Reithem, a town of Hanover, seated on the Aller, 35 m. N. N. W. of Hanover.

Retimo, a sea-port of Candia, and a bishop's see, with a citadel. It was taken by the Turks in 1645. The silk, wool, honey, wax, landanum, and oil, are preferred to all others. It is seated on the N. coast of the island, 42 m. W. of Candia. Long. 24. 38. E., lat. 35. 20. N.

Reitz, a town of Bavaria, on the Schwarz, 28 m. E. S. E. of Amberg.

Reus, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, with manufactures of silk, cotton, leather, and hats, and a considerable trade in wine, brandy, &c.; seated in the middle of a most fruitful plain, 17 m. S. W. of Tarragona.

Reuss, a principality of Saxony, lying between the Prussian and Bavarian territories, comprising an area of 600 sq. m. with 85,000 inhabitants, of whom the greater part are Lutherans. Gera is the chief town.

Reuss, a river of Switzerland, which rises in the lake of Lucendro, on the N. W. of St. Gothard, flows through the lake of Lucern and the town of that name, and joins the Aar below Bruck.

Reutlingen, a town of Germany, in Wurtemberg. In the town-house is preserved an ancient

battering-ram; and in the vicinity are many paper and powder mills. It is seated on the Echetz near the Neckar, 17 m. S. of Stuttgart.

Revel, a town of France, department of Upper Garonne, near the canal of Languedoc, 27 m. S. E. of Toulouse.

Revel, a government of Russia. See *Esthonia*.

Revel, a sea-port of Russia, capital of the government of Esthonia, and a bishop's see. It is surrounded by high walls and deep ditches, and defended by a castle and good bastions. The houses are well built, and have fine gardens. It is become a place of great trade, since the Russians obtained possession of it in 1710; and there are two great fairs, in May and September, frequented by English and Dutch merchants. It is seated on the gulf of Finland, partly in a pleasant plain and partly on a mountain, 160 m. N. by E. of Riga and 290 W. by S. of Petersburg. Long. 24. 17. E., lat. 59. 18. N.

Revello, a town of the Sardinian states, in Piedmont, seated near the Po, on the top of a mountain, fortified by nature and art, 8 m. N. W. of Saluzzo.

Revero, a town of Austrian Italy, in the Mantuan, seated on the Po, opposite Ostiglia, 20 m. S. E. of Mantua.

Revin, a town of France, department of Ardennes, seated on the river Meuse, 6 m. E. of Rocroy.

Revolution Isle, a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean, to the N. W. of the Marquesas, of which they may be deemed a continuation. They were discovered in 1791. The most considerable are Baux and Marchand. The latter is about 15 m. in circuit, and was taken possession of, in the name of the French nation, by captain Marchand. Long. 140. 5. W., lat. 0. 21. S.

Rewah, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Allahabad, the residence of a Hindoo chief, tributary to the British, 57 m. S. S. W. of Allahabad.

Rewari, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a district in the province of Dehli. It is the residence of a chief, tributary to the British, and is seated on the Sadi, 55 m. S. W. of Dehli. Long. 76. 52. E., lat. 29. 13. N.

Reynoldsburgh, p.v. Humphreys Co. Ten. on the Tennessee, 53 m. W. Nashville.

Rhamania, a town and fort of Egypt, on the W. branch of the Nile, where the canal of Alexandria enters that river. It is 25 m. above Rosetta and 58 E. S. E. of Alexandria.

Rhayadergwy, a town of Wales, in Radnorshire. It is situate on the Wye, where there was formerly a cataract, which is now destroyed, and a neat bridge erected; and an eminence near it is the site of an ancient castle, of which no ruins remain. In the neighbourhood are lead and copper mines. 19 m. W. N. W. of New Radnor and 178 of London.

Rhea, a county of E. Tennessee. Pop. 8,182. Washington is the capital.

Rheatown, p.v. Green Co. Ten.

Rheda, a town of Prussian Westphalia, 10 m. N. of Lipstadt.

Rheims, a city of France, department of Marne, and an archbishop's see. The inhabitants are estimated at 40,000. The principal church, built before the year 406, is a very beautiful structure; and that of St. Nicaise is remarkable for its fine architecture. Behind the high altar of the church of St. Remy, the corpse of that archbishop is preserved in a magnificent shrine. The kings of

France have been successively crowned at Rheims; probably because Clovis, the founder of the French monarchy, when converted from paganism, was baptized in the cathedral here, in the year 496. The remains of an amphitheatre, a castle, and a triumphal arch, are among the ancient monuments of the Romans. Rheims is long and narrow, and the houses are low. Here are manufactures of flannel, coverlets, and other woolen stuffs. The city was taken and retaken several times, by the French and allied armies, in 1814. It is seated in a plain, surrounded by hills that produce excellent wine, on the river Vesle, 62 m. N. of Troyes and 75 N. E. of Paris. Long. 4. 2. E., lat. 49. 15. N.

Rhein, a town of Prussia, with a large fortified castle, seated on a lake, 75 m. S. E. of Konigsberg. Long. 21. 38. E., lat. 53. 48. N.

Rheinau, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Thurgau, with an abbey, on an island formed by the Rhine, 5 m. S. S. W. of Schaffhausen.

Rheinbach, or *Rhynbach*, a town of the Prussian states, in the province of Cleves and Berg, 20 m. S. of Cologne.

Rheinberg, a town of the Prussian states in the government of Cleves, seated near the Rhine, 13 m. E. of Gelders, and 4 N. by W. of Cologne.

Rheine, a town of Prussian Westphalia, seated on the Ems, 18 m. W. N. W. of Osnaburg.

Rheinack, a town of Germany, seated on the Rhine, 16 m. N. W. of Coblenz.

Rheineck, a town of Franconia, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle on the river Sinn, 25 m. N. by W. of Wurtzburg.

Rheineck, a town of Switzerland, capital of the Rheintal, in the canton of St. Gall, with a castle, seated on the Rhine, 25 m. S. E. of Constance.

Rheinfelden, a town of Germany, in Baden, the best of the four Forest-towns; seated on the Rhine, over which is a bridge, 8 m. E. of Basel.

Rheinfels, a strong fortress of Germany, in the Prussian states. It is one of the most important places on the Rhine, and stands on a stupendous craggy rock, at the foot of which is the fortified town of St. Goar. It was taken by the French in 1794. 16 m. S. of Coblenz.

Rheinnagen, a town of the Prussian states, in the government of Coblenz, situate on the Rhine 19 m. N. W. of Coblenz.

Rheintal, a district of Switzerland, in the canton of St. Gall, lying along the Rhine. It is a fertile valley, 30 m. long and from 3 to 8 broad, and produces excellent wine. Rheineck is the capital.

Rheinzaburn, a town of France, department of Lower Rhine, seated on the Erlbach, 10 m. S. E. of Landau.

Rhena, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, on the river Radegast, 14 m. E. S. E. of Lubec.

Rhenen, a town of the Netherlands, in the province of Utrecht, seated on the Rhine, 20 m. S. E. of Utrecht.

Rhine, a great and remarkable river of Europe, which rises in Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons. It is formed of three streams, the Further Rhine from the head of the valley of Disentis; the Middle Rhine from the valley Medelo, and appendage of St. Gothard; and the Hither or Upper Rhine from the mount Avicula. The first two torrents united take the name of Lower Rhine which receives the Upper Rhine at Richenau; and the height is here about 6,180 feet above the sea.

Flowing by Coire, at the distance of a mile, the Rhine here becomes navigable for rafts. It is soon after the boundary between the Rheinthal and a territory of Austria, and passes through the Lake of Constance from E. to W. Leaving this lake, it flows W. by Schaffhausen, below which it forms a celebrated cataract. It continues in a westerly course to Bale, when it turns to the N. and enters the Netherlands, in which course it waters many considerable cities and towns, and receives some large rivers. Below Emmerick, in the duchy of Cleve, it divides into two streams, the right, which retains its name, passes on to Utrecht, when it divides once more into two streams: the smaller one is called the Vecht, which runs N. into the Zuider Zee at Muyden; and the other, the remains of the noble Rhine, flows W. by Woerden to Leyden, where it divides into several channels, and afterwards is lost among hills of sand near the village of Catwyck.

Rhine, a province of the grand duchy of Hesse, to the N. of the Bavarian circle of the Rhine, comprising an area of 1,000 square m. with 155,000 inhabitants.

Rhine, Circle of, a province of Bavaria, situate to the W. of the Rhine, between Weissenburg and Worms. It was ceded to Bavaria in 1814. It contains an area of 1,800 square m. with 308,000 inhabitants.

Rhine, Lower, a grand duchy of the Prussian states, composed of territories taken from France and the grand duchy of Berg in 1814, and assigned to Prussia by the congress of Vienna. It is bounded N. by the province of Cleves and Berg, E. by Nassau and Hesse-Darmstadt, S. by the French and W. by the Dutch frontier. It has an area of 5,700 square m. with 950,000 inhabitants. Aix-la-Chapelle is the capital.

Rhine, Lower and Upper, two divisions of Germany, abolished in 1806.

Rhine, Lower, a department of France, containing the late province of Lower Alsace. It has an area of 1,900 square m. with 440,000 inhabitants. Strasburg is the capital.

Rhine, Upper, a department of France, consisting of the late province of Upper Alsace, and containing an area of about 1,700 square m. with 320,000 inhabitants. Colmar is the capital.

Rhinebeck, p.v. Dutchess Co. N. Y. 26 m. S. Hudson, on the Hudson. Pop. 2,938.

Rhode Island, an island in the state of the same name, in Narraganset Bay 15 m. long from N. E. to S. W. with a mean breadth of 2 1-2 m., con-

but it is destitute of trees, the whole island having been laid waste by the British in the revolutionary war. It affords excellent pasturage, and maintains more than 30,000 sheep. The town of Newport is in the S. part.

Rhode Island, one of the New England States bounded N. and E. by Massachusetts; S. by the ocean and W. by Connecticut. It extends from 41. 15. to 42. N. lat. and from 71. 8. to 71. 52. W. long. 42 m. in average length and 29 in breadth and containing 1,225 sq. m. including Narraganset Bay which intersects it from N. to S. and embosoms Rhode, Connecticut, Prudence, and several other small islands. Block Island which lies off the coast also belongs to this state. The rivers are the Pawtucket, Pawtuxet and Pawcatuck which flow into Narraganset Bay. There are no mountains in the state, nor any hilly tracts, yet the general face of the country is somewhat rough and rocky. There are some level districts upon the borders of Narraganset Bay, and some flats on the Atlantic shores. The aspect of the country on the whole is picturesque, the highest eminences, are Mount Hope, in Bristol; Hopkins' Hill, in W. Greenwich; and Woonsocket Hill, in Smithfield but they are not remarkable for elevation. The whole state enjoys a salubrious climate; the winter in the maritime parts is sensibly milder, and the seasons there are more uniform than in the rest of New England; the heat of summer is much alleviated by refreshing sea breezes. In other respects the climate resembles that of Connecticut and Massachusetts. The soil is pretty uniform; on the continent it is generally a gravelly loam, which is tolerably fertile but difficult of cultivation. Upon the islands, the soil is light and productive. There are a few pine plains in the state, but very little alluvial land. Considerable quantities of anthracite coal exist in the state but the mines are little worked at present. Iron ore occurs in the northern parts, and there is a mine wrought at Cranston. There are quarries of limestone at Smithfield, and the same place affords excellent marble. Beds of serpentine, are found at Newport. The mineral treasures of this state as far as yet discovered, are not on the whole either extensive or valuable.

Rhode Island is divided into 5 counties, Providence, Kent, Washington, Newport and Bristol. The Pop. is 97,212. Fourteen of which are slaves. There is no seat of government; the legislature meet alternately at Providence, Newport, East Greenwich and South Kingdon. The other large towns are Bristol, Warwick and North Providence. The Blackstone canal, which See, lies partly in this state, and a railroad is projected from Providence to Boston. Agricultural industry is chiefly confined to grazing and the dairy.

The islands and shores of Narraganset bay are celebrated for their fine cattle, their numerous flocks of sheep, and the excellence and abundance of their butter and cheese. Of the different kinds of grain, maize, barley, oats and rye, are the most generally cultivated.

The commerce is chiefly confined to the ports of Newport and Providence. The foreign imports, in 1898, amounted to 1,128,226 dollars. The exports of domestic produce to 541,675 dollars, and the shipping to 40,666 tons.

Pawtucket has the largest manufactories in the state. The manufactures of this place are chiefly of cotton. The mills are seated upon three falls in Pawtucket river, and run 45,000 spindles. They employ nearly 900 looms.



taining about 37 sq. m.; it is a very beautiful island; the air is pure and salubrious, and the climate milder than on the continent, rendering it a very desirable residence for invalids in summer. The surface of the island is agreeably diversified,

Providence has also large manufactures of cotton, woolen, cordage, spermaceti, &c. Warwick has several cotton manufactories, and at Newport is a manufacture of lace. At Shetersville, in the town of Smithfield, are extensive manufactures of cotton. Rhode island is almost exclusively occupied in manufactures.

Blackstone river affords an immense water power for manufactories. Upon Woonsocket Falls, and in the neighbourhood, are about 20 different establishments, and others are begun. These already produce annually 2,500,000 yards of sheeting, calico, shirting, drilling, satinnet, &c. At this place are also an iron foundry and manufactures of machinery.

Rhode Island is the only state in the Union that is without a written constitution, the government being to this day founded on the provisions of the charter, granted to the colony by Charles II. in 1663. The obligations of this charter as a constitution of civil government, became annulled by the declaration of independence, but by the common consent of the people, the form of government was preserved without any essential variation. The legislature is called the *General Assembly*, and consists of a Senate and House of Representatives; the senators are 10. The representatives are two from each town but Providence, Portsmouth and Warwick send each four, and Newport, sends 6. The representatives are chosen twice a year. The executive consists of a Governor, whose powers are very limited, and a Lt. Governor, both of whom have seats in the Senate; these, as well as the State Treasurer, Secretary, and Attorney General are chosen annually. Suffrage is universal. The legislature have 2 stated sessions annually, and meet commonly four times a year. Common schools are supported by an annual payment of 10,000 dollars from the state; and there is an university at Providence. The most numerous religious sect are the Baptists, who have 12 ministers; the Congregationalists have 10, and the Episcopalians, 8. There is a remnant of the Narraganset Indians at Charlestown in this state, amounting to about 430, and possessing 3,000 acres of land. They are Baptists, and support a missionary.

Rhode Island was settled by Roger Williams, who was expelled from Massachusetts for avowing himself a friend to religious freedom. With a few followers he journeyed beyond the limits



of the state and founded a settlement in 1636 which he called Providence. Two years afterward their number had increased so far that a settlement was made on the island of *Aquidnet*, or Rhode Island. A government was organized and a code of laws established in 1647. Religious toleration with a trifling exception has always prevailed in this state. It was the last of the

states which acceded to the Union. This took place in 1790.

Rhodes, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, at the entrance of the gulf of Mæri, 40 m. long and 15 broad. The soil is pretty fertile but badly cultivated. This island is much celebrated in ancient history, having been frequently under the dominion of different masters. The Saracens became possessors of it in 685; and, in 1309, it was taken from them by the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, who afterwards took the name of Knights of Rhodes. They retained it till 1623 when it was taken by the Turks, after an obstinate resistance; and the small number of knights that remains were afterwards removed to Malta. Like the neighbouring islands, it has been reduced by the oppressions of the Porte to a state of great poverty and wretchedness.

Rhodes, the capital of the above island, and an archbishop's see; was anciently 9 miles in circumference, and was regarded by Alexander, who deposited his last will here, as the first city in the world; but the present town occupies only a quarter of the extent of the ancient city. It has a good harbour, with a narrow entrance between two rocks, on which are two towers to defend the passage. Here, in all probability, stood the famous Colossus, a statue of bronze, 70 cubits high reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world: it was thrown down by an earthquake; and, when the Saracens became masters of the island, they knocked it to pieces, and sold the fragments to a Jew of Edessa, near 900 years after its fall. Rhodes was deemed an impregnable fortress, being surrounded by triple walls and double ditches, which have long been in a state of dilapidation. Long. 28. 20. E., lat. 36. 27. N.

Rhodes. See *Rodes*.

Rhone, a large river that rises in Switzerland, in Mount Furca, and soon joins a more considerable stream from an extensive glacier called that of the Rhone. After passing through the vale of Valais, it runs through the Lake of Geneva, and separating Savoy from Brance, it flows W. to Lyons, then S. to Vienne, Tournon, Valence, Viviers, Pont St. Esprit, Avignon, Beaucaire, Tarascon, and Arles, and enters the Mediterranean by several mouths.

Rhone, a department of France, so named from the river Rhone, which flows on its E. border. It includes the late provinces of Beaujolais and Lyonois, and contains an area of 1050 square miles, with 330,000 inhabitants. Lyons is the capital.

Rhone, Mouths of the, a department of France on the coast of the Mediterranean, at the influx of the Rhone, containing the W. part of the late province of Provence. It comprises an area of 2,000 square miles, with 300,000 inhabitants. Marseilles is the capital.

Rhonhouse, a village of Scotland, in Kirkcudbrightshire, 8 m. N. N. W. of Newton Douglass, noted for a great annual fair, and a weekly cattle market from October to January.

Rhaden, a town of Prussian Westphalia, on the Monne, 12 m. S. S. E. of Lipstadt.

Rhynberg, or *Rhinsberg*, a town of Brandenburg, with a handsome palace, built by Frederic II., when hereditary prince. It is seated on the Rhyn, 10 m. N. of Ruppın.

Rhymey. See *Rumay*.

Rhymey, a town of Brandenburg, at the conflux of the Rhyna with the Havel, 9 m. S. E. of Havelburg.

Raizen, a government of Russia, formerly a province of the government of Moscow. It comprises an area of 13,000 square m. with 1,000,000 of inhabitants, and had anciently its own princes. The soil is fertile in corn, hemp, and flax.

Raizen, the capital of the above government, an archbishop's see, was formerly considerable for its extent and riches, but was almost ruined by the Tartars in 1568. It is seated at the conflux of the Trubesh with the Occa, 100 m. S. E. of Moscow. Long. 40. 37. E., lat. 54. 55. N.

Riba de Sella, a small sea-port of Spain, in Asturias, on the Bay of Biscay, 29 m. E. by S. of Gijon.

Ribadavia, a town of Spain, in Galicia, seated at the conflux of the Avia with the Minho, in the territory that produces the best wine in Spain, 15 m. W. S. W. of Orense.

Ribadeo, a sea-port of Spain, in Galicia, with a good harbour, defended by two castles. It is seated on a rock, at the mouth of the Rio de Miranda, 45 m. N. by E. of Lugo. Long. 6. 47. W., lat. 43. 38. N.

Riba, a town of Spain, in New Castile, on the river Xarama, 8 m. E. of Madrid.

Ribble, a river which rises in W. Yorkshire, Eng. runs across Lancashire, and enters the Irish Sea below Preston.

Ribemont, a town of France, department of Aisne, seated on an eminence near the Oise, 10 m. S. of St. Quentin.

Riberac, a town in the department of Dordogne, 17 m. E. of Perigueux.

Ribnik, a town of Prussian Silesia, in the principality of Ratibor, 20 m. E. by N. of Ratibor.

Ribnak, or **Rimnik**, a town of European Turkey, in Wallachia, and a bishop's see. Here, in 1789, the Austrians and Russians gained a great victory over the Turks. It is seated on a river of the same name, 68 m. E. N. E. of Tergovist.—Another of the Alth, 50 m. W. by S. of Tergovist.

Ribnitz, a town of Germany, in the grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, seated on a bay of the Baltic, near the influx of the Reckenitz, 13 m. N. E. of Rostock.

Riceborough, p.v. Liberty Co. Geo. 34 m. S. W. Savannah, at the head of Newport River.

Richardsville, p.v. Edgefield Dis. S. C. 74 m. W. Columbia.

Richelieu, a county of Lower Canada, or a river of the same name flowing into the St. Lawrence.

Richelieu, a town of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, founded by cardinal Richelieu in 1637; seated on the Amable and Vide, 33 m. S. S. W. of Tours.

Richmond, a borough in N. Yorkshire, Eng. It was formerly surrounded by a wall, with three gates, and had a strong castle (now in a ruinous condition), on an inaccessible mount. It is the capital of a district called Richmondshire (now included in the duchy of Lancaster) which abounds in lead mines, and was formerly a county of itself. Richmond has a manufacture of woollen stockings, caps, &c. It is seated on the Swale, over which is a bridge, 40 m. N. W. of York and 230 N. N. W. of London. Long. 1. 35. W., lat. 54. 28. N.

Richmond, a village in Surrey, Eng. with an elegant stone bridge over the Thames. It was anciently called Sheen; but Henry VII. called it Richmond, on account of his having been earl of Richmond in Yorkshire. Here was a palace, in which Edward III., Henry VII., and queen Elizabeth expired. Richmond is still distinguished by its beautiful royal gardens, which in summer

are open to the public; and in these is a noble observatory. Here is an extensive royal park, called Richmond, or the New Park; surrounded by a brick wall built by Charles I. 9 m. W. S. W. of London.

Richfield, p.t. Otsego Co. N. Y. 75 m. W. Albany. Pop. 1,752, a township of Medina Co. Ohio. 125 m. N. E. Columbus. Pop. 653.

Richford, p.t. Franklin Co. Vt. 44 m. N. E. Burlington. Pop. 704; p.v. Tioga Co. N. Y.

Rich Hill, townships in Green Co. Pa. and Muskingum Co. Ohio.

Richland, a county of Ohio. Pop. 24,007, Mansfield is the capital. A district of S. Carolina. Pop. 11,465. Columbia is the capital; p.t. Oswego Co. N. Y. on Lake Ontario. Pop. 2,733 p.t. Venango Co. Pa.; p.v. Onslow Co. N. C. and townships in Belmont, Guernsey, Clinton, Jackson and Fairfield Cos. Ohio.

Richland Creek, p.v. Giles Co. Ten. 70 m. S. W. Murfreesborough, on a stream of the same name falling into Elk River.

Richland Hill, p.v. Feliciana Parish, Louisiana 98 m. N. W. New Orleans.

Richmond, a county of N. Y. consisting of Staten Island. Pop. 7,054. Richmond is the capital. a county of the E. District of Virginia. Pop. 6,056. a county of N. Carolina. Pop. 9,326. Rockingham is the capital. A county of Georgia. Pop. 11,644. Augusta is the capital.

Richmond, p.t. Lincoln Co. Me. Pop. 1,313; p.t. Chittenden Co. Vt. 13 m. S. E. Burlington. Pop. 1,109; p.t. Cheshire Co. N. H. 47 m. S. W. Concord. Pop. 1,301; p.t. Berkshire Co. Mass. 130 m. W. Boston, 6. W. Lenox. Pop. 844; p.t. Washington Co. R. I. 30 m. S. W. Providence. Pop. 1,362; p.t. Ontario Co. N. Y. 15 m. S. W. Canandaigua. Pop. 1,576; p.v. Richmond Co. N. Y. on Staten Island; p.v. Northampton Co. Pa. 16 m. from Easton; p.v. Ross, Jefferson Co. Ohio; p.v. Wayne Co. Ind.; p.v. Madison Co. Ken. Richmond Co. Va. Richmond Co. N. C. and Henry Co. Alab.

Richmond city, the capital of Virginia, in Henrico Co. stands on the north side of James's river, at its lower falls, and at the head of tide water. The town rises gradually from the water, and has a fine, picturesque appearance. The western division occupies an eminence called Shockoe Hill, overlooking the lower town. The capitol is built upon the highest summit, and has a delightful and commanding prospect. Two bridges cross the river to Manchester, on the opposite bank. Most of the houses are of brick, and many are elegant. The public buildings, beside the capitol, which is an elegant structure, are a court house, a state prison, 8 churches, an almshouse, a museum, an academy of fine arts, 3 banks, and the state armory, in which are manufactured 4 or 5,000 muskets and rifles annually. One of the James river canals here empties into a basin containing a surface of two acres. There is a boat navigation for 220 m. on the river above the city. Richmond has a very flourishing trade, both inland and by sea, and enjoys extraordinary advantages by communication with a rich and well cultivated back country, abounding in tobacco, grain, hemp, coal, &c. It is in lat. 37. 31. N. lon. 77. 31. W. 123 m. S. Washington. 21 m. N. Petersburg. Pop. 16,060.

Richmondsville, p.v. Schoharie Co. N. Y.

Richwoods, p.v. Morgan Co. Va.

Rideau, a river of Upper Canada, falling into the Ottawas. The Rideau Canal passes along the

valley of this river from the Ottawas to the east end of Lake Ontario.

Ridge, a remarkable elevation in the western part of N. Y. extending parallel to the shore of Lake Ontario most of the distance from Rochester to Lewiston, 70 m. It is about 30 feet in height and slopes away gently on each side. A road called the *Ridge Road* passes along its summit.

Ridge, p.v. St. Mary's Co. Md. 5 m. N. Point Lookout; p.v. Edgefield Dis. S. C. 40 m. S. W. Columbia.

Ridgebury, p.v. Fairfield Co. Conn. 35 m. W. New Haven, p.v. Orange Co. N. Y. and Bradford Co. Pa.

Ridgefield, p.t. Fairfield Co. Conn. 35 m. W. New Haven. Pop. 2,322. Also a township of Huron Co. Ohio.

Ridgeville, p.t. Lorain Co. Ohio; p.v. Warren Co. Ohio.

Ridgeway, p.t. Genesee Co. N. Y.

Ridley, a township of Delaware Co. Pa.

Rickmansworth, a town in Hertfordshire, Eng.; seated on the Coln, 8 m. S. W. of St. Albans, and 18 W. N. W. of London.

Ricla, a town of Spain, in Aragon, on the Xalon, 23 m. W. S. W. of Saragossa.

Ride, a town in Hampshire, Eng. on the N. E. coast of the Isle of Wight. It has a daily intercourse by packet-boats with Portsmouth, and sends to that place abundance of butter, eggs, and poultry. 5 m. S. S. W. of Portsmouth and 6 E. N. E. of Newport.

Riedlingen, a town of Germany, in Wurtemberg, seated on the Danube, 25 m. S. W. of Ulm.

Rietberg, a town of the Prussian states, in the government of Minden, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle, situate on the Ems, 17 m. W. by N. of Paderborn.

Rieti, a town of Italy, in the papal states, capital of a delegation of its name, and a bishop's see. Besides the cathedral, it contains three collegiate and six parish churches, and 12 convents. It is seated on the river Velino, near the lake Rieti, 37 m. N. E. of Rome. Long. 13. 5. E., lat. 42. 23. N.

Rieux, a town of France, department of Upper Garonne, seated on the Reze, 25 m. S. S. W. of Toulouse.

Riez, a town in the department of Lower Alps, seated in a plain abounding with wine and fruits, 20 m. S. S. W. of Digne.

Riga, a government of Russia. See *Livonia*.

Riga, a strong town of Russia, capital of the government of Livonia, and next to Petersburg, the most commercial place in the empire. It stands on the river Dwina, 5 m. from its mouth in a gulf of the Baltic called the gulf of Riga or Livonia. The trade is chiefly carried on by the foreign merchants resident here; those belonging to an English factory enjoy the greatest share of the commerce. The principal export are corn, hemp, flax, iron, timber, masts, leather, and tallow. The pop. of Riga is estimated at 36,000. Here is a floating wooden bridge, over the Dwina 2,600 feet long and 40 broad: in winter, when the ice sets in, it is removed; and in spring it is replaced. In 1812, on the approach of the French army under marshal Macdonald, to besiege this place, the governor of the town set fire to the suburbs, which consumed upwards of 2,000 houses. Riga is 220 m. N. E. of Konigsberg and 310 S. W. of Petersburg. Long. 24. 15. E., lat. 56. 50. N. 29

Riga, p.t. Monroe Co. N. Y. 15 m. S. W. Rochester. Pop. 1,908.

Rigaud, a seignory of York Co. L. C. 35 m. W. Montreal.

Rigolats, a strait of Louisiana uniting Lakes Pontchartrain and Borgne, 9 m. in length.

Rigolets de Bon Dieu, a stream of Louisiana flowing into Red River from the North, 25 m. above Alexandria.

Riley, a township of Oxford Co. Me. Pop. 57.

Rimini, a town of Italy, in the papal states, with an old castle, a strong tower, and many remains of antiquity. The sea having receded from this city for some centuries, its harbour will now admit only small vessels. It is seated in a fertile plain, at the mouth of the Marecchia, on the gulf of Venice, 23 m. S. E. of Ravenna and 145 N. by E. of Rome. Long. 12. 34. E., lat. 44. 4. N.

Rimonati, a seignory of Cornwall Co. L. C.

Rindge, p.t. Cheshire Co. N. H. 39 m. S. W. Concord. Pop. 1,269.

Ringtioping, a sea-port of Denmark, in N. Jutland. It has a considerable trade with Holland and Norway, and is seated on a gulf of the German Ocean, 43 m. S. W. of Wiburg and 55 N. N. W. of Ripen. Long. 8. 15. E., lat. 56. 8. N.

Ringleben, a town of Germany, belonging to Saxe-Weimar, 6 m. N. of Erfurt and 26 E. N. E. of Eisenach.

Ringo's, p.v. Hunterdon Co. N. J.

Ringsted, a town of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand. It was formerly a city; and in the great church are interred several kings, and other persons of distinction. 30 m. S. W. of Copenhagen.

Ringwood, a town in Hampshire, Eng. It has a manufacture of woollen cloths and stockings, and is famous for its strong beer and ale. It is seated on the Avon, 30 m. S. W. of Winchester and 91 W. by S. of London.

Rinteln, a strong town of Germany, capital of the district of Schauenburg, with a university. It is seated on the Weser, 13 m. S. E. of Minden and 35 W. S. W. of Hanover. Long. 9. 10. E., lat. 52. 12. N.

Rio de la Hacha, a seaport of Colombia, in Venezuela, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 100 m. E. of St. Martha. Long. 72. 34. W., lat. 11. 30. N.

Rio de la Plata. See *Plata*.

Rio de Miranda, a river of Spain which rises in the mountain of Asturias, separates that province from Galicia, and enters the bay of Biscay at Ribadeo.

Rio del Norte, a considerable river of N. America, the source of which is unknown, but it flows from N. to S. through the whole country of New-Mexico, and enters the gulf of Mexico, on the N. border of New Leon.

Rio Grande, a province in the N. part of Brazil between those of Petaguel and Paraiba. It is watered by a river of the same name, which runs W. into the Parana, of which it is the principal branch.

Rio Grande, a river which rises in the Sierra Leone mountains, and flows through the kingdom of Biguba into the Atlantic. It is navigable for boats 400 m.

Rio Janeiro, a river of Brazil, which enters the Atlantic Ocean at St. Sebastian, the capital of Brazil. At its mouth are several small islands, which render the entrance difficult and dangerous. On the E. side of it is the fort of Santa Cruz.

and on the W. that of St. Jago, together with the capital.

Rio Janeiro, one of the richest provinces of Brazil, lying near the tropic of Capricorn, on a river of the same name. It produces cotton sugar, coffee, cocoa, pepper, indigo, and tobacco, with abundance of fruit and garden-stuff, but no bread-corn; so that the people here have no wheat-flour but what is brought from Portugal. As a succedaneum for bread, there are yams and cassada in plenty. The riches of the country consist in its mines of gold, and in precious stones. The latter are found in such plenty that a certain quantity only is allowed to be collected in a year, which is sometimes obtained in less than a month. St. Sebastian is the capital.

Riobamba, a province of Quito, 9 m. long and 4 broad, adjoining that of Latacunga, on the N. It produces abundance of sugar-cane, wheat, maize, barley, and various fruits. Cattle are numerous, and from the wool of the lama the inhabitants manufacture stockings, cloth, &c.

Riobamba, the capital of the foregoing province, is situate at the extremity of an extensive valley. The productions and manufactures of its district are superior to any other in Quito; and in some parts of it are very rich mines of gold and silver. It is 98 m. S. by W. of Quito. Long. 77. 20. W., lat. 1. 38. S.

Riom, a town of France, department of Puy de Dome, seated on a hill, 8 m. N. E. of Clermont and 115 S. of Paris.

Rioni, or *Phasis*, a considerable river of Asia which rises in Georgia, forms the S. boundary of Mingrelia, and enters the Black Sea.

Rions, a town of France department of Gironde, seated on the Garonne, 18 m. S. E. of Bourdeaux.

Ripa Transone, a town of Italy, in the papal states, 8 m. S. of Fermo.

Ripen, a sea-port of Denmark, in N. Jutland, capital of a diocese of the same name, with a castle, two colleges, and a public library. The tombs of several kings of Denmark are in the cathedral, which is a very handsome structure. The harbour is at a small distance, at the mouth of the Gram, in a country which supplies the best beeves in Denmark. It is 65 m. N. W. of Sleswick and 78 S. by W. of Wiburg. Long. S. 40. E., lat. 55. 23. N.

Ripley, a town in W. Yorkshire, Eng. principally noted for its castle, the ancient seat of the Ingilby family; seated on the river Nyd, 23 m. W. N. W. of York and 211 N. by W. of London.

Ripley, a county of Indiana. Pop. 3,957. Versailles is the capital.

Ripley, p.t. Somerset Co. Me. Pop. 644; p.t. Chataque Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,847; p.t. Brown Co. Ohio on the Ohio, 50 m. above Cincinnati; p.t. Bond Co. Illinois, 20 m. E. Edwardsville.

Rippon, a borough in W. Yorkshire, Eng. In its neighbourhood is the celebrated park of Studley, including the venerable remains of Fountain Abbey. Rippon was once famous for its religious houses; it has a collegiate church, a new church erected in 1827, four meeting-houses, a free school and several other excellent charitable institutions. Its noted manufacture of spurs has long since declined, and at present the principal manufactures are linens and saddle-trees, and a considerable varnish manufacture. The market-place is one of the finest squares of the kind in England. It is seated near the Ure, over which is a handsome bridge of 17 arches, 28 m. N. N. W. of York and 209 N. N. W. of London.

Ripraps, a shoal at the mouth of James's river at its entrance into the Chesapeake. An island has been formed here by sinking stones in the water, and a strong fort erected upon it which commands the entrance of the river.

Riguiet, St., a town of France, department of Somme, seated on the Cardon, 24 m. N. W. of Amiens.

Riesbroug, a town in Buckinghamshire, Eng. 20 m. S. of Aylesbury and 37 W. N. W. of London

Rising Sun, p.v. Cecil Co. Maryl. 18 m. S. W. Washington; p.v. Dearborn Co. Ind. on the Ohio, 13 m. below the Great Miami.

Risonville, p.v. Nottaway Co. Va. 76 m. S. W. Richmond.

Ristigouche, a river of New Brunswick, falling into Chaleur Bay, in the gulf of St. Lawrence.

Rittenhouse, p.v. Lancaster Co. Pa.

Rittenauville, the chief place of a bailiwick of the same name belonging to the city of Hamburg, with a castle; seated half a mile S. of Cuxhaven and 54 m. W. N. W. of Hamburg.

Riva, a town of Germany, in the principality of Trent, on the river Riva, at its entrance into the lake Garda, 17 m. S. W. of Trent.

Riva, a town of Austrian Italy, in the Valte-line, seated on the N. end of the lake Como, 8 m. S. of Chiavenna.

Rivalla, a town of Piedmont, situate on the Sangeon, 8 m. N. N. E. of Turin.

Rivalta, a town of Austrian Italy, situate on the lake of Mantua, 5 m. W. of Mantua.

Rivanna, a river of Virginia flowing into James River near Columbia.

Rivarolo, a town of Piedmont, situate on the Orco, 15 m. N. of Turin.

River Bank, p.v. Orange Co. Va. 100 m. N. Richmond.

River Head, p.v. New London Co. Conn. also a township of Suffolk Co. N. Y. on Long Island. Pop. 2,016.

Rivesaltes, a town of France, department of Eastern Pyrenees, seated on the Egly, 8 m. N. of Perpignan.

Rivoli, a town of Piedmont, with a magnificent castle, 9 m. W. of Turin.

Rivoli, a small town of Austrian Italy, near which Bonaparte obtained one of the most remarkable of his victories in January, 1797. It is seated on the Adige, 12 m. N. W. Verona.

Rivolo, or *Rolo*, a town of Italy, in Modena between Novellara and Mirandola.

Rizeyville, p.v. Culpeper Co. Va. 67 m. S. W. Washington.

Roa, a town of Spain in the province of Burgos with a castle, and a splendid mansion belonging to the counts of Siruela. It is situate on the Duero, 25 m. N. by E. of Segovia.

Roane, a county of E. Tennessee. Pop. 7,895 Kingston is the capital.

Roanne, a town of France, department of Loire, seated on the Loire, where it begins to be navigable for barks. Hence the merchandise of Lyons is conveyed to Paris, Orleans, Nantes, &c. 45 m. W. N. W. of Lyons and 210 S. S. E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 58. E., lat. 46. 4. N.

Roanoke, an island of N. Carolina, on the S. side of Albermarle Sound, famous as the place where Sir Walter Raleigh made the first British settlement in N. America.

Roanoke, a river of the United States, formed by the junction of the Staunton and Dan, in the S. part of Virginia. It is subject to inundations, and on account of the falls, is navigable for small

craft only, about 60 or 70 m. It enters, by several mouths, into the S. W. part of Albermarle Sound.

Rosnake, p.v. Mecklenburg Co. Va. 150 m. S. W. Richmond.

Robben Island, sometimes called Penguin Island a barren sandy island, near the Cape of Good Hope, at the entrance into False Bay. Long. 18. 22. E., lat. 33. 50. S.

Robbinstown, p.t. Washington Co. Me. on Passamaquoddy Bay, opposite St. Andrews. Pop. 616.

Robertson, p.v. Westmoreland Co. Pa.

Robel, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, seated on the lake Muritz, 24 m. W. of Strelitz.

Robert Bay, a capacious bay of the island of Martinico, formed by two points called that of the E. part of La Rosa, and that of the W. part of Los Galeones.

Robertson, a county of W. Tennessee. Pop. 13,302. Springfield is the capital.

Robertson's Fork, p.v. Giles Co. Ten.

Robertsville, p.v. Bennington Co. Vt. 111 m. S. W. Montpelier; p.v. Beaufort Co. S. C.

Robeson, a county of N. Carolina. Pop. 9,355. Lumberton is the capital; also townships in Washington and Berks Cos. Pa.

Robin Hood, p.v. Philadelphia Co. Pa.

Robin Hood Bay, a bay on the coast of Yorkshire, Eng. between Scarborough and Whitby, about one mile broad. Here is a village of fishermen, who supply the city of York, and the adjacent country, with all sorts of fish in their season. 6 m. S. E. of Whitby. Long. 0. 10. W., lat. 54. 25. N.

Robinson, a township of Alleghany Co. Pa.

Roca Cape, a cape of Portugal, the most western extremity of Europe. On its summit is a remarkable monastery, said to be 3,000 feet above the sea; and on the E. of the mountain is a summer palace, of Moorish architecture. Here is also a small vineyard, that of Carcavella, yielding a peculiar grape; and the environs supply most of the fruits and greens used at Lisbon. This cape is called generally, by the English sailors, the rock of Lisbon. Long. 9. 36. W., lat. 38. 43. N.

Rocamadour, a town of France, department of Lot, 23 m. N. of Cahors.

Rocella, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, near which is a coral fishery, 10 m. N. E. of Gierace.

Rochdale, a town in Lancashire, Eng. with considerable manufactures of baize, flannels, serges, and other woolen goods; also calicoes, strong cotton goods, and hats. A canal from Manchester passes hence to the Calder navigation, near Halifax. The manor of Rochdale was held for the last three centuries by the Byrons, but in 1823 was sold by lord Byron, the celebrated poet, to James Dearden, Esq. The town is seated on the river Roch, at the foot of the Yorkshire hills, 11 m. N. by E. of Manchester and 197 N. N. W. of London.

Roche, a town of the Sardinian states, in Savoy seated near a large rock on the river Borne, 12 m. N. E. of Annecy.

Roche, or **Rochefort en Ardennes**, a town of the Netherlands, in the province of Luxemburg, with a strong castle, seated on a rock, near the river Ourte, 22 m. S. of Liege and 32 N. W. of Luxemburg.

Roccs Beaucour, a town of France, department of Dordogne, 22 m. N. W. of Perigueux.

Roche Bernard, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, on the Vilaine, 22 m. S. E. of Vannes.

Roche Guyon, a town of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, on the river Seine, 21 m. W. of Pontoise.

Roche Posay, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, with a mineral spring, seated on the Creuse, 32 m. E. N. E. of Poitiers.

Roche sur Yonne, a town of France, in the department of Vendee, 20 m. N. W. of Lucon.

Rochechouart, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, with a castle on a mountain, 18 m. W. of Limoges.

Rochefort, a sea-port of France, department of Lower Charente, with a commodious harbour, one of the most famous in France. The streets are broad and straight; and the houses low, but regular. It has a magnificent hospital, the finest hall of arms in France, a noble arsenal, a foundry for cannon, and all the other magazines necessary for the construction and equipment of ships of war. It stands on the Charente, 15 m. from its mouth, which is defended by several forts. 15 m. S. S. E. of Rochelle and 127 S. W. of Paris. Long. 0. 58. W. lat. 45. 56. N.

Rochefort, a town of France, in the department of Jura, on the river Doubs, 6 m. N. E. of Dole and 22 W. S. W. of Besançon.

Rochefort, a town of France, in department of Maine-et-Loire, on the river Loiret, 10 m. S. S. W. of Angers.

Rochefort, a town of France in the department of Puy de Dome, 17 m. S. W. of Clermont.

Rochefoucault, a town of France in the department of Charente, seated on the Tardoire, 12 m. N. E. of Angoulême.

Rochelle, a fortified sea-port of France, capital of the department of Lower Charente, and a bishop's see. The houses are supported by piazzas, and the haven is surrounded by a prodigious mole, 4,482 feet in extent. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade, especially in wine, brandy, sugar, salt paper, linen, and serges. Rochelle was the birth-place of Reaumur, the celebrated naturalist. It is seated in a plain at the bottom of a small gulf of the Atlantic, 78 m. S. by E. of Nantes and 330 S. W. of Paris. Long. 1 10. W., lat. 46. 9. N.

Rochesaur, a town of France in the department of Ardeche, seated on the Rhone, 8 m. N. E. of Viviers.

Roche Percees, a town in Howard Co. Missouri.

Rochester, a city in Kent, Eng. Its castle, now in ruins, once rendered it of great importance; and here also are some remains of a priory. Rochester is a bishop's see and has, besides the cathedral, two parish-churches.

Rochester, p.t. Strafford Co. N. H. 25 m. N. W. Portsmouth. Pop. 2,155; p.t. Windsor Co. Vt. 35 m. N. W. Windsor. Pop. 1,392; p.t. Plymouth Co. Mass. 48 m. S. Boston. Pop. 3,556; p.t. Ulster Co. N. Y. 84 m. S. W. Albany. Pop. 2,440.

Rochester, p.t. Monroe Co. N. Y. on the Genesee river, is a place of great trade and opulence, and astonishingly rapid growth. It was founded in 1812, and is already the fourth town in the state in point of numbers; it is also the emporium of the western parts. It stands upon the great canal, 7 m. from Lake Ontario, with a ship navigation by Genesee river within 2 m. of the town, communication with New York, Quebec and the great lakes. Rochester contains 2,000 buildings, and the streets are handsome and regu-

lar. It has 11 churches, 2 banks, a museum, an arcade, an atheneum, and several literary institutions, 2 daily and several weekly newspapers. Within the limits of the *village*, for such is the title of this flourishing city, are 13 large flour mills, built of stone, which grind 342,000 barrels of flour annually. Some of these mills are on a scale of magnitude not equalled elsewhere in the world. One of them covers more than 4 acres, and all are considered unrivalled in the perfection of their machinery. Here are also cotton and woolen manufactories, and saw-mills which turn out 9,000,000, feet of lumber in a year. The Genesee falls are in the northern part of the town, and the water power which the river affords here, is immense.

There are three bridges across the Genesee at this place; the canal aqueduct deserves particular notice. The canal strikes the river in the S. part of Rochester, and after following the eastern bank for half a mile, crosses the river in the centre of the town in an aqueduct built upon 11 arches of hewn stone 804 feet in length; the structure is no less worthy of admiration for its strength than its architectural beauty. From the observatory at the summit of the arcade may be seen in a clear day the waters of Lake Ontario like a strip of blue cloud on the verge of the horizon. Rochester is 236 m. W. Albany. 396 N. Washington. Pop. 10,885.

Rockford, a town in Essex, Eng. 16 m. S. E. of Chelmsford and 40 E. by N. of London.

Rocklitz, a town of Saxony, with a castle on a rock, and a handsome bridge over the Mulda, 24 m. S. E. of Leipzig.

Rock, a township of Harrison Co. Ohio 120 N. E. Columbia. Pop. 708.

Rockaway, p.v. Queens Co. N. Y. on Long Island; p.v. Morris Co. N. J. 36 m. N. W. Newark.

Rockaway Valley, p.v. Morris Co. N. J. 75 m. N. Trenton.

Rockbridge, a county of the W. District of Virginia. Pop. 14,944. Lexington is the capital. This county takes its name from the celebrated natural bridge which is situated within its limits. This remarkable work of nature has been formed by the bursting of the waters of a stream called Cedar creek through a wall of rock more than 200 feet in height. The bridge is 60 feet in width and the sides for the great part of their height are nearly perpendicular. A road passes over the top. The scenery it affords is exceedingly grand and romantic.

Rock Castle, a county of Kentucky. Pop. 2,875. Mount Vernon is the capital.

Rockdale, p.v. Crawford Co. Pa.

Rockford, p.v. Surry Co. N. C.; p.v. Tuscarawas Co. Ohio.

Rock Hall, p.v. Kent Co. Maryland on the E. side of the Chesapeake opposite the Patuxeco.

Rockhill, p.t. Bucks Co. Pa.

Rock Hill Mills, p.v. Fauquier Co. Va.

Rockingham, a county of N. Hampshire in the S. E. Pop. 44,459. Portsmouth is the capital; a county of the W. District of Virginia. Pop. 20,693. Harrisonburg is the capital; a county of N. Carolina. Pop. 12,920. Wentworth is the capital.

Rockingham, p.t. Windham Co. Vt. on the Connecticut. 23 m. N. Brattleborough. Pop. 2,273; p.v. Richmond Co. N. C.

Rockland, a county of New York, in the S. Pop. 9,388. Clarkstown is the capital; a township in Sullivan Co. N. Y. Pop. 547; a township of Berks Co. Pa.

Rock Landing, p.v. Halifax Co. N. C. on the Roanoke, 12 m. above Halifax.

Rock Mills, p.v. Pendleton Dis. S. C.

Rockport, p.v. Cuyahoga Co. Ohio, on Lake Erie. Pop. 361; p.v. Spencer Co. Ind. on the Ohio.

Rock Spring, p.v. Nelson Co. Va. 118 m. W. Richmond; p.v. Pendleton Dis. S. C.

Rock River, a branch of the Mississippi in Illinois, it is 200 m. in length.

Rock Stream, p.v. Steuben Co. N. Y.

Rockville, p.v. Bucks Co. Pa. and Parke Co. Ind.

Rocky Hill, p.v. Hartford Co. Conn.; p.v. Barren Co. Ken.

Rocky Mount, p.v. Franklin Co. Va. 210 m. S. W. Richmond; p.v. Nash Co. N. C. and Fairfield Dis. S. C.

Rocky Mountains, an immense chain in the western part of North America which may be regarded as a continuation of the Cordilleras of Mexico. They extend Northwesterly nearly to the Frozen Ocean, and form the ridge which separates the waters of the great basin of the Mississippi from those which fall into the Pacific Ocean.

In extent, in elevation, and in breadth, the Rocky mountains far exceed the Alleghanies of the eastern states. Their mean breadth is 200 miles, and where broadest, 300. Their height must be very great, since, when first seen by captain Lewis, they were at least 150 miles distant. On a nearer approach, the sublimity of the prospect is increased, by the appearance of range rising behind range, each yielding in height to its successor, till the most distant is mingled with the clouds. In this lofty region the ranges are covered with snow in the middle of June. From this last circumstance, these mountains have been sometimes denominated the *Shining mountains*—an appellation much more appropriate than that of the *Rocky* or *Stony mountains*, a property possessed by all mountains, but peculiar to none. The longitudinal extent of this great chain is immense, running as far N. W. as 60 N. lat., and perhaps to the Frozen Ocean itself. The snows and fountains of this enormous range, from the 38th to the 48th degree of northern latitude, feed, with never-failing supplies, the Missouri and its powerful auxiliary streams.

A great number of lateral ranges project to the S. E., E., and N. E. of the main range. Where the Missouri enters the plains, is the most eastern projection; and from where the Yellow Stone leaves the snowy range, there is a range, running more than 200 miles south-east, which is intersected by the Bighorn river. As these mountains have not yet been explored by the eye of geological science, it is impossible to say any thing respecting their component parts; but, from any thing that we can learn from Pike and Clarke, they seem to be chiefly granitic. No volcanoes have yet been discovered amongst them; but strange unusual noises were heard from the mountains, by the American party, when stationed above the falls of the Missouri. These sounds seemed to come from the northwest. "Since our arrival at the falls," says the narrative, "we have repeatedly heard a strange noise coming from the mountains, a little to the north of west. It is heard at different periods of the day and night: sometimes when the air is perfectly still and unclouded, and consists of one stroke only, or of five or six discharges in quick succession. It is loud,

and resembles precisely the sound of a six pounder at the distance of three miles. The Indians had before mentioned this noise like thunder, but we had paid no attention to it. The watermen also of the party say, that the Pawnees and Ricarees give the same account of a similar noise made in the Black Mountains, to the westward of them." Again, near the same place, it is afterwards said: "They heard, about sunset, two discharges of the tremendous mountain-artillery."

The base of these mountains is between three and four thousand feet above the sea. The highest point is supposed to be a peak called the Great White mountain, between the Arkansas and Platte rivers, which according to the measurement of Pike is 18,681 feet above the sea and 10,581 above the level of the meadow at its base. The lofty regions of these mountains are inhabited by an animal called the Rocky mountain goat. Their manners are said to resemble greatly those of the domestic goat. The exact limits of the range of this animal have not been ascertained, but it probably extends from the 40th to the 64th or 65th degree of latitude. It is com-



mon on the elevated part of the range that gives origin to the Mackenzie, Oregon, Nelson, and Missouri rivers. The fine wool which the animal produces, grows principally on the back and hips, and is intermixed, with long coarse hair. From the circumstance of its bearing wool, it has occasionally been termed a sheep by the voyagers and even by naturalists; some little confusion has therefore crept into the accounts of its habits, which have been published from the reports of traders. Its flesh is hard and dry, and little esteemed. The Indians make caps and saddles of its skin. The Hudson's Bay company have lately presented a perfect specimen of the goat to the Zoological Society. This animal is of the size of the domestic sheep, and is totally white, except the horns, hoofs, lips, and margins of the nostrils: the horns are black and shining.

Another remarkable race of animals are the Rocky Mountain Sheep, which are found in this elevated region from its northern termination in latitude 68 to about latitude 40, and meet likely still further south. They also frequent the elevated and craggy ridges with which the country between the great mountain range and the Pacific is intersected; but they do not appear to have advanced further to the eastward than to the declivity of the Rocky Mountains, nor are they found in any of the hilly tracts nearer to Hudson's Bay. They collect in flocks consisting of from three to thirty, the young rams and females herding together during the winter and spring, while the old rams form separate flocks. The ewes bring forth in June or July, and then

retire with their lambs to the most inaccessible heights. Mr. Drummond informs us that in the retired parts of the mountains, where the hunters



had seldom penetrated, he found no difficulty in approaching the Rocky Mountain Sheep, which there exhibited the simplicity of character so remarkable in the domestic species; but that where they had been often fired at, they were exceedingly wild, alarmed their companions on the approach of danger by a hissing noise, and scaled the rocks with a speed and agility that baffled pursuit. He lost several that he had mortally wounded, by their retiring to die amongst the secluded precipices. Their favourite feeding places are grassy knolls, skirted by craggy rocks to which they can retreat, when pursued by dogs or wolves. They are accustomed to pay daily visits to certain caves in the mountains that are encrusted with a saline efflorescence, of which they are fond. These caves are situated in slaty rocks. Mr Drummond says that the horns of the old rams attain a size so enormous, and curve so much forwards and downwards that they effectually prevent the animal from feeding on level ground. Its flesh is said by those who have fed on it, to be quite delicious when it is in season, far superior to that of any of the deer species which frequent the same quarter, and even exceeding in flavour the finest English mutton.

Rocky Ridge, p.v. Trigg Co. Ken. 217 m. S. W. Frankfort.

Rocky Springs, p.v. Rockingham Co. N. C. 145 m. N. W. Raleigh; p.v. George Co. Ten; p.v. Claiborne Co. Mississippi.

Rocroy, a town of France, department of Ardennes, celebrated for the victory gained by the French over the Spaniards in 1643. It is seated in a plain, surrounded by forests, 26 m. N. of Rethel.

Rodach, a town of Germany, in the principality of Saxe-Coburg, on a river of its name, 9 m. N. W. Coburg.

Rodby, a sea-port of Denmark, in the island of Laland. The passage hence to Heiligenhaven, in Holstein and to the island of Femern, is much frequented. It is 10 m. N. E. of Naxkow. Long. 11. 45. E., lat. 54. 45. N.

Rodenburg, a town and castle of Germany, in the district of Schaumburg, near which is a mineral spring. 11 m. W. by S. of Hanover.

Rodez, a town of France, capital of the department of Aveyron, and a bishop's see. Here are four great annual fairs, and some manufactures of gray cloths and serges. The lofty steeple of its cathedral is admired for its architecture. It is seated in the midst of mountains, on a hill, at the foot of which flows the Aveyron 30 m. W. by S. of Mende.

Rodings, a district of Essex, Eng. comprising 3 H

eight parishes, each of which is called Roding, but they are distinguished by the additional appellation of Beauchamp, Eythorp, High, Leadon, White, Abbot's, Berner's, and Margaret's.

Rodman, p.t. Jefferson Co. N. Y. 160 m. N. W. Albany. Pop. 1,901.

Rodok, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Dehli, 50 m. E. of Hissar and 60 W. N. W. of Dehli.

Rodosto, a sea port of Romania, and a bishop's see, seated on the side of a hill, on the sea of Marmora, 62 m. W. of Constantinople. Long. 27. 37. E., lat. 41. 1. N.

Rodrigues, an island in the Indian Ocean, 30 m. long and 12 broad, lying 100 leagues E. of Mauritius. The country is mountainous, and in many parts rocky, though in some places the soil is excellent; but the best production of the island is the land turtle, which are in great abundance. On the N. side is a bay that affords secure shelter for ships, and ample supplies of wood and water. Long. 63. 0. E., lat. 19. 30. S.

Roer, a river of the Prussian states, which rises in Westphalia, flows by Aarsberg, Schwerte, Werden, and Dussburg, and enters the Rhine at Roerort.

Roerort, a town of the Prussian states, in the duchy of Cleve, at the conflux of the Roer with the Rhine, 17 m. S. by E. of Wesel.

Rosulz, a town of the Netherlands, in Hainault, 8 m. N. E. of Mons.

Rogers town, p.v. Franklin Co. Missouri.

Rogersville, p.v. Person Co. N. C. Pendleton Dis. S. C. and Hawkins Co. Ten. on the Holston, 70 m. above Knoxville.

Rogerswick, or *Port Baltic*, a sea-port of Russia, in the province of Revel, seated on a fine bay at the entrance of the gulf of Finland, 40 m. W. N. W. of Revel. Long. 23. 20. E., lat. 59. 10. N.

Rogonaspour, a town of Bengal, capital of the district of Pachete. 126 m. N. W. of Calcutta. Long. 86. 47. E., lat. 23. 32. N.

Rohs, or *Rouah*. See *Orfa*.

Rohan, a town of France, department of Morbihan, on the Aouet, 20 m. N. of Vannes.

Rohileund, or *Rohilla*, a territory of Hindoostan, inhabited by the Rohillas, and formerly belonging to the province of Dehli, but now included in the district of Bareilly. It was conquered by the nabob of Oude, with the assistance of the British, in 1774. But in 1801 it was ceded to the British, and is now governed by a civil establishment.

Roketzan, a town of Bohemia, with good cloth manufactures and a trade in iron, 7 m. E. by N. of Pilsen.

Rolduc, a town of the Netherlands, in the late duchy of Limburg, 10 m. S. W. of Juliers.

Rom, an island of Denmark, on the coast of S. Jutland. It is 7 m. long and nearly 3 broad, and contains a few villages.

Romagna, the former name of a province of Italy, in the papal states, bounded on the N. by the Ferrarese, E. by the gulf of Venice, S. by Tuscany and Urbino, and W. by Bologna and Tuscany. It is fertile in corn, wine, oil, and fruits; and has also mines, mineral waters, and salt-works, which makes its principal revenue. Ravenna is the capital.

Romainmottier, a town of Switzerland, in the Pays de Vaud, capital of a bailiwick, with a castle; seated in a narrow valley, through which flows the river Diaz, 11 m. S. W. of Yverdon.

Romani, a town of European Turkey, in Mol-

davia, and a bishop's see; seated on the Siret, 50 m. W. S. W. of Jassy.

Romania, a province or division of Turkey, about 900 m. long and 130 broad; bounded on the N. by Bulgaria, E. by the black Sea, S. by the sea of Marmora and the Archipelago, and W. by Macedonia. The whole of this fine country, comprising Thrace, Macedon, and ancient Greece, is at present in a very backward state, owing to the oppression and arbitrary exactions of the Turks. The inhabitants have, however, at length been liberated from the galling yoke which they long maintained an arduous struggle to throw off. See *Greece*.

Romano, a town of Austrian Italy, on a river that runs between the Oglio and Serio, 26 m. E. of Milan.

Romans, a town of France, department of Drome, on the Isere, 22 m. S. W. of Grenoble and 30 S. of Vienna.

Rome, a celebrated city of Italy, the capital of the pope's dominions. It is situate on the Tiber, over which it has four bridges. The walls are of brick, in which are 15 gates; and its whole circumference, including that part beyond the Tiber and all belonging to the Vatican, is upwards of 16 m. It has 144,541 inhabitants, which, though greatly inferior to what it could boast in the days of its ancient power, is considerably more than it could number at some former periods since the fall of the empire. Some of the principal streets are of considerable length, and perfectly straight. That called the Corso is the most frequented. The shops on each side are three or four feet higher than the street, and there is a path for foot passengers on a level with the shops. The palaces, of which there are several, in this street, range in a line with the houses, having no courts before them. The Strada Felice and the Strada di Porta Pia, are also very long and noble streets. Rome exhibits a strange mixture of magnificent and interesting, and of common and beggarly objects; the former consist of palaces, churches, fountains, and the remains of antiquity; the latter comprehend all the rest of the city. The church of St. Peter, in the opinion of many, surpasses, in size and magnificence, the finest monuments of ancient architecture. It was begun in 1506, finished in 1621, and is entirely covered both within and without with marble. Its length is 730 feet, the breadth 530, and the height, from the pavement to the top of the cross which crowns the cupola, 450. The high altar under the cupola is 90 feet in height, and of extraordinary magnificence. A complete description of this church, and of its statues, baso-relievs, columns, and various other ornaments, would fill volumes. The cathedral of St. John Lateran, the Romans say, is the most ancient of all the churches of Rome, and the mother of all the churches in Christendom. It contains the Scala Santa, of 28 white marble steps, brought from Jerusalem, by which Christ is said to have ascended to the palace of Caiaphas. To this church every new pope constantly goes first, in a magnificent procession, to take possession of the holy see. The Pantheon, which from its circular form has obtained the name of the Rotunda, is the most perfect of the Roman temples which now remain, and notwithstanding the depredations it has sustained from Goths, Vandals, and popes, is still a beautiful monument of Roman taste. The pavilion of the great altar of St. Peter, and the four wreathed pillars of Corinthian brass

which support it, were formed out of the spoils of the Pantheon, which, after nearly 2,000 years, has still a probability of outliving its proud and capacious rival. Its height is 150 feet, and its width nearly the same. There are no pillars to support the roof, which is constructed in the manner of a cupola; neither has it any windows, a sufficiency of light being admitted through a central opening in the dome. As the Pantheon is the most entire, the amphitheatre of Vespasian is the most stupendous monument of antiquity in Rome. About one-half of the external circuit still remains, from which a pretty exact idea may be formed of the original structure, and by computation it could contain 85,000 spectators. But the antiquities of Rome are too numerous to be minutely described; so that the ancient Forum, now a cow-market, the beautiful column of Trajan, &c., must be passed over. The Campidoglio, built by Michael Angelo, is a beautiful structure, standing on the site of the ancient Capitol, so long the centre of the empire of the world. The body of this palace is the residence of the Senators of Rome, and the wings are inhabited by the conservators of the city. The pope has three superb palaces, of which the principal is the Vatican, near St. Peter's church. The library of this palace is the largest and most complete in the world; rich, especially in MSS., in all languages, and of all ages. In Rome the connoisseur will meet with innumerable paintings by the greatest masters, and with the finest works of sculpture, &c. Besides the university, which consists of several noble colleges, there are numerous academies and literary societies. The castle of St. Angelo serves more to keep the city in awe than to repel any foreign attack.

Rome was formerly the metropolis of one of the greatest empires that have ever existed, and may be regarded as the parent of all the cities, the arts, and states of modern Europe. The ancient Romans were governed by seven kings, for about 220 years. During the next 488 years, they were governed by consuls, tribunes, decemvirs, and dictators, in their turns. They were afterwards governed by 60 emperors, for the space of 518 years. Their wars with the Carthaginians, Spaniards, Gauls, Mithridates of Pontus, Parthians, and Jews, were the most noted. The Roman empire was afterwards much distracted by various commotions, and in 410 Rome was taken and burnt. In May, 1527, Rome was invested by the army of the emperor Charles V.; and the general, to prevent a mutiny, promised to enrich them with the spoils of this opulent city. The general, however, was himself killed, as he was planting a scaling ladder against the walls; but his soldiers, not discouraged by his death, mounted to the assault with the utmost valor, and, entering the city, exercised all those brutalities that may be expected from ferocity aggravated by resistance. In the wars which attended the French revolution, Rome was again a considerable sufferer. Large contributions, and severe military exactions, were drawn from the inhabitants; and a great number of the most valuable statues and paintings were sent off to Paris. The pope was finally restored in 1814. See *Popeadam*. Rome is 110 m. N. W. of Naples, 410 S. S. W. of Vienna, and 600 S. E. of Paris. Long. 12. 29. E., lat. 41. 54. N.

Rome, a township of Kennebec Co. Me. 22 m. N. Augusta. Pop. 863; p.t. Onseida Co. N. Y. 111 m. W. Albany. Pop. 4,360. It is pleasantly sit-

uated half a mile from the Erie Canal; p.v. Ash tabula, Lawrence and Athens Cos. Ohio; p.v. Perry Co. Ind.

Romenay, a town of France, department of Saone-et-Loire, 15 m. N. N. E. of Magon.

Romerstadt, a town of Moravia, in the neighbourhood of which are some iron mines. 20 m. N. N. E. of Olmutz.

Romhild, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Saxe-Meinungen, with a castle, 13 m. S. of Meinungen.

Romkala, a town of Syria, with the remains of an ancient and strong castle, and two churches. It is seated on the Euphrates, at the influx of the Simeren, and is used by the Turks as a place of banishment for great men in disgrace. 85 m. N. N. E. of Aleppo.

Romna, a town of Russia, in the government of Tchernigof, 88 m. E. S. E. of Tchernigof.

Romney, p.v. Hampshire Co. Va. on the Potomac 50 m. W. Winchester; t. Kent. Co. U. C.

Romney, New, a borough in Kent, Eng. It is one of the cinque-ports, and once contained five churches and a priory; but, since the sea has retired, it is much reduced. About a mile to the W. is Old Romney, the original port, which is now a small place. 22 m. S. W. of Dover and 71 S. E. of London.

Romney Marsh, a tract in the most southern part of Kent, Eng. between Dungeness and Ryehaven, defended from the sea by a strong embankment, called Dymchurch Wall. It is 20 m. long and eight broad, containing about 50,000 acres of firm land, and some of the richest pastures in England. Vast flocks of sheep and herds of cattle are fattened here for the London market.

Romont, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Friburg, seated on a mountain, 10 m. N. W. of Friburg.

Romorentin, a town of France, in the department of Loire-et-Cher, with a castle, and manufactures of serges and cloths; seated on the Soudre, 26 m. S. E. of Blois and 40 S. by W. of Orleans.

Romsdal, a town of Norway, capital of a province in the government of Drontheim, 100 m. S. W. of Drontheim. Long. 7. 54. E., lat. 62. 28. N.

Romsey, a town in Hampshire, Eng. It has a manufacture of shalloons, and several paper mills; and is seated on the Andover canal and the river Test, 8 m. N. W. of Southampton and 73 W. by S. of London.

Romulus, p.t. Seneca Co. N. Y. 204 m. W. Albany on Seneca Lake. Pop. 2,069.

Ronaldshay, North and South, two small islands of the Orkneys.

Ronay, one of the Hebrides, situate between the Isle of Sky and the mainland.

Roncesvalles, a town of Spain, in Navarre, situate in a valley to which it gives name, 14 m. N. N. E. of Pamplona.

Ronciglione, a town of Italy, in the states of the church, with a fortified castle. It is seated on the Tereis, near a lake of the same name, 28 m. N. W. of Rome. Long. 12. 32. E., lat. 42. 18. N.

Ronda, a strong town of Spain, in Granada, with a castle; situate on a craggy rock, near the river Guadiaro, 43 m. N. by E. of Gibraltar.

Roney's Point, p.v. Ohio Co. Va.

Ronne, a sea-port of Denmark, in the island of Bornholm, and the residence of the governor. The harbour is fortified, but not deep. Long 14. 55. E., lat. 55. 10. N.

Ronneburg, a town and castle of Germany, in the principality of Altenburg, belonging to Saxe-Gotha, 14 m. S. W. of Altenburg.

Roopat, an island in the straits of Malacca, separated from Sumatra by a narrow channel. Long. 101. 9. E., lat. 3. 0. N.

Root, p.t. Montgomery Co. N. Y. 46 m. N. W. Albany. Pop. 2,750.

Rootstown, p.v. Portage Co. Ohio. 134 m. N. E. Columbia. Pop. 663.

Roque, St., a town of Spain, in Andalusia, at the entrance of the isthmus which separates Gibraltar from the continent. It stands on the top of a hill, overlooking the bay, 17 m. N. E. of Tariffa, and 58 S. E. of Cadiz.

Roquefort, a town of France, department of Landes, seated on the Douese, 15 m. E. N. E. of Mont de Marsan.

Roquemauve, a town in the department of Gard. 22 m. N. E. of Nismes.

Roquetas, a town of Spain, in Granada, on the coast of the Mediterranean, 10 m. S. W. of Almeria, 52 S. E. of Granada.

Roras, a town of Norway, in Drontheim, noted for important mines of copper, 68 m. S. of Drontheim.

Rosa, a singular mountain of the Pennine Alps, at the N. E. boundary of Piedmont, little inferior in height to Mont Blanc. It forms as it were, a circus of gigantic peaks, round the village of Macugnaga; and its appearance is supposed to impart the name from some resemblance to an expanded rose.

Rosamarino, a town of Sicily, in Val di Demona, at the mouth of a river of its name, 22 m. W. by S. of Patti.

Rosana, a town of Russian Lithuania, in the government of Grodno, seated near the Zolva, 56 m. S. W. of Novogrodec.

Rosbach, a village of Prussian Saxony, famous for a victory obtained by Prussia over the French and Austrians in 1757. 10 m. S. E. of Merseburg.

Roschad, a town of Switzerland, with a castle on a mountain; seated on the lake of Constance, 7 m. E. N. E. of St. Gall.

Roschild, a town of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, and a bishop's see. It is now a poor place, but was the residence of the kings of Denmark for several centuries before Copenhagen was founded; and the cathedral has long been the place of their sepulture. A treaty of peace was concluded here in 1658. It is seated at the end of a deep gulf, 16 m. W. of Copenhagen.

Roscoe, p.t. Coshocton Co. Ohio, 68 m. N. E. Columbia.

Roscommon, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 60 m. long and 37 broad; bounded on the N. by Sligo and Leitrim, E. by Longford and W. Meath, S. by Galway, and W. by Galway and Mayo. It contains about 209,000 inhabitants, is divided into 56 parishes, and sends three members to parliament. It is a tolerably level country, producing excellent corn and pasturage, yet there are some extensive bogs.

Roscommon, a town of Ireland, capital of the above country, 80 m. W. by N. of Dublin. Long. 8. 42. W., lat. 55. 34. N.

Roscommon, p.v. Steuben Co. N. Y.

Roscrea, a town of Ireland, in Tipperary. 2 m. to the S. E. are the singular ruins of an abbey, on an island of about three acres, in the centre of a bog. It is 20 m. W. S. W. of Maryborough and 22 N. of Cashel.

Rose, a township of Stark Co. Ohio. Pop. 978

Roseau. See *Charlotte-town*

Roseburg, p.v. Armstrong Co. Pa.

Rosefield, p.v. Prince William Co. Va.

Rosehill, p.v. Lee Co. Va.

Roseland, p.v. Cambria Co. Pa.

Rosemills, p.v. Amherst Co. Va. 118 m. W. Richmond.

Rosemarkia. See *Fortress*.

Rosenberg, a town of the Prussian states, in the principality of Oppeln, with a small castle, 25 m. N. E. of Oppeln.

Rosenheim, a town of Bavaria, seated at the conflux of the Manguald with the Inn, 34 m. S. E. of Munich.

Roses, a sea-port of Spain, in Catalonia, with a citadel. It was taken by the French in 1693, and again in 1793. It is seated on a bay of the same name, in the Mediterranean, 27 m. N. E. of Gerona. Long. 3. 7. E., lat. 42. 17. N.

Roses Bluff, p.v. Dallas Co. Alab.

Rosetta, a town of Egypt, one of the pleasantest in the country. It has a great manufacture of striped and other coarse linens; but its chief business is the carriage of goods to Cairo; for all European merchandise is brought hither from Alexandria by sea. The rice grown in its vicinity, called sultani, is chiefly sent to Constantinople, and its exportation to any other place is prohibited. Rosetta was taken by the French in 1798, and here the English were defeated by the Turks in 1807. It stands on an island, formed by the W. branch of the Nile, 25 m. E. N. E. of Alexandria and 100 N. W. of Cairo. Long. 30. 23. E., lat. 31. 23. N.

Roseville, p.v. Loudon Co. Va. 35 m. N. W. Washington; p.t. Muskingum Co. Ohio. 62 m. E. Columbia; p.v. Park Co. Indiana; p.v. Delaware Co. N. Y.

Rosienne, town of Russia, in the government of Wilna, formerly the capital of Samogitia. It is seated on the Dubisse, 70 m. S. of Mittau. Long. 23. 45. E., lat. 55. 30. N.

Rosiers aux Salines, a town of France, department of Meurthe, formerly celebrated for its salt-works; seated on the Meurthe 10 m. S. of Nancy.

Rosoy, a town in the department of Seine-et-Marne, with a magnificent castle, 16 m. E. N. E. of Melun and 30 S. E. of Paris.

Ross, a town in Herefordshire, Eng. It owes most of its improvements and charitable institutions to John Kyrle, commonly called the Man of Ross, whose benevolent character is so interestingly delineated by Pope. 4 miles to the S. W. are the massive remains of Goodrich Castle; and near it are the ruins of Flanesford Priory, the chapel of which is converted into a barn. Ross is seated on an elevated rock, on the Wye, 12 miles S. E. of Hereford and 190 W. by N. of London.

Ross, a sea-port of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and united to Cork as an episcopal see. The harbour was formerly famous, but has been gradually filled up with sand, so that the town is sunk from its former splendour. It is seated on a bay of the Atlantic, 20 m. S. W. of Kinsale. Long. 8. 58. W., lat. 51. 32. N.

Ross, a county of Ohio. Pop. 24,053. Chillicothe is the Capital.

Ross, a township of Alleghany Co. Pa. on Alleghany and Ohio rivers opposite Pittsburg, also townships in Jefferson, Green and Butler Cos. Ohio.

Rossie, p.t. St. Lawrence Co. N. Y. Pop. 650.

Ross, New, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, situate on the Barrow, which is navi-

gable for large vessels up to the quay. The town has a considerable trade, and exports a great quantity of wool, butter, and beef. It is 12 m. N. E. of Waterford and 19 W. of Wexford.

Rossano, a strong town of Naples, in Calabria Citra and an archbishop's see. The adjacent valleys yield oil, capers, saffron, and excellent pepper. It is seated on an eminence, surrounded by rocks, 3 m. from the gulf of Tarento and 136 S. E. of Naples. Long. 16. 38. E., lat. 39.48. N.

Rosslau, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anhalt, with a castle; seated at the conflux of the Rosslau with the Elbe, 10 m. S. S. E. of Zerbst.

Ross-shire, a county of Scotland, 80 m. long and 70 broad; bounded on the N. by sutherland-shire. The island of Lewis is attached to this county. Tain is the capital.

Rossville, p.v. Orange Co. N. Y. Butler Co. Ohio, York Co. Pa. New Madrid Co. Missouri and a town in the Cherokee Country in Georgia on the great bend of Tennessee river.

Rostrand, a township of Westmoreland Co. Pa. *Rosswein*, a town of Saxony, with a good trade in wool, flannel, and cloth; seated on the Muldau, 23 m. W. of Dresden.

Rostak, a town of Arabia, in the province of Oman, and the seat of a sovereign prince. It is 120 m. W. of Maskat. Long. 57. 30. E. lat. 23. 30. N.

Rostock, a fortified town of Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, with a university, a good harbour, a strong citadel, an arsenal, and three churches. It is divided into three parts, the Old, the New, and the Middle Town, and carries on a large trade. It is seated on the river Warne, 10 m. from its entrance into the Baltic and 32 E. N. E. of Wismar. Lon. 12. 20. E., lat. 54. 10. N.

Rostof, a town of Russia, in the government of Xarof, and an episcopal see. It is seated on the Lake Nero, or Rostof, which communicates with the Volga by the river Kotorost, 95 m. N. E. of Moscow. Lon. 40. 25. E., lat. 57. 5. N.

Rostrenan, a town of France, department of Cotes du Nord, near the Blavet, 35 m. S. W. of St. Brioux.

Rostrevor, a sea-port of Ireland, in the county of Down, with a considerable saltwork and a pottery. It is much frequented for sea-bathing, and the peculiar beauty of its situation renders it one of the most delightful summer retreats in the province. Adjoining the town is Rostrevor Hill, a romantic mountain of extraordinary elevation and beauty. The town is seated on Carlingford Bay, 9 m. S. E. of Newry.

Rota, a town and castle of Spain, in Andalusia, at the entrance of the bay of Cadiz, 9 m. N. N. W. of Cadiz.

Rotas, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Lal ore, 85 m. N. W. of Lahore. Lon. 71. 53. E., lat. 32. 4. N.

Rotas, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Bahar, 108 m. S. W. of Patna.

Rotenberg, a town, and fortress of Bavaria, capital of a lordship of the same name; situate on a mountain, 18 m. N. E. of Nurenburg and 27 S. S. W. of Bayreuth.

Rotenburg, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucern, 4 m. N. of Lucern.

Rotenburg, a town of Wurtemberg, in the county of Hohenberg, with a castle. Near it is a famous mineral spring. It stands on the Neckar, 6 m. W. S. W. of Tubingen.

Rotenburg, a town of Hanover, in the duchy of Verden, on the river Wumme, 15 m. N. by E. of Verden.

Rotenburg, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Hesse, with a palace; seated on the Fulda 24 m. S. S. E. of Cassel.

Rotenfels, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Maine; seated on the Maine, 13 m. N. W. of Wurzburg.

Roth, a town and castle of Bavaria, in the district of Anspach, noted as the birthplace of the celebrated Gessner. It stands at the conflux of the Roth with the Rednitz, 18 m. S. of Nurenburg.

Rothbury, a town in Northumberland, Eng. situate on the Coquet, in a sequestered and romantic glen, sheltered from the northern blasts by towering hills: on the S. an abrupt bank rises in a pyramidal form, the summit of which is crowned by a stately tower. The duke of Northumberland is lord of the manor, though he possesses very little freehold property in the town 12 m. S. W. of Alnwick and 303 N. by W. of London.

Rothenberg, a town of Prussian Silesia, on the river Neisse, 15 m. N. of Gorkitz.

Rothenburg, a town of Bavarian Franconia, surrounded by moats and ramparts. It stands on a mountain, by the river Tauber, from which it is supplied with water by means of a machine. 15 m. W. N. W. of Anspach. Long. 10. 18. E., lat. 49. 22. N.

Rotherham, a town in W. Yorkshire, Eng. It is famous for the extensive iron-works in its vicinity at Masbrough. It is seated at the conflux of the Rother with the Don, 32 m. S. of Leeds and 159 N. by W. of London.

Rotherhithe, a village in Surrey, Eng. noted for its dock yards. The church contains an interesting monument to Lee Boo, prince of the Pelew Islands, who came over to England with captain Wilson, and died of small pox in 1784. Rotherhithe is situate on the S. bank of the Thames, 2 m. E. of London.

Rothsay, a borough of Scotland, the capital of the isle of Bute. Here is an ancient castle, once a royal palace. The inhabitants are actively engaged in the herring fishery, and several cotton works are also established. Rothsay joins with Ayr, Irvine, Campbeltown, and Inverary, in sending one member to parliament. It is situate on the E. side of the island, and has an excellent harbour and pier. 80 m. W. by S. of Edinburgh. Long. 4. 53. W., lat. 55. 48. N.

Rothweil, a town of Germany, in Wurtemberg; seated on the Neckar, near its source, 27 m. S. S. W. of Tubingen. Long. 8. 37. E., lat. 48. 8. N.

Rottenmann, a town of the Austrian states, in Stiria, with a college of regular canons, 20 m. N. N. W. of Judenburg.

Rotterdam, a city of S. Holland, with one of the finest harbours in the Netherlands. Next to Amsterdam, it is the most considerable place in Holland, for the beauty of its buildings and for its trade; and the inhabitants are computed at 60,000. There are so many deep canals that ships may unload at the very doors of the warehouses. On the E. side of the city is a large basin and dock, for the purpose of building and launching vessels employed in the service of the admiralty and the E. India Company. This port is more frequented than Amsterdam, because the ice breaks up sooner, and the tide, in two or three hours, will carry a ship into the open sea. The townhouse, the bank, and the

arsenal, are magnificent. Some of the houses are built in the old Spanish style, with the gable ends embattled in front; but there is a great number of modern brick houses, which are lofty and spacious, particularly on that magnificent quay called the Boom Tees. On this quay is a handsome Jewish synagogue. In an open place at the head of one of the canals is a bronze statue of Erasmus, who was born here in 1467. This city was in a very flourishing state previously to the admission of the French troops in January 1795, and the war with England, when the commerce of Holland was suspended. It had begun to recover in 1809, when it was again rapidly depressed by the renewal of war. After the fall of Napoleon its prosperity greatly increased, and it is thought that the separation of Belgium from Holland will operate favourably on the commerce of this town. It is seated at the influx of the Rote with the Merwe (the most northern branch of the Meuse), 36 m. S. S. W. of Amsterdam. Long. 4. 29. E., lat. 51. 56. N.

Rotterdam, one of the Friendly Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Tasman, in 1643. Long. 174. 30. W., lat. 90. 16. S.

Rotterdam, a village of Oneida Co. N. Y.

Rottingen, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Maine, situate on the Tauber, 17 m. S. of Wurtzberg.

Rouak, or **Roika**. See *Orfa*.

Rouen, a city of France, capital of the department of Lower Seine, and an archbishop's see. It is 7 m. in circuit, and stands on the N. side of the Seine, over which is an elegant stone bridge of recent erection. The streets are narrow and crooked, and many of the houses are of wood; notwithstanding which it is one of the most opulent and commercial places in France. Among the public buildings, the most distinguished are the great hall of the palace, in which the parliament of Rouen met, the old castle, and the principal church, ornamented with three towers. Near this church, which is not the only remarkable one is the public library. In the market-place is a statue of the celebrated Maid of Orleans, who was burnt here by the English as a witch. The inhabitants have manufactures of woolen, linen, cotton, iron ware, paper, and pottery; also sugar refineries and salt-works. Rouen is the birth-place of the two Corneilles, and of Fontenelle. It is 50 m. S. W. of Amiens and 70 N. W. of Paris. Long. 1. 2. E., lat. 49. 28. N.

Rouergue, a former province of France, which now forms the department of *Aveyron*, which see.

Round Lick, p.v. Smith Co. Ten. 60 m. N. E. Murfreesborough.

Rousey, one of the Orkneys, lying N. W. of the mainland. It is about 9 m. long and 4 broad, and contains 800 inhabitants.

Rousse's Point, p.v. Clinton Co. N. Y. on the western point of the outlet of Lake Champlain 186 m. N. Albany. A large castle of hewn stone with 3 tiers of embrasures has been erected at this spot by the United States, and was claimed by the British as within the boundary of Canada.

Rousselart, a town of the Netherlands, in W. Flanders, seated on the Mandel, 10 m. N. E. of Ypres.

Roussillon, a former province of France, now included in the department of Eastern Pyrenees. See *Pyrenees, Eastern*.

Roveredo, a town of the Austrian states, in I'yrol, seated near the Adige, at the foot of a mountain, on the river Lens, over which is a

bridge, defended by a strong citadel. It has a very considerable trade in silk, and a great quantity of tobacco is raised here. In 1796 the Austrians were defeated near this place by the French, who took possession of the town; but they were obliged to abandon it soon afterwards. 13 m. S. of Trent. Long. 10. 55. E., lat. 45. 50. N.

Rovigno, a sea-port of Austrian Illyria, on the coast of Istria, with two good harbours. The inhabitants are estimated at 10,000, who are chiefly employed in the pilchard fishery, ship-building, and the sale of wood. Near it are quarries of fine stone. It is seated on a peninsula in the gulf of Venice, 36 m. S. of Capo d'Istria. Long. 13. 58. E., lat. 45. 11. N.

Rovigo, a town of Austrian Italy, capital of a province or delegation of its name, and the residence of the bishop of Adria, to the decline of which town it owes its present prosperity. It is seated on the Adige, 37 m. S. W. of Venice. Long. 12. 4. E., lat. 45. 8. N.

Rovian, a county of N. Carolina. Pop. 20,796.

Salisbury is the capital.

Rowe, p.t. Franklin Co. Mass. 130 m. N. W. Boston. Pop. 716.

Rowlandville, p.v. Cecil Co. Maryland.

Rowlett, p.v. Potter Co. Pa.

Rowley, p.t. Essex Co. Mass. 28 m. N. Boston. 6 S. Newburyport. Pop. 2,044.

Roxburghshire, a county of Scotland, sometimes called Teviotdale; bounded N. by Berwickshire, E. and S. by Northumberland and Cumberland, and W. by the shires of Dumfries and Selkirk. It is of an irregular figure, and the greatest extent in every direction is about 30 m. It is divided into 31 parishes, and the number of inhabitants in 1821 was 40,892. The principal rivers are the Tweed, Teviot, and Liddel. The face of the country exhibits a rough appearance of mooses, hills, and mountains, interspersed with a narrow valley, well watered, and fertile in corn. The hills feed great number of sheep and cattle. Some remains are still visible of the Catrail, or Pict-work ditch, a stupendous British work, probably constructed in the fifth century, as a line of defence against the Saxons. It appears to have been a vast fosse, 26 feet broad, with a rampart 8 or 10 feet high on either side. In many parts of the county there are sepulchral tumuli, in which coffins and urns have been found. There are also Druidical circles and other antiquities. The country had its name from the once magnificent city and castle of Roxburg, situate between the Teviot and the Tweed, nearly opposite Kelso; of the city of few traces are now evident; and the castle, near the mouth of the Teviot, is entirely a ruin. At this castle, in 1460, James II. of Scotland lost his life, by the bursting of a cannon. About 2 m. from the castle, on the banks of the Teviot, is a village called Roxburg. The present capital of the county is Jedburg.

Roxborough, p.v. Person Co. N. C. 80 m. N. W. Raleigh.

Roxbury, p.t. Norfolk Co. Mass. adjoining Boston. It is properly a suburb of the city, and is connected with it by the neck and the western causeway. The compact part of the town borders on the neck. The whole surface is exceedingly picturesque and abounds with lofty hills, covered with gardens, cultivated fields and elegant villas, delightfully situated. Many of the hills are crowned with the remains of the fortifications thrown up here during the revolution. Pop. 5,249

Rozbury, a township of Orange Co. Vt. 45 m. N. Windsor, a township of Cheshire Co. N. H. 37 m. S. W. Concord. Pop. 322; p.t. Litchfield Co. Conn. 35 m. N. W. New Haven. Pop. 1,122; p.t. Delaware Co. N. Y. Pop. 3,214, and townships in Morris Co. N. J. Philadelphia Co. Pa. and Washington Co. Ohio.

Royal, a village of Sampson Co. N. C.

Royal, Is., the largest island in Lake Superior 40 m. long and 13 wide. It belongs to the United States.

Royal Oak, p.v. Oakland Co. Mich.

Royalston, p.t. Worcester Co. Mass. 70 m. W. Boston. Pop. 1,494.

Royalton, p.v. Windsor Co. Vt. 28 m. N. Windsor. Pop. 1,893; p.t. Niagara Co. N. Y. Pop. 3,136; townships in Cayuga and Fairfield Cos. Ohio.

Royan, a town of France, department of Lower Charente. It was fortified by the Huguenots, and vigorously defended against Louis XIII. in 1622. It is seated at the mouth of the Garonne, 18 m. S. W. of Saintes.

Roye, a town in the department of Somme, 26 m. S. E. of Amiens.

Royston, a town in Hertfordshire, Eng. Part of the town extends into Cambridgeshire. Under the market-place is a kind of subterranean crypt, dug out of the solid chalk, supposed to be of Saxon construction. 14 m. S. of Cambridge and 37 N. of London.

Ruatas, an island in the bay of Honduras, 30 m. long and 9 broad, with a fine harbour. Long. 86. 45. W., lat. 16. 23. N.

Rubicon, the ancient name of a small river of Italy, which runs into the gulf of Venice, to the northward of Rimini, celebrated in history as the limit prescribed to Cæsar by the Roman senate, when the ambitious views of that commander became suspected.

Ruckersville, p.v. Elbert Co. Geo.

Ruckingen, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, which was the scene of an obstinate engagement between the French and Bavarians in 1813. It is seated on the Kinzig, 5 m. E. of Ranan.

Rudau, a town of E. Prussia, formerly fortified with a castle, now in ruins. It is remarkable for the victory obtained by the Teutonic knights over Kinstud, great duke of Lithuania, in 1370; in memory of which a stone pillar was erected which is still remaining. 12 m. N. N. W. of Königsberg.

Rudolstadt, or **Rudolstadt**, a town of Germany, capital of the county of Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt, with a fine castle on a mountain. It has manufactures of flannel and stuffs, and is seated on the Saale, over which is a stone bridge, 22 m. S. E. of Erfurt. Long. 11. 50. E., lat. 50. 44. N.

Rudelstadt, a town of Prussian Silesia, in the principality of Schweidnitz, with a mine-office, and copper-works; seated on the Bober, 18 m. W. of Schweidnitz.

Rudesheim, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Nassau, celebrated for its wine. 3 m. N. of Bingen.

Rudisto. See *Rodosto*.

Rudkiøping, a sea-port of Denmark, in the island of Langeland. It has a considerable trade in corn and provisions. Long. 11. 0. E., lat. 55. 1. N.

Rudolfswerd, a town of Austrian Illyria, in Carnolia, with a large collegiate church; seated on the Gurek, in a country fertile in wine, 45 m. S. E. of Laubach.

Rue, a town of France, department of Somme, 17 m. N. W. of Abbeville.

Ruffach, a town in the department of Upper Rhine, 7 m. S. of Colmar.

Ruffec, a town in the department of Charente, 24 m. N. of Angouleme.

Rufia, a river of Greece, in the Morea, which falls into the gulf of Arcadia, opposite the island of Zante.

Rugby, a town in Warwickshire, Eng. celebrated for its well endowed grammar school. It has a commodious church and two meeting-houses, and is seated on the Avon, 13 m. S. E. of Coventry and 85 N. N. W. of London.

Rugely, or **Rudgley**, a town in Staffordshire, Eng. with manufactures of felts and hats, sheet iron, and of verdigris. It is seated on the Trent, 9 m. E. S. E. of Stafford and 136 N. W. of London.

Rügen, an island in the Baltic, on the coast of Pomerania, opposite Stralsund, the channel between which town and the island is not above a mile in breadth. Including the indentations of the sea, which are considerable, the island is 23 m. long and 18 broad. It abounds in corn and cattle, and contains numerous gardens and plantations. This island became subject to Prussia, with the rest of Pomerania, in 1814. The chief town is Bergen.

Rügenwald, a town of Prussian Pomerania, in the government of Coeslin, with a castle. Here is a good salmon fishery and a trade in linen. It is seated on the Wipper, 3 m. from the Baltic and 35. N. E. to Colberg. Long. 16. 17. E., lat. 54. 25. N.

Ruggles, p.t. Huron Co. Ohio.

Ruhlund, a town of Prussia, in Upper Lusatia, with a trade in fish and beer; seated on the Elster 25 m. E. by N. of Dresden.

Rum, one of the Hebrides, 7 m. W. of the S. extremity of Skye. It is 9 m. long and 6 broad, the surface hilly and rocky; but it feeds a considerable number of small sheep, whose flesh and wool are valuable. The only harbour is Loch Scresort, on the E. coast. Long. 6. 20. W., lat. 57. 10. N.

Rumford, p.t. Oxford Co. Me. Pop. 1,127; p.v. King William Co. Va.

Rumigny, a town of France, department of Ardennes, 12 m. S. W. of Rocroy.

Rumilly, a town of the Sardinian states in Savoy, situate on an elevated plain, at the conflux of the Seram and Nepha, 7 m. W. S. W. of Annecy.

Rummelsburg, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, with manufactures of cloth, seated on the Wipper, 14 m. N. of New Stettin.

Rumney, or **Rhynney**, a river of Wales, which rises in Brecknockshire, and, separating the counties of Glamorgan and Monmouth, enters the Bristol Channel, to the S. E. of Cardiff.

Rumsey, p.t. Grafton Co. N. H. Pop. 993.

Rungpou, a town of Bengal, capital of a fertile district governed by a judge, collector, &c., and subservient to the court of circuit and appeal of Dacca. The chief produce of the district is rice, but there is also much tobacco and some indigo. The inhabitants carry on considerable trade with Assam, Bootan, and Calcutta. 124 m. N. N. E. of Moorsshedabad. Long. 89. 4. E., lat. 25. 44. N.

Runkel, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Nassau, with a citadel on a high hill, formerly the residence of the count of Wied Runkel. It is seated on the Lahn 14 m. E. N. E. of Nassau.

Rupelmonde, a town of the Netherlands, in E. Flanders, 8 m. S. W. of Antwerp.

Rupert, a river of New Britain, which issues from the lake Mistassin, and flows W. into the S. E. part of James Bay. In its course it forms several small lakes; and at its mouth is the remains of Fort Rupert, formerly a settlement of the Hudson Bay Company. Long. 76. 58. W., lat. 51. 3. N.

Rupert, p.t. Bennington Co. Vt. Pop. 1,318.

Ruppin, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg. It stands on the W. side of a lake, formed by the river Rhin; and on the opposite side of the lake is Old Ruppin, with an ancient castle, the residence of its former counts, whose burial place is at New Ruppin. This town was entirely consumed by fire in 1787, but is rebuilt in a handsome manner, and greatly augmented. It has a considerable trade, a manufacture of cloth, and noted breweries. 33 m. N. N. W. of Berlin. Long. 13. 0. E., lat. 55. 6. N.

Rurmonde, or **Roermonde**, a strong town of the Netherlands, in the province of Limburg, seated at the conflux of the Roer with the Meuse, 28 m. N. W. of Maastricht. Long. 6. 4. E., lat. 51. 11. N.

Russek, a town of Bulgaria, defended by a castle, with manufactures of silk, cotton, linen, woolen, tobacco, &c. It was taken by the Russians in 1810, and a Turkish army was defeated near it in 1811. It is seated on the Danube, 136 m. N. by E. of Adrianople. Long. 26. 50. E., lat. 44. 12. N.

Rush, a county of Indiana. Pop. 9,918. Rushville is the capital; also townships in Centre, Dauphin, Susquehanna, Schuylkill and Northumberland Cos. Pa.

Rushford, p.t. Alleghany Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,119.

Rushville, p.v. Fairfield Co. Ohio. Ontario Co. N. Y. and Rush Co. Ind.

Russell, a county of the W. District of Virginia. Pop. 6,717. Lebanon is the capital.

Russell, p.t. Hampden Co. Mass. 108 m. S. W. Boston. Pop. 509; p.v. St. Lawrence Co. N. Y. Pop. 669.

Russellville, p.v. Chester Co. Pa. Logan Co. Ken. Brown Co. Ohio and Franklin Co. Ala.

Russ, a town of E. Prussia, on the Niemen, 28 m. S. by E. of Memel.

Russelsheim, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, situate on the Main, 6 m. E. of Ments and 13 N. W. of Darmstadt.

Russey, a town of France, department of Doubs, 34 m. E. by S. of Besançon.

Russia, a vast empire, partly in Asia and partly in Europe; bounded on the N. by the Frozen Ocean, E. by the Pacific, S. by Great Tartary, the Caspian Sea, Persia, Turkey in Asia, and the Black Sea, and W. by Turkey in Europe, Poland, the Baltic Sea, and Sweden. There were three countries that had the name of Russia.—namely, Red Russia, which formed the S. part of Poland; White Russia, which comprehended the E. part of Lithuania; and Black Russia, which included the governments of Kaluga, Moscow, Tula, Rязань, Vologodimir, and Yaroslaf; and hence his imperial majesty takes the title of emperor of all the Russias. This empire, exclusive of the acquisitions from the Turks and from Poland (see *Poland*), forms a square, whose sides are 2,000 m. each. A country of such vast extent must lie in different climates, and the soil and products must be as different. The most fertile part is near the frontiers of Poland, the inhabitants of which are

able to supply their neighbours with corn. The N. part is not only colder, but very marshy, and overran with forests, inhabited chiefly by wild beasts. The country affords a variety of commodities, which, being of great use to foreigners, produce a considerable annual balance of trade in favor of Russia. The home commodities are chiefly fables, black furs, the skins of black and white foxes, ermines, hyenas, lynxes, bears, panthers, wolves, martins, white hares, &c., red and black juchte or Russian leather (which for colour, smell, and softness, is not equalled in the world), copper, iron, talc, tallow, wax, honey, potash, tar, linseed and train-oil, castor, mangel, hemp, flax, thread, sail-cloth, calimanco, Siberian musk, soap, feathers, timber, &c. To these commodities may also be added almost all the merchantise of China, India, Persia, Turkey, and some European countries.

This extensive empire is divided into 51 provinces. The principal towns are Petersburg, Moscow, Riga, Odessa, Tula, Wilna, &c. The religion is that of the Greek or Eastern Church, which is governed by a patriarch, under whom are the archbishops and bishops. Every priest is called a pope or pope, and of these there were formerly 4,000 in Moscow alone. They have images in their churches; and the priests give a passport to those that are dying, addressed to St. Nicholas, who is desired to entreat St. Peter to open the gates of heaven, as they have certified that the bearer is a good Christian. A considerable number of the Russians profess the Mahometan religion, and many are still pagans. The inhabitants of the Swedish provinces are Lutherans; and Protestants, as well as Papists, enjoy full liberty of conscience. There are many convents for both sexes, but it has been wisely ordained that no male can enter into a monastic life before he is 30 years of age; and that no female can take the veil till she is 50, and even then not without the licence of the holy synod. The inhabitants in general are robust, well shaped, and of pretty good complexions. They are great eaters, and very fond of brandy. They use bathing, but smoke no tobacco, lest the smoke should dishonour the images of the saints, which they keep in great veneration; however, they take a great deal of snuff, made of the tobacco brought from the Ukraine. The Russians were formerly wholly employed in agriculture, feeding of cattle, hunting and fishing; and he was thought a learned man who could read and write.

Peter the Great undertook to introduce arts and sciences, and in 1724, the first university was founded that ever was in Russia: there is also an academy of sciences at Petersburg, supplied with eminent professors. With respect to dress, a long beard is in high estimation with the people of Russia, notwithstanding the efforts of their monarchs to root it out; and it is only these depending upon government, in the army and navy, who have yet complied with the custom and wish of the court. Those who retain their beards, retain likewise the ancient dress; the long swaddling coat, either of skins, or of coarse cloth lined with skins, in winter, and in summer of cloth only. About their middle they have a sash of any colour; but what they most affect is green or yellow. Their shirts are fashioned as women's; and their necks, being exposed to the cold, become very hard and impenetrable from this practice. Government continue to exert every nerve to compel the subjects to adopt the

can procure any place, or favour, from court, upon other conditions than banishing the Asiatic sheep-skin robes. The worn-out veteran retires with a pension, upon the express terms of never again assuming the habit of his fathers. But so jealously attached are the multitude to former manners, and so honorable do they esteem them, that a Russian, dressed in his beard and gown, acquires the greatest respect. The dress of the women is the reverse of that of the men, both in fashion and colour, every part of it being as short and tight as decency will allow, and very gaudy. It resembles that of the Highland women in Scotland. The Russian women are, however, far more rich in their attire; nor is gold lace wanting, any more than the art of painting, to complete the Russian belle. The rising generation are modernizing their antic vestments: the stiff embroidered napkin is supplanted by one of flowing silk; the jacket and petticoat are of muslin, or other fine stuffs; and the plaid is exchanged for a silk or satin cloak, in the cold season lined with fur. The richer class of females wear velvet boots. The dress of the higher ranks is after the French and English fashion; and all must have a covering of fur six months of the year. Thus equipped, the prince and the peasant are drawn in their chaises and sledges through the dreary Scythian winter. The principal rivers are the Dnieper, Volga, Don, Duna or Dwina, and Oby. The sovereigns of Russia are absolute. They were formerly called Grand Dukes, which is still the title of the heir apparent. They afterwards assumed the title of *czar*, and, in the sequel, that of emperor. The first who bore the title of *czar* was Basil, son of John Basilides, who freed his country from its subjection to the Tartars, about the year 1470. The title of emperor was first assumed by Peter I., who, by his illustrious actions, justly acquired the surname of Great. He died in 1725, and perhaps no country ever exhibited, in so short a time, the wonders that may be effected by the genius and exertions of one man. Peter the Great, at his accession to the throne, found his subjects of all ranks involved in the grossest ignorance and barbarism; his numerous armies ferocious and undisciplined; and he had neither merchant ships nor men of war; which, added to the remoteness of the situation, rendered the influence of Russia in the politics of Europe of little consideration. Peter civilized his barbarous subjects, disciplined his armies, built cities and fortresses, and created a navy. These national improvements have been still further prosecuted since his time, and Russia now holds a rank among the nations of the world of which human foresight, at the commencement of the 18th century, could have formed no conception.

The population of European Russia is 45,633,203, and of the whole empire 59,263,700. The revenue is 52,000,000 dollars and the national debt 200,000,000. The military force in time of peace is 600,000 men and in war above 1,000,000. Petersburg is the capital of the whole empire.

Russia, p.t. Herkimer Co. N. Y. 95 m. N. W. Albany. Pop. 2,458. Also a township of Lorraine Co. Ohio.

Rustgaden, a town of Sweden, in the government of Fahlun, 23 m. S. S. W. of Fahlun.

Rutchester, a village in Northumberland, Eng. the Vindobala of the Romans, containing some remarkable ruins of its once considerable fort. Severus's wall runs on the middle of the E. rampart

and Adrian's vallum passes about the distance of a chain to the S. of it.

Rutherford, a county of N. Carolina. Pop. 17,557. Rutherfordton is the capital; a county of W. Tennessee. Pop. 26,133. Marfreesborough is the capital.

Rutherfordton, p.t. Rutherford Co. N. C. 216 m. S. W. Raleigh.

Rutherglen, a borough of Scotland, in Lanark shire, once a place of considerable note, but now reduced to one principal street and a few lanes. It is seated near the Clyde, 3 m. S. E. of Glasgow.

Ruthin, a town of Wales, in Denbighshire. It had a strong castle, now in ruins, and is seated on an eminence, by the river Clwyd, 15 m. S. W. of Holywell, 205 N. W. of London.

Rutigliano, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, 12 m. S. E. of Bari.

Rutlam, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Malwa, 48 m. W. of Ougein, 136 E. of Amedabad.

Rutland, a county of Vermont on L. Champlain Pop. 31,295. Rutland is the capital.

Rutland, the capital of the above Co. stands on Otter creek, 57 m. N. Bennington. Pop. 2,753; p.t. Worcester Co. Mass. 56 m. W. Boston. Pop. 1,276; p.t. Jefferson Co. N. Y. on Black river. Pop. 2,339; p.t. Meigs Co. Ohio 90 m. S. E. Columbus. Pop. 971.

Rutlandshire, the smallest county in England, 18 m. long and 14 broad. The number of inhabitants in 1821 was 19,487. The soil varies much; but, in general, is fertile, particularly the rich vale of Catmose, which runs from the W. side to the centre of the county. The principal rivers are the Welland and the Guash or Wash. Oakham is the county town.

Ruttunpour, a city of Hindoostan, in Orissa, and the capital of a small district of its name. 210. m. S. by W. of Benares and 360 W. of Calcutta. Long. 82. 36. E., lat. 22. 16. N.

Rutzen, a town of Prussian Silesia, principality of Wolau, 20 m. N. of Wolau.

Ruvo, a town of Naples, in Terra di Barri, 16 m. W. of Barri.

Rozs, a town of Russia, in the government of Moscow, 48 m. W. N. W. of Moscow.

Ryacotta, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in Mysore. It was taken in 1791 by the British, to whom it was afterwards ceded by Tippoo Sultan. 65 m. E. of Seringapatam and 96 W. S. W. of Arcot. Long. 78. 6. E., lat. 12. 26. N.

Ryan, Loch, a bay of Scotland, in the N. W. angle of Wigtonshire. The sea flows into it through a narrow pass; and it affords excellent anchorage.

Rydal, a fertile valley to N. Yorkshire, Eng. so called from the river Rye, which passes through it and falls into the Swale, near Richmond.

Rydal-water, a lake in Westmoreland, Eng. a little to the W. of Ambleside. It is one mile in length, spotted with little islands and communicates by a narrow channel with Gramere-water to the W., and by the river Rothay with Windermere-water, to the S.

Rydroog, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in Mysore, on the river Hindenny, 60 m. N. N. E. of Chitteldroog. Long. 76. 52. E., lat. 14. 40. N.

Rye, a borough and sea-port in Sussex, Eng. It is an appendage to the cinque ports. On the edge of the cliff is a small battery, and behind it Ips tower, a square building, now a jail. The old port is so choked up with sand that it can admit only small vessels. In 1726 a new harbour

was opened, in which vessels of 360 tons burden may safely ride. 63 S. E. of London.

Rye, a township of Rockingham Co. N. H. on the coast, 4 m. S. Portsmouth. Pop. 1,172; p.t. Westchester Co. N. Y. on Long Island Sound, 18 m. N. E. N. Y. Pop. 1,602. Townships of Perry and Cumberland Cos. Pa.

Ryegate, p.t. Caledonia Co. Vt. on the Connecticut, 28 m. E. Montpelier. Pop. 1,119.

Ryegate, a borough in Surrey, Eng. Here was formerly a castle built in the time of the Saxons, and called Holms Castle; some ruins of it are to be seen, particularly a long vault, with a room at the end, where, it is said, the barons, who took up arms against king John, held their private meetings. The market-house was formerly a chapel, dedicated to Thomas a Becket. 91 S. W. of London.

Rymonsut, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, on the Dyle, 5 m. E. of Mechlin.

Ryssen, a town of the Netherlands, in Overysel, on the river Regge, 16 m. E. N. E. of Deventer.

Ryswick, a town of S. Holland, remarkable for a treaty concluded in 1697 between England, Germany, Holland, France, and Spain. It is seated between Hague and Delft. 30 m. S. W. of Amsterdam.

Rzeszow, a town of Bohemia, 52 m. S. E. of Prague.

Rzeszow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomir, 36 m. S. S. W. of Sandomir.

Rzeczka, a town of the Russian empire, and capital of a province of the same name, situate on the Volga, near its source.

Rzeszow, a well built town of Austrian Poland, capital of a circle of its name, with a brisk trade in corn and peltry, situate on the Wislaka, 80 m. E. of Cracow, 70 W. of Lemberg.

S

SAABA, a kingdom of Negroland, with a capital of the same name, W. of Tombuctoo, on the river Senegal.

Saada, or *Saade*, a strong town of Arabia, in Yemen, and the residence of a sheik. It has a custom-house, which brings in a considerable revenue; and manufacturers of Turkey leather. 140 m. W. N. W. of Sanaa. Long. 44. 55. E., lat. 17. 50. N.

Saalfeld, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Saxe-Coburg, with a mint, a mine office, and manufactures of cloth, and of gold and silk stuffs. On an eminence near the town stands the once celebrated and princely abbey of St. Peter. In 1806 prince Louis Ferdinand, of Prussia, was killed here in a skirmish with the French. It stands on the Saale, 34 m. N. N. E. of Coburg, 46 S. W. of Altenburg. Long. 11. 32. E., lat. 50. 41. N.

Saalfeld, a town of E. Prussia, on the lake Mubing, 23 m. S. E. of Marienburg.

Saar, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn, on the confines of Bohemia, 42 m. N. W. of Brunn.

Saar-Louis, a town of Prussia, provinces of Lower Rhine, ceded by France in 1815. It is situate on a peninsula formed by the Sarre, 34 m. E. of Thionville.

Saarmund, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 6 m. S. of Potsdam.

Saatz, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name, which contains some of the best corn-land in Bohemia, and yields hops of the best quality. The town is seated on the Eger, 48 m. W. N. W. of Prague.

Saba, a fertile island of the W. Indies, 12 m. in circumference, inhabited by a few Dutch families, almost all shoemakers. The island was taken by the English in 1781, in 1801, and in 1810. It has no port, and lies a little to the W. of St. Christopher. Long. 63. 17. W., lat. 17. 39. N.

Sabazje, a town of Natolia. Here all the roads from Asia to Constantinople meet. It is situate on a lake which abounds in fish, 60 m. E. N. E. of Bursa, 62 E. S. E. of Constantinople. Long. 29. 40. E., lat. 40. 30. N.

Sabatj, or *Sabazj*, a town and fortress of Servia, taken by the Austrians in 1719. It is situate on

the Drave, 22 m. S. of Peterwardaia and 28 W. of Belgrade.

Sabi. See *Xavier*.

Sabia, a kingdom on the E. coast of Africa, bounded on the N. by Sofala, E. by the Mozambique Channel, S. by unknown regions, and W. by Manica. The country is fertile and populous, is crossed, by a river of the same name, has mines of gold, and many elephants. Manbona is the capital.

Sabia, a sea-port of Denmark, on the E. coast of N. Jutland, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 23 m. N. N. E. of Alburg. Long. 10. 13 E., lat. 57. 20. N.

Sabina, a province of Italy, in the Pope's dominions, 26 m. long and 20 broad; bounded by the Tiber, the Teverone, the duchy of Spoleto, and the Neapolitan frontier. It is watered by several small rivers, and abounds in oil and wine.

Sabina, p.v. Richland Co. Ohio.

Sabine, a river of N. America rising in the province of Texas in lat. 32. 40. N. and flowing S. E. into the Gulf of Mexico. It forms the boundary between Texas and Louisiana. It is 320 m. in length; near its mouth it expands into a lake, 3 m. long and 8 in breadth.

Sabioncella, a town of Austrian Dalmatia, situated on the extremity of a peninsula, to which it gives name. This peninsula runs a considerable way into the Atlantic, having the island of Lesina on the N. and those of Curzola and Melida on the S., all separated by a narrow channel. The town is 45 m. N. W. of Ragusa. Long. 17. 40. E., lat. 43. 20. N.

Sabionetta, a town of Austrian Italy, formerly capital of a principality of its name, with a strong citadel. 20 m. E. of Cremona.

Sable, a town of France, department of Sarthe, near which are some quarries of black marble. It is seated on the Sarthe, 25 m. N. E. of Angers.

Sable, *Cape*, the most southerly point of Nova Scotia, near which is a fine cod fishery. Long. 65. 39. W., lat. 43. 23. N.

Sable, a river of N. Y. falling into L. Champlain. There is a fall of 80 feet upon this river at Chesterfield.

Sable, an island in the Atlantic 20 m. S. E. Cape Breton. Lat. 44. 5. N. Long. 60 W. It is

30 m. in length and is little more than a heap of sand.

Sables d'Olonne, a town of France, department of Vendee, with a port capable of containing vessels of 150 tons. It is seated on the Bay of Biscay, 40 m. W. of Fontenay le Compe. Long. 1. 50. W., lat. 49. 26. S.

Sabstien, a mountainous province of Persia, little known to Europeans. Bozt is the capital.

Sacareppa, p.v. Cumberland Co. Me. 4 m. N. Portland.

Sacai, a city and sea-port of Japan, in the inland of Nippon, with several castles, temples, and palaces, and a mountain on one side, which serves as a rampart. 43 m. S. by W. of Meaco. Long. 136. 5. E., lat. 34. 58. N.

Sachsenberg, a town of Germany, county of Waldeck, 10 m. S. W. of Waldeck.

Sachsenhagen, a town of Germany, in the principality of Schaumburg, 13 m. W. of Hanover.

Sachsenhausen, a town of Germany, making part of Frankfurt on the Maine. It is situated on the S. side of the river, and communicates with the rest of the city by a stone bridge.

Sachsenhausen, a town of Germany, county of Waldeck, 6 m. N. W. of Waldeck.

Sachsenheim, a town in the kingdom of Wurtemberg, 12 m. N. N. W. of Stuttgart.

Sacket's Harbour, a town of New York, in Jefferson county, with one of the best harbours in the state. It has a dock-yard, with large store-houses, and is strongly defended by forts and batteries. It is seated at the mouth of Black River, on Hungry Bay, at the E. end of Lake Ontario, 176 m. N. W. of Albany. It was the chief naval station on the lake during the war of 1812.

Saco, a river rising in the Notch of the White Mountains in New Hampshire and flowing S. E. through Maine into the sea. It has falls near its mouth.

Saco, p.t. York Co. Me. at the mouth of the above river. It is a port of entry and has several manufactories and a large trade in lumber. Pop. 3,219.

Secundago, a river of N. Y. flowing into the Hudson at Jessup's Falls.

Sacramento, St., a town of S. America, in Buenos Ayres, settled by the Portuguese, but taken in 1777 by the Spaniards. It stands on the river Plata, nearly opposite Buenos Ayres, 100 m. W. by N. of Monte Video.

Sacrapata, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, on the Cavery, 73 m. N. W. of Seringapatam. Long. 75. 52. E., lat. 13. 6. N.

Saddelback, a mountain in Cumberland, Eng. so called from its form. It is upwards of 3,000 feet above the level of the sea; and on one side is an immense cavity, once the crater of a volcano, at the bottom of which is a lake about 20 acres in dimension. 5 m. E. N. E. of Keswick.

Saddle Mountain, an eminence in Williamstown and Adams, Berkshire Co. Mass. It is 4,000 feet in elevation, and is the highest mountain in Massachusetts. It consists of a ridge, 6 m. in length with 2 summits.

Sadras, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, on the coast, near the mouth of the Palar. A little to the N. are seven pagodas, hollowed out of a solid rock. 39 m. S. of Madras.

Sadsbury, townships in Chester, Crawford and Lancaster Cos. Pa.

Saffi, a strong sea-port of Morocco, with a castle. It was long the centre of the commerce carried with Europe, but now has little trade. 16 m.

S. of Cape Cantin. Long. 8. 58. W., lat. 32. 28. N.

Sagan, a town of Prussian Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name. It has double walls, a fine palace, a priory of the Augustine order, a Lutheran school, and good cloth manufactures; and is seated on the Bober, 80 m. N. W. of Breslau. Long. 15. 22. E., lat. 51. 48. N.

Sagar, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with a considerable trade in pepper, betelnut, and sandal wood. It stands on the Varada, near its source, 25 m. N. of Nagara.

Sagara, a celebrated mountain of Greece (the ancient Helicon), a few m. N. of the gulf of Corinth. It has a village of its name, formerly called Ascras, noted as the birth-place of Hesiod. From its summit may be seen great part of Greece.

Sagg Harbour, a sea-port of New York, in Suffolk county, at the E. end of Long Island. The whale fishery from this place produces 1,000 barrels of oil annually. 12 m. N. W. of Southampton, 87 E. of New York.

Sagadahoc, a river of Maine falling into the Androscoggin at Rumford. This name was anciently applied to the eastern part of Maine.

Saginaw Bay, an arm of Lake Huron in Michigan Territory; it receives the waters of a river of the same name.

Saginaw, a town of Michigan Territory on the above river.

Saghalien, or *Amour*, a river of Chinese Tartary which rises near the Yablonoi mountains, where it is first known by the names of Kerlon and Argun, and forms part of the boundary between Siberia and Eastern Tartary, where it receives the Schilka, and takes its present name. It then takes a circuitous eastern course of 1,850 m. during which it receives many other rivers, and enters the sea of Okotak, opposite the N. part of the island of Saghalien.

Saghalien, or *Tchoka*, a large island in the sea of Okotak, separated from the continent by the channel of Tartary on the W., and from the island Jessoby Perouse Strait on the S. It extends from lat. 46. to 54., or not less than 550 m. in length, by about 90 of medial breadth. The centre is mountainous, and well wooded with pine, willow oak, and birch; but the shores are level, and well adapted to agriculture. The natives resemble the Tartars in form, and the upper lip is commonly tattooed blue. The dress is a loose robe of skins, or quilted nankeen, with a girdle. Their huts are of timber, thatched with grass, with a fireplace in the middle. In the S. are found some Japanese articles; and there is a little trade with the Mandshurs and Russians.

Saghalienoula Hotun, a city of Eastern Tartary, in the province of Teiticar. It is rich and populous, and very important on account of its situation, as it secures to the Mandshur Tartars the possession of extensive deserts covered with woods, in which a great number of sables are found. It is seated on the river Saghalien, 200 m. N. N. E. of Teiticar. Long. 127. 25. E., lat. 50. 6. N.

Sagres, a strong town of Portugal, in Algarva, with a harbour and a fort; seated on a tongue of land at the S. W. extremity of the province, 20 m. W. S. W. of Lagos. Long. 9. 0. W., lat. 37. 3. N.

Sagur, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a district in the province of Malwa, situate near the Bonass, 87 m. N. W. of Gurreh, 112 S. of Agra. Long. 78. 53. E., lat. 23. 45. N.

Sahagun, a town of Spain, in Leon, with a rich abbey; seated in a fertile plain, on the river Cos, 33 m. S. E. of Leon.

Sakar. See *Shakar*.

Sahara. See *Zahara*.

Sahabring, or *Jessore*, a town of Bengal, capital of the district of Jessore, seated on the Beirah, nearly 80 m. E. N. E. of Calcutta.

Said, or *Sahid*, a province of Upper Egypt, bordering on Nubia and the Red Sea, anciently called Thebaid, celebrated for having been the retreat of a great number of Christians, who lived here in a solitary manner. It is the least fertile and populous part of Egypt, being full of deserts.

Saida, a town of Syria, on the coast of the Mediterranean, the remains of the ancient Sidon, with a fort and castle. The name of Sidon still subsists in a small village, about 2 m. from Saida. To the W. of the castle is a shoal 200 paces long, and the space between them is a road for vessels, but not safe in bad weather. The shoal, which extends along the town, has a basin, enclosed by a decayed pier; this was the ancient port, but it is now so choked up by sands that boats only can enter its mouth, near the castle. Saida is a trading town, and the chief emporium of Damascus, and the interior country. The manufacture of cotton is the principal employment of its inhabitants. 45 m. W. S. W. of Damascus. Long. 35. 20. E., lat. 33. 30. N.

St. Alban's, p.t. Somerset Co. Me. 30. m. N. W. Bangor. Pop. 911: a village of Licking Co. Ohio.

St. Bernard, a Parish of Louisiana. Pop. 3,356.

St. Charles, a county of Missouri. Pop. 4,332. St. Charles is the capital. A Parish of Louisiana. Pop. 5,107.

St. Clair, a lake of N. America, between lake Huron and Erie, communicating with both. It is 90 m. in circumference. It receives a small stream of the same name.

St. Clair, townships in Alleghany and Bedford Cos. Pa.; a village in Butler Co. Ohio.

St. Clair, a county of Illinois. Pop. 7,092. Belleville is the capital; a county of Alabama. Pop. 5,975. Ashville is the capital; a county of Michigan. Pop. 1,115. St. Clair is the capital.

St. Clairsville, p.v. Chataugue Co. N. Y.; p.v. Belmont Co. Ohio. 11 m. W. Wheeling; v. St. Clair Co. Alab.

St. Clement's Bay, p.v. St. Mary's Co. Maryland. 74 m. S. Annapolis.

St. Croix, or *Schoodic*, a stream forming the eastern boundary of Maine and falling into Passamaquoddy Bay.

St. Francis, a river rising in Vermont and flowing through Canada into the St. Lawrence. A river of Missouri and Arkansas, flowing into the Mississippi. 107 m. above the Arkansas.

St. Francois, a county of Missouri. Pop. 2,385. Farmington is the capital.

St. Francisville, p.v. West Feliciana Parish Lou. on the Mississippi. 170 m. above New Orleans.

St. Genevieve, a county of Missouri. Pop. 2,182. St. Genevieve the capital of this county, stands on the Mississippi. 82 m. below St. Louis. It contains a catholic church and the inhabitants are principally French.

St. George, p.t. Lincoln Co. Me. Pop. 1,652.

St. George's p.v. Newcastle Co. Del. 12 m. S. W. Wilmington.

St. Helena, a Parish of Louisiana. Pop. 4,027. St. Helena the capital is 35 m. N. E. Baton Rouge.

St. Helena, an island on the Coast of S. Carolina, in Beaufort District.

St. Helena. See *Helena*.

St. Ignace, p.v. St. Mary's Co. Md. 93 m. S. E. Washington.

St. James, a Parish of Louisiana. Pop. 7,672. Bringier's is the capital.

St. John's, a river of Florida falling into the Atlantic in lat. 30.

St. John Baptist, a Parish of Louisiana. Pop. 5,700. Bonnet Carré is the capital.

St. Johnsbury, p.t. Caledonia Co. Vt. 31 m. N. E. Montpelier. Pop. 1,592.

St. Johnsville, p.v. Montgomery Co. N. Y. 64 m. N. W. Albany.

St. Landry, a Parish of Louisiana. Pop. 12,552. Opelousas is the capital.

St. Lawrence, a great river of North America, being the outlet to the chain of lakes separating the United States from Canada. It bears this name only from the sea to Lake Ontario. It is navigable for ships of the line to Quebec and for ships of 600 tons to Montreal. At its mouth it expands into a broad gulf called the gulf of St. Lawrence.

St. Lawrence, a county of New York, on the above river. Pop. 36,351. Potsdam is the capital.

St. Leonard's, p.t. Calvert Co. Maryl. on the W. side of the Chesapeake, 58 m. from Washington.

St. Louis. See *Louis St.*

St. Martin's, p.v. Worcester Co. Md. 117 m. S. E. Annapolis.

St. Martin's, a Parish of Louisiana. Pop. 7,204. St. Martinsville, the capital is situated on the Teche.

St. Mary's, a Parish of Louisiana. Pop. 6,542. Franklin is the capital.

St. Mary's, a county of Md. Pop. 13,455. Leonardtown is the capital. A river of the U. States between Georgia and Florida falling into the Atlantic. A river of Ohio and Indiana falling into the Miami.

St. Mary's, p.v. Camden Co. Geo. on St. Mary's river, 20 m. above its mouth. It was formerly a place of some importance from its frontier position, but since the acquisition of Florida by the United States it has declined. Lat. 30. 43. N. Long. 81. 43. W.

St. Mary's River, or Strait, forms the connection between Lakes Superior and Huron. It has a fall or violent rapid called the *Sault*, three quarters of a mile in extent: it is passable for boats.

St. Michael's p.t. Talbot Co. Md. 25 m. S. E. Annapolis; p.v. Madison Co. Missouri. 35 m. S. W. St. Genevieve.

St. Simon's, an island of Georgia, at the mouth of the Altamaha.

St. Stephen's, p.t. Washington Co. Alab. on the Tombigbee, at the head of schooner navigation. The houses are mostly built of stone. The neighbouring country is highly fertile.

St. Tammany, a Parish of Louisiana. Pop. 2,864. Covington is the capital; p.t. Mecklenburg Co. Va.

St. Thomas, p.t. Franklin Co. Pa.

* Other names beginning with St. will be found under the second initial.

Saints, three of the Leeward Carribee Islands in the W. Indies, between Guadaloupe and Dominica. The middle one seems nothing more than a large barren rock, but contributes to form a good harbour. Long. 61. 45. W., lat. 15. 52. N.

Saintes, a town of France, capital of the department of Lower Charente. Here are several monuments of antiquity, of which the most famous

are the amphitheatre, the aqueducts, and the triumphal arch on the bridge over the Charente. The castle, built on a rock, is deemed impregnable; and the ancient cathedral has one of the largest steeples in France. It is seated on the Charente, 40 m. S. S. E. of Rochelle, 76 S. W. of Poitiers. Long. 0. 38. W., lat. 45. 45. N.

Saintonge, a former province of France, which now forms the greater part of the department of Lower Charente, and part of that of Charente.

Sal, one of the Cape Verde Islands, 42 m. in circumference, lying to the E. of St. Nicholas. It has its name from the number of salt ponds that from time to time are filled by the sea, where the water crystallizes into a beautiful salt, the chief production of the island. Long. 22. 56. W., lat. 16. 38. N.

Sala, or *Salberg*, a town of Sweden, in the government of Westeras, near which is a silver mine; seated on a river, 30 m. W. of Upsal, 50 N. W. of Stockholm.

Salado, a river of S. America, which rises in Tucuman, about 60 m. W. of Salta, and flows S. S. E. to the Parana at Santa Fe.

Salamanca, a city of Spain, in Leon, and a bishop's see, with a famous university, consisting of 24 colleges. The structure called the Schools, where the sciences are taught, is very large and curious. There were formerly 7,000 students, when the Spanish monarchy was in a flourishing condition; but at present the number does not exceed 400, who are all clothed like priests. Here are magnificent churches, a large public square, fine fountains, and every thing that can contribute to the beauty and commodiousness of the city. The cathedral is one of the handsomest in Spain; and there are several fine convents, with churches belonging to them, adorned with images, and some with curious pictures. The town is seated partly in a plain and partly on hills, and is surrounded by a wall. The river Thormes, which washes its walls, has a bridge over it 300 paces long, built by the Romans. 120 m. N. W. of Madrid. Long. 5. 48. W. lat. 41. 24. N.

Salamanca de Balcalar, a town of Mexico, in Yucatan, 140 m. S. E. of Campeachy. Long. 89. 58. W., lat. 17. 55. N.

Salanche, a town of Sardinia, in Savoy with a considerable trade in horses, cattle, cheese, woolen stuffs, iron tools, &c. It is situate in a mountainous district, on the river Arve, 30 m. S. E. of Geneva.

Salankemen, a town of Sclavonia, where a victory was obtained by the prince of Baden over the Turks, in 1691. It is seated on the Danube, opposite the influx of the Teisse, 20 m. N. W. of Belgrade, 25 S. E. of Peterwaradin.

Salberg. See *Sala*.

Salboe, a town of Norway, in Drontheim, with a copper mine. 45 m. S. E. of Drontheim.

Saldana, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon, 37 m. N. W. of Palencia.

Salcto, a town of the kingdom of Tunis near which are the remains of a large castle. It is seated near the Mediterranean, 22 m. S. S. E. of Monaster. Long. 11. 3. E., lat. 35. 13. N.

Salem, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, capital of a district of its name, included in that of Barramaul. It is the residence of the judge, collector, &c., and is seated on a river that flows into the Cavery, 120 m. S. E. of Seringapatam. Long. 78. 15. E., lat. 11. 37. N.

Salem, a county of New Jersey. Pop. 14, 155. Salem is the capital.

Salem, p.t. Essex Co. Mass. This is the second town in the state for population, wealth and trade. It is irregularly built on a peninsula, and has a secure harbour, but without a sufficient depth of water near the shores to allow large ships to approach the wharves, without being lightened. The commerce of the place is very flourishing, and it was one of the first towns of the United States, that entered into the East India trade. In 1828 the shipping owned here amounted to 48,210 tons. The streets of the town are narrow, and the houses generally of wood, yet there are many elegant private mansions, and in the centre of the town is an enclosed common planted with trees. Salem has an atheneum with a library of 5,000 volumes; a valuable Museum belonging to the East India Marine Society, 3 banks and 11 churches. It is connected on the north with Beverly by a bridge, and on the south it is separated by the harbour from Marblehead. It is 14 m. N. E. Boston. 24 S. Newburyport. Lat. 42. 34. N. Long. 70. 54 W. Pop. 13,836.

Salem, p.t. Rockingham Co. N. H. 30 m. S. W. Portsmouth. Pop. 1,310; p.t. Orleans Co. Vt. 50 m. N. Montpelier. Pop. 230; p.t. New London Co. Conn. 30 m. S. E. Hartford. Pop. 974; p.v. N. Haven Co. Con. 16 m. N. W. N. Haven; p.t. Washington Co. N. Y. Pop. 2,972; p.t. Salem Co. N. J. 34 m. S. E. Philad. Towns in Wayne, Luzerne, Westmoreland, Mercer, Cos. Pa. Botetourt Co. Va. Fauquier Co. Va. Stokes Co. N. C. Sumter Dis. S. C. Baldwin and Clark Cos. Geo. Livingston Co. Ken. Ashtabula, Jefferson, Tuscarawas, Muskingum, Monroe, Washington, Meigs, Champaign, Columbiana, Warren and Randolph Cos. Ohio. Washington Co. Ind. Marion Co. Ill. and Franklin Co. Ten.

Salem Centre, p.v. Westchester Co. N. Y.

Salem Cross Roads, p.v. Westmoreland Co. Pa.

Salerno, a fortified sea-port of Naples, capital of Principato Citra, and an archbishop's see, with a castle and a university, principally for medicine. It is seated on a bay of the same name, 27 m. S. E. of Naples. Long. 14. 53. E., lat. 40. 35. N.

Salers, a town of France, department of Cantal, seated among mountains, 9 miles N. of Aurillac.

Salford Lower and Upper, two townships in Montgomery Co. Pa.

Salies, a town in the department of Lower Pyrenees, where are springs from which fine salt is made. 7 m. W. of Orthes.

Salignac, a town in the department of Upper Vienne, 10 m. S. of Limoges.

Salina, p.t. Onondaga Co. N. Y. on Onondaga Lake, 163 m. W. Albany. Pop. 6,989. Here are large establishments for manufacturing salt. The salt water is obtained by sinking wells and boring; it is raised by large metallic pumps, moved by the surplus water of the Erie canal, or by steam conveyed into reservoirs, and passed through pipes to the manufactories. The works principally used in the manufactory of the salt are denominated Blocks, Solar works and Steam works. The Blocks are constructed with boilers containing from 80 to 120 gallons each, and placed in masonry in two parallel lines, having 8 to 20 in each line.

The Salina salt is beautifully white, and fine grained; the whole quantity made in 1830 was 1,430,000 bushels; the average price at the works exclusive of the state duty, was 12 1-2 cents

per bushel of 56 pounds. It is commonly packed for sale in barrels of 5 bushels, and is inspected and branded before removal.

Saline, a township of Columbiana Co. Ohio. Pop. 664, and villages in Randolph and Gallatin Cos. Ill.

Saline River, a branch of the Ousachitta in Arkansas, of the Little river of the North in Arkansas, and of Black Lake river in Louisiana.

Saline, a branch of the Ohio in Illinois. On the banks of this stream, about 20 m. from the Ohio are extensive salt works owned by the United States Government.

Salinas, a town of Spain, in Biscay, seated on the Deva, at the foot of a mountain, 16 m. N. N. E. of Vittoria, 28 S. S. E. of Bilbao.

Salinas, a village of St. Genevieve Co. Missouri.

Salins, a town of France, department of Jura, with a strong fort and famous salt works. In the neighbourhood are quarries of jasper, alabaster, and black marble. It is seated in a fertile valley, 29 m. S. of Basancon.

Salisbury, or *Neo Sarum*, a city and the capital of Wiltshire, Eng. and a bishop's see. It is situated in a chalky soil, almost surrounded by the Avon, Willey, Nadder, and Bourn; and is rendered particularly clean by a small stream flowing through every street. It has a fine cathedral, the spire of which is the loftiest in the kingdom. The town-hall is a handsome building, and stands in a spacious market-place. Salisbury has manufactures of flannels, linseys, hardware, and cutlery. 38 m. S. E. of Bath, 81 W. by S. of London.

Salisbury Craig, a hill in Scotland on the E. side of Edinburgh, remarkable for a great precipice of solid rock, about one mile long, and in some parts 100 feet high, which passes with some regularity along its brow.

Salisbury Plain, an open tract in England, which extends from the city of Salisbury, 25 m. E. to Winchester and 25 W. to Shaftsbury, and is in some places, from 35 to 40 m. in breadth. There were so many cross roads on it, and so few houses to take directions from, that Thomas, earl of Pembroke, planted a tree at each mile-stone from Salisbury to Shaftsbury, as a guide for travellers. That part of it about the city is a chalky down; the other parts are noted for feeding numerous and large flocks of sheep. In this plain, besides the famous Stonehenge, are traces of many Roman and British antiquities.

Salisbury, p.t. Merrimack Co. N. H. on the Merrimack 64 m. N. W. Concord. Pop. 1,379; p.t. Addison Co. Vt. Pop. 907; p.t. Essex Co. Mass. on the Merrimack 4 m. N. Newburyport, and 46 N. E. Boston. Pop. 2,519; p.t. Litchfield Co. Conn. 19 m. N. W. Litchfield. Pop. 2,580. This town produces excellent iron ore, and has many forges and manufactures; p.t. Herkimer Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,999. also towns and villages in Orange Co. N. Y. Lancaster, Lehigh and Somerset Cos. Pa. Somerset Co. Maryland. Rowan Co. N. C. Meigs Co. Ohio, and Wayne Co. Ind.

Saltee, a sea-port of the kingdom of Fez, with several forts. The harbour is one of the best in the country; but on account of a bar, ships of 200 tons are forced to lighten their burden before they can enter. There are docks to build ships, but they are seldom used, for want of skill and materials. It is divided into the Old and New Town, by the river Guero, and was formerly noted for its pirates. 100 m. W. of Fez and 150 S. of Gibraltar. Long. 6. 31. W., lat. 34. 2 N.

Salm, a town of the Netherlands, in the province of Luxemburg, on the borders of Liege, with an ancient castle on a mountain. 30 m. S. S. E. of Liege and 45 N. of Luxemburg.

Salm, a town of France, department of Meurthe, with a castle, seated at the source of the Sarre, 26 m. E. of Luneville.

Salmon Creek, two streams of New York, flowing into L. Ontario and the St. Lawrence.

Salmon Falls river, the head stream of the Piscataqua, dividing Maine from New Hampshire.

Salmenster, a town of Germany, in the district of Fulda, on the river Kinz, 19 m. S. S. W. of Fulda.

Salo, a town of Austrian Italy, in the Brescian near the lake Garda, 17 m. N. E. of Brescia.

Salobrena, a town of Spain, in Granada, with a castle. It carries on a great trade in sugar and fish, and is seated on a rock, near the mouth of a river of the same name, 12 m. E. of Almunecar, 36 S. of Granada.

Salon, a town of France, department of Mouths of the Rhone, seated on the canal of Craponne, 20 m. W. N. W. of Aix.

Salona, a town of Austrian Dalmatia, seated on a bay of the gulf of Venice. It was formerly an important place, and its ruins show that it was 10 m. in circumference. 7 m. N. of Spalatro.

Salone, a town of Greece, in Livadia, and a bishop's see, seated at the foot of a mountain, on the top of which is a citadel. 10 m. N. E. of Lepanto.

Salonica, the ancient Thessalonica, a city of Greece, capital of Macedonia, and an archbishop's see. It is 10 m. in circumference, and is a place of great trade. The Greeks have 30 churches, and the Jews nearly as many synagogues. The inhabitants are computed at 60,000. It is surrounded by walls, and defended on the land side by a citadel, and near the harbour by three forts. It is seated at the head of a noble gulf of the Archipelago, 310 m. W. of Constantinople. Long. 23. 5. E., lat. 40. 53. N.

Salpe, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, near which are some salt-works. It is situated on a lake, near the sea, 23 m. S. of Manfredonia and 92 E. N. E. of Naples.

Salse, a town and fortress of France, department of Eastern Pyrenees, seated on the lake of Leucate, 10 m. N. of Perpignan.

Salsette, an island of Hindoostan, lying off the coast of Concan, to the N. of Bombay, from which it is separated by a narrow channel, across which a causeway was carried in 1805, which has much benefited the island. This island is about 15 m sq., and is fertile in rice, fruits, and sugar-canes. It has subterraneous temples cut out of the rock, in the manner of those of Elephanta. In 1773 the English conquered it from the Mahrattas; and it has proved a valuable acquisition to Bombay, which formerly depended on foreign supplies for its subsistence. Chief town Tanna.

Salt Creek, townships in Muskingum Hocking and Pickaway Cos., Ohio.

Salt River, a stream of Kentucky, flowing into the Ohio, 24 m. below Louisville; a river of Missouri flowing into the Mississippi, 100 m. above St. Louis.

Salta, a town of Tucuman, of great resort on account of the large quantities of corn, meal, wine salt, cattle, and other commodities, which are sent hence to most parts of Peru. 280 m. N. N. W. of St. Jago del Estero. Long. 66. 30. W. lat. 24. 40. S.

Saltash, a borough in Cornwall, Eng. on the side of a steep hill, near the mouth of the Tamar 6 m. N. W. of Plymouth, 220 W. by S of London.

Saltcoats, a sea-port of Scotland, in Ayrshire, with a considerable trade in salt and coal, and also in ship-building. It is situate on the frith of Clyde, 5 m. W. by N. of Irvine, 28 S. W. of Glasgow. Long. 4. 45. W., lat. 55. 40. N.

Salifleet, a town in Lincolnshire, Eng. on a creek of the German Ocean, 33 m. E. N. E. of Lincoln, 158 N. by E. of London.

Salu, p.v. Madison Co. Illinois.

Saluda, a river of S. Carolina joining the Congaree at Columbia.

Saluzzo, a town of Piedmont, capital of a district of its name, with a castle. The cathedral is magnificent and rich. It is seated on an eminence near the Po. 24 m. S. by W. of Turin.

Salvador, St., one of the Bahama islands. See *Guanahani*.

Salvador, St., the capital of Congo, stands on a large mountain, the summit of which forms a plain, 10 m. in circuit, which is well cultivated. The city has 12 churches besides the cathedral; also a large palace, in which the king and a Portuguese bishop reside. 230 m. E. S. E. of Loango. Long. 14. 20. E., lat. 5. 40. S.

Salvador, St., a city of Brazil, capital of a province of Bahia, and an archbishop's see, with several forts. The cathedral is large; but the most superb structure in the city is the grand church of the ex-jesuits, built of European marble, and the internal part exceedingly rich. The houses are two or three stories high, and built of stone. The principal streets are good, but the generality are narrow and dirty. In the royal square are the governor's house, the mint, and the public offices; and along the beach are the custom-house, dock-yard, storehouses, &c. There are many gardens, full of a great variety of fruit-trees, herbs, and flowers. The chief commodities are cotton, sugar, tobacco, coffee, gums, wood, hides, tallow, and train oil. The inhabitants are estimated at upwards of 100,000. It is seated on an eminence, in the bay of All-Saints, 120 m. S. W. of Sergipe. Long. 39. 30. W., lat. 13. 30. S.

Salvador de Jujui, St., a city of Tucuman, situate at the foot of a high mountain, on a river of its name, which flows E. to the Vermejo. 280 m. N. N. E. of St. Jago del Estero. Long. 66. 20. W., lat. 24. 5. S.

Salvages, small uninhabited islands, lying between the Canaries and Madeira, 27 leagues N. of Point Nago in Teneriffe. Long. 15. 54. W., lat. 30. 0. N.

Salvaterre, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a royal palace, seated on the Tajo, 35. m. N. E. of Lisbon.

Salvaterre, a strong town of Portugal in Beira. It was taken by the French in 1704, and by the allies in 1705. It stands on the frontiers of Spain, 12 m. N. N. W. of Alcantara and 37. E. by S. of Castel Branco.

Salvatierra, a town of Spain, in Galicia, seated on the Minho 7 m. N. E. of Tuy.

Salvatierra, a town of Spain, in Leon, seated on the Tormes, 23 m. S. of Salamanca.

Salvatierra, a town of Spain, in Biscay, seated at the foot of Mount St. Adrian, 18 m. E. N. E. of Vittoria.

Salza, a town of Prussian Saxony, in the government of Magdeburg, famous for its salt-works. It is seated near the Elbe, 12 m. S. S. E. of Magdeburg.

Salzburg, a province of the Austrian empire, bounded on the N. by Bavaria, E. by Stiria, S. and W. by Tyrol and Bavaria. It is a mountainous country, but pretty fertile, and contains mines of copper, silver, and iron. It was formerly subject to an archbishop, who was a prince of the empire and primate of Germany. In 1802 it was made an electorate and given to the grand duke of Tuscany; incorporated with the Austrian states in 1806; and transferred in 1809 to Bavaria. On the fall of Napoleon it was restored, with the exception of a part of its territory, to Austria. It now comprises an area of 2,800 square miles, with 142,000 inhabitants.

Salzburg, the capital of the above province, has a strong castle on a mountain and two noble palaces. The inhabitants are estimated at 13,000. The cathedral of St. Rupert is very fine, and contains five organs. The university founded in 1623 was converted in 1810 into a lyceum, with a theological and surgical school. Near Salzburg are some very productive salt-works. The French became masters of this city in 1800 and again in 1805. In 1818 upwards of 100 houses were destroyed by fire. It is situate between three mountains, on both sides the river Salza, 46 m. S. by W. of Passau, 155 W. by S. of Vienna. Long. 13. 4. E., lat. 47. 46. N.

Salzkoten, a town of Prussian Westphalia, with a good salt-mine, 7 m. S. W. of Paderborn.

Salzungen, a town of Germany, in the county of Lippe-Detmold, with a salt mine, 12 m. N. W. of Detmold.

Salzungen, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Meiningen, with a castle called Schnepfenburg, on an eminence, and several salt-works. It is seated on the Werra, 10 m. S. of Eisenach.

Salzwedel, a town of Prussian Saxony, in the government of Magdeburg, with manufactures of woolen, linen, and cotton; and a considerable trade in corn, cattle, and hops. It is seated on the Jeetze, 72 m. E. of Hamburg.

Samana, an island of the W. Indies, on the N. E. side of that of St. Domingo, from which it is separated on the W. by a narrow channel. It is 33 miles long and 8 broad, and has a town and bay of the same name on the coast. It was taken by the British in 1806. Long. 69. 20. E.; lat. 19. 10. N.

Samandraki, or **Semondrachi**, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, between Stalimeni and the coast of Romania, and to the N. of the isle of Imbro. It is 17 m. in circumference, and has a town of the same name, with a spacious harbour. Long. 25. 17. E., lat. 40. 34. N.

Samar, or **Tenday**, one of the Philippine islands, S. E. of that of Luconia, from which it is separated by a strait. It is 320 miles in circumference, and is full of craggy mountains, among which are fertile valleys.

Samara, a town of Russia, in the government of Simbirsk, seated on the Volga, 95 m. S. S. E. of Simbirsk.

Samarang, a fortified town in the N. E. part of the island of Java, and next to Batavia, the most considerable settlement in the island. It stands at the mouth of a river of the same name, 290 m. E. by S. of Batavia. Long. 110. 38. E., lat. 6. 54. S.

Samarcand, an ancient city of Asia, formerly the capital of Usbec Tartary, in Bokharia, with a castle and a university. It was the birthplace and seat of Tamerlane the Great, and afterwards the residence of a Tartar prince. The city falls

short of its ancient splendor, yet is still very large, and fortified with strong bulwarks of earth. The houses are mostly of hardened clay, but some are of stone, from quarries in the neighbourhood. The silk-paper made here is in great request, and it has a considerable trade in excellent fruits. It is seated on the Sogd, 138 m. E. by N. of Bokhara. Long. 65. 15. E., lat. 39. 40. N.

Samarof, a town of Siberia, in the government of Tobolsk, seated on the Irtysh 135 m. N. of Tobolsk.

Samatan, a town of France, department of Gers, with a castle on a mountain; seated on the Save, 6 m. N. by E. of Lombez.

Samba, a sea-port of Terra Firma, in the province Carthagena, 33 m. N. E. of Carthagena. Long. 75. 16. W., lat. 10. 45. N.

Samballas, a multitude of small uninhabited islands, on the N. shore of the isthmus of Darien. Most of them are low, flat, and sandy, covered with a variety of trees, and abound with several kinds of shell fish; some few afford springs of fresh water. Long. 78. 25. W., lat. 9. 26. N.

Sambas, a town of Borneo, near the W. coast, inhabited by pirates, against whom a British force was sent out in 1812 and 1813, which proved completely successful. In its vicinity diamond mines are found. Long. 109. 0. E., lat. 2. 20. N.

Sambor, a town of Austrian Poland, capital of a circle of its name, seated on a large plain, on the Dniester, 46 m. S. W. of Lemberg.

Sambre, a river which rises in Picardy, flows by Landrezy, Maubeuge, Thun, and Charleroy, and joins the Meuse at Namur.

Samiri, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Irac Arabi, on the Tigris, 70 m. N. N. W. of Bagdad.

Samisat, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the sangiacate of Marasch, on the Euphrates, 30 m. E. of Marasch.

Samogitia, a county in the N. W. of Prussian Lithuania, bounded on the N. by Courland, S. by Russia proper, and W. by the Baltic. It is full of forests and high mountains, which feed a great number of cattle, and produce abundance of honey. Here are also very active horses, in high esteem. The inhabitants are clownish, but honest; and they will not allow a young woman to go out in the night without a candle in her hand and two bells at her girdle.

Samos, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, on the coast of Natolia, about 32 m. long and 32 broad, and extremely fertile. It contains two ranges of lofty mountains, between which are rich and well cultivated plains, producing abundance of grain, melons, lentils, kidney beans, and excellent muscadine grapes; also white figs, four times as big as the common sort, but not so well tasted. The silk is very fine, and the honey and wax admirable. The island abounds with partridges, woodcocks, snipes, thrushes, wood pigeons, turtle doves, wheatears, and excellent poultry. It has emery, stone, and iron mines, and most of the soil is of a rusty colour. All the mountains are of white marble. Their bishop resides at Corea. The principal harbour is that of Vati.

Samoyedes, once a numerous and powerful nation of Tartary. They are now dispersed: some of them are found in small detached bodies among the mountains to the W. of Lake Balkal; others are supposed to be within the Chinese frontiers: others are scattered among the deserts which extend along the Frozen Ocean; and some nearly as far to the W. as Archangel. The Samoyedes

have a large head, a flat face, high cheek bones, small eyes, a wide mouth, a yellow complexion, straight black hair, and a little or no beard: they still preserve the manners of a pastoral people, and retain the use of moveable habitations, with which they wander from place to place. They neither have, nor appear ever to have had, any kind of a regular government. Their traditional songs mention only certain heroes, who in better times, led their ancestors to battle. These songs form their principal amusements: but the exploits they celebrate, are never likely to be renewed.

Samptown, a village of Middlesex Co. N. J. 13 m. S. W. Elizabethtown.

Sampson, a county of N. Carolina. Pop. 11,768. Clinton is the capital.

Sam's Creek, p.v. Frederick Co. Maryland.

Samsoe, an island of Denmark, on the E. coast of N. Jutland, 12 m. long and 3 broad, and very fertile. It has a town of the same name, and the inhabitants carry on some commerce in small vessels. Long. 10. 33. E., lat. 56. 2. N.

Sanson, St., a town of France, department of Eure, on the Rille, 5 m. N. of Pont Audemer.

Sanson, St., a town in the department of Maine-et-Loire, 4 m. N. E. of Angers.

San, a river of Austrian Poland, which rises in the Carpathian Mountains, in Hungary, and falls into the Vistula near Sandomir. It forms part of the boundary between Austrian Galicia and Russian Poland.

Sana, a city of Arabia, capital of Yemen, with a castle on a hill, in which are two palaces. The city, properly so called, is not very populous; its gardens occupy a part of the space within the walls, which are 4 m. in circuit, and contain seven gates. Here are a number of mosques, some of them built by Turkish pachas; also several palaces, 12 public baths, and some large caravansera. Fruits are very plenteous, particularly grapes; and the exportation of raisins is considerable, one kind of which is without stones. The city stands near the source of a river, which flows S. into the Arabian Sea, and at the foot of Mount Nikkum on which are to be seen the ruins of a castle, said to have been built by Shem. It is 250 m. N. N. E. of Mocha, 490 S. E. of Mecca. Long. 45. 16. E., lat. 15. 24. N.

Sana, or *Zana*, a town of Peru, capital of a province of its name. It is situate in a valley, fertile in fruit and corn, and adorned with the most beautiful flowers, whence it has been sometimes, called Mirofloris. 90 m. N. of Truxilla. Long. 78. 30. W., lat. 40. 35. N.

Sanashygotia, a flourishing town of Bengal; seated on the Mahanuddy, 165 m. N. of Moorshedabad.

San Blas, a city and sea-port of Mexico, on the Pacific Ocean, at the mouth of the river Santiago. Lat. 21. 33. N.

Sanborntown, p.t. Strafford Co. N. H. 25 m. N. W. Portsmouth. Pop. 2,866.

Sancerra, a town of France, department of Cher, seated on a mountain, near the Loire, 22 m. N. W. of Nevers, 110 N. of Paris.

Sancian, an island of China, on the coast of Quang-tong, 40 m. in circumference, famous for being the burying place of Francis Xavier, whose tomb is to be seen on a small hill.

Sancoins, a town of France, department of Cher, seated on the Argent, 15 m. S. W. of Nevers.

Sanda, or *Sanday*, one of the Orkney islands, about 12 m. in length, but of an irregular form, and seldom above a m. in breadth. It lies N. of

that of Stronsay, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. Much kelp is made here in summer, and it feeds many sheep and beeves. On the Start Point is a light-house. Long. 2. 15. W., lat. 59. 21. N.

Sanda, a small island on the W. coast of Scotland, near the Mull of Cantyre, famed for having been the rendezvous of the Danish fleets during their expeditions to the western coasts. On it are the remains of a chapel, dedicated to St. Columba.

Sandbach, a town in Cheshire, with a manufacture of silk. 162 N. N. W. of London.

Sandec, *New*, a town of Austrian Galicia, capital of a circle of its name which is covered with extensive forests. 44 m. S. W. of Cracow.—6. m. farther N. is Old Sandec, which is now a small place.

Sanders, p.v. Grant Co. Ken. 50 m. N. E. Frankfort; p.v. Limestone Co. Alab.

Sanderville, p.v. Washington Co. Geo. 30 m. S. E. Milledgeville. Pop. 2,327.

Sandford, p.v. Broome Co. N. Y. Pop. 931.

Sandgate, a township of Bennington Co. Vt. Pop. 933.

Sandisfield, p.t. Berkshire Co. Mass. 112 m. S. W. Boston. Pop. 1,655.

Sandhem, a sea-port of Sweden, in the province of Upland, where all vessels to and from Stockholm are examined. 10. m. E. of Stockholm.

Sandiston, a township of Sussex Co. N. Y.

Sando, an island of Japan, 87 m. in circumference, on the N. coast of Nippon; with a town of the same name. Long. 139. 30. E., lat. 38. 35. N.

Sandomir, a strong town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a castle on a steep rock, and several colleges. It is seated on a hill, on the Vistula, 75 m. E. by N. of Cracow and 112 S. by E. of Warsaw. Long. 22. 0. E., lat. 50. 21. N.

Sandomir, a palatinate of Poland, bounded on one part by the Vistula, on another by the Pilica and the palatinate of Cracow. It contains, according to the territorial division of 1815, 4,700 square m. with 448,000 inhabitants.

Sandomir, the capital of the above palatinate, is seated on the Vistula, 108 m. S. by E. of Warsaw.

Sandown, a village in the Isle of Wight, 2 m. S. of Brading. It stands on a bay of its name, and has a fort erected by Henry VIII., which maintains a small garrison.

Sandogal, a town of Portugal, in Beira, seated on the Coa 12 m. S. S. E. of Guarda.

Sandover, p.v. Abbeville Dis. S. C. 90 m. W. Columbia.

Sandover, a township of Rockingham Co. N. H. 23 m. W. Portsmouth. Pop. 553.

Sandtown, p.v. Kershaw Dis. S. C.

Sandusky, a county of Ohio. Pop. 2,881. Lower Sandusky is the capital.

Sandusky river, a stream of Ohio flowing into the west end of Lake Erie. At its mouth it expands into a bay 20 m. in length and 3 to 4 broad. It has a rapid current and is navigable.

Sandusky city, p.t. Haron Co. Ohio, on Sandusky Bay. Pop. 591. This is one of the chief points of communication between the state of New York and the towns on the Ohio and Mississippi by the way of Lake Erie. It has the best harbour on the American side of the lake, and maintains a constant intercourse with Buffalo and

Detroit, by steam-boats. Ship building is carried on to a considerable extent, and the town has already become a place of active trade. A turnpike is in progress to Columbus.

Sandusky, a township of Richland Co. Ohio Pop. 588.

Sandvliet, a town of Belgium in the province of Antwerp, seated on the Scheldt, 12 m. N. W. of Antwerp.

Sandwich, a town in Kent, Eng. It is one of the cinque-ports, and walled round; but the walls are greatly decayed, and only one of the gates is standing. Its trade is much diminished, the river Stour, on which it is seated, being so choked up with sand as to admit only small vessels. 65 m. E. by S. of London.

Sandwich, p.t. Strafford Co. N. H. near Lake Winipisioes. Pop. 2,743; p.t. Barnstable Co. Mass. on Cape Cod. 54 m. S. E. Boston. Pop. 3,367.

Sandwich Island, an island in the Pacific Ocean, near the W. coast of New Ireland. Long. 149. 17. E., lat. 2. 53. S.

Sandwich Island, one of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific Ocean. Long. 168. 33. E., lat. 17. 41. S.

Sandwich Islands, a group of islands in the N. Pacific, discovered by Cook in 1778. They are 11 in number, extending from 18. 54. to 22. 15. N. lat., and from 150. 54. to 160. 24. W. long. They are called by the natives, Owhyee, Mowee, Ranai, Morotoi, Tahoorowa, Woahoo, Atooi, Neeheehou Oneehoua, Morotinne, and Takooa; all inhabited except the last two. The climate differs little from that of the W. Indies in the same latitude; but there are no traces of those violent winds which render the stormy months in the W. Indies so dreadful. There is also more rain at the Sandwich isles. The vegetable productions are nearly the same as those of the other islands in this ocean; but the taro root is here of a superior quality. The breadfruit trees are not in such abundance as in the plains of Otaheite, but produce double the quantity of fruit. The sugar canes are of a very unusual size, some of them measuring eleven inches in circumference, and having fourteen feet eatable. There is also a root of a brown colour, shaped like a yam, and from 6 to 10 pounds in weight, the juice of which is an excellent substitute for sugar. The quadrupeds are hogs, dogs, and rats. The fowls are of the common sort; the birds beautiful and numerous, though not various. Goats, pigs, and European seeds were left by captain Cook, but the possession of the goats soon gave rise to a contest between two districts, in which the breed was destroyed. The inhabitants are of the same race with those of the islands S. of the equator; and in their persons, language, and manners, approach nearer to the New Zealanders than to their less distant neighbours, either of the Society or Friendly Islands. They are in general above the middle size, and well made; they walk gracefully, run nimbly, and are capable of bearing great fatigue. Many of both sexes have fine open countenances; and the women, in particular, have good eyes and teeth, with an engaging sweetness and sensibility of look. There is one peculiarity characteristic of every part of the nation, that even in the handsomest faces there is a fulness of the nostril, without any flatness or spreading of the nose. The dress of both men and women nearly resembles those of New Zealand, and both sexes wear necklaces of small va-

riagated shells. Tattooing the body was formerly practised by every colony of this nation. The



hands and arms of the women were very neatly marked, and they had the singular custom of tattooing the tip of the tongue. They lived in villages, containing from 100 to 200 houses, built closely together, without any order, and having a winding path between them. Towards the sea they were generally flanked with detached walls intended both for shelter and defence. Some of the houses were from 40 to 50 feet long, and from 20 to 30 broad; others were mere hovels. The food of the lower class still consists principally of fish and vegetables, to which the people of higher rank add the flesh of hogs and dogs. The making of canoes, mats, &c., formed the occupations of the men; the women were employed in manufacturing cloth, and the servants principally engaged in the plantations and fishing. They had various amusements, such as dancing, boxing, wrestling, &c., all of which have now entirely ceased. The bottoms of their canoes are of a single piece of wood, hollowed out to the thickness of an inch, and brought to a point at each end; the sides consist of three boards, each about an inch thick, neatly fitted and lashed to the bottom part. Some of their double canoes measure 70 feet in length, three and a half in depth, and 12 in breadth. The government is monarchical and hereditary. The same system of subordination prevails here as at the other islands; absolute authority on the part of the chiefs, and unresisting submission on the part of the people. So long as idolatry prevailed here, human sacrifices were frequent; not only the commencement of a war, or signal enterprise, but the death of any considerable chief called for a repetition of these horrid rites. From their intercourse with Christians they had renounced idolatry before any missionaries were settled among them; and of late years they have made great advances in civilization. They live in the utmost harmony with each other, and in hospitality to strangers they are not exceeded even by the inhabitants of the Friendly Islands. Their natural capacity seems in no respect below the common standard of mankind.

Sandwich Land, a desolate country in the southern ocean, to the S. E. of the island of Georgia. The mountains are of a vast height, their summits wrapped in clouds, and their bases covered with snow to the water's edge. Thule, the southern extremity of Sandwich Land, seen by Cook in 1775, lies in 27. 45. W. long. and 69. 64. S. lat. This was the greatest S. lat. of land then

known, on which account it received the name of Southern Thule.

Sandy, a township of Stark Co. Ohio. Pop. 900. A township in Tuscarawas Co. Ohio. Pop. 765.

Sandy Bay, p.v. Essex Co. Mass. adjoining Gloucester on Cape Ann.

Sandy Creek, a township of Mercer Co. Pa.

Sandy Fork, p.v. Mecklenburg Co. Va.

Sandy Hill, p.v. Washington Co. N. Y. near the junction of the Champlain Canal with the Hudson.

Sandy Grove, p.v. Chatham Co. N. C.

Sandy Hook, a peninsula, on the coast of New Jersey, in Monmouth Co. On the N. point is a lighthouse, 100 feet high. 7 m. S. of the W. end of Long Island. Long. 74. 2. W. lat. 40. 30. N.

Sandy Hook, p.v. Culpeper Co. Va.

Sandy Lake, a lake of N. America, about 25 m in circuit, not far from the source of the Mississippi. Lat. 46. 9. N.

Sandy Lake, a township of Mercer Co. Pa.

Sandy Mount, p.v. Baltimore Co. Md.; p.v. Greenville Co. Va.

Sandy Point, a seaport of St. Christopher, on the N. W. side of the island, in Figtree Bay, defended by two forts. Lon. 63. 28. W., lat. 17. 20. N.

Sandy River, a river in the state of Maine, which runs into the Kennebeck, 6 m. above Norridgewock.

Sandy River, *Big*, a river which rises in the Laurel Mountains, and forms part of the boundary between Virginia and Kentucky. It falls into the Ohio, 40 m. above the Scioto.

Sandy Spring, p.v. Montgomery Co. Md., p.v. Adams Co. Ohio. 110 m. S. Columbus.

Sandytown, p.v. Sussex Co. N. J.

Sandyville, p.v. Tuscarawas Co. Ohio.

Sanen, or *Gessenay*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, with a castle, situate on a river of the same name, 20 m. S. W. of Thun.

Sanford, p.t. York Co. Me. Pop. 2,327.

Sangamon, a river of Illinois, rising in the centre of the state and flowing into the Illinois.

Sangamon, a county of Illinois, on the above river. Pop. 12,960. Springfield is the capital.

Sangerfield, p.t. Oneida Co. N. Y. 15 m. S. Utica. Pop. 2,272.

Sangerville, p.t. Penobscot Co. Me. Pop. 776.

Sangerhausen, a town of Prussian Saxony, in Thuringia, with a castle, seated near the Hartz mountains, 14 m. E. S. E. of Stolberg.

Sanguessa, a town of Spain, in Navarre, 32 m. S. E. of Pamplona.

Sanky, a village in Lancashire, Eng. 2 m. W. of Warrington. It is a place of traffic, being seated near the Mersey, from which it has a canal to the various works in the vicinity of St. Helens.

San Marino, a small republic of Italy. It is enclosed in the states of the Church, among the Apennines, and contains 22 sq. m. and 7,000 inhabitants. The soil produces wine and corn. The capital is San Marino, a small town on the summit, of a mountain. This republic is under the protection of the Pope. It has existed for 1,300 years. The government is a mixture of aristocracy and democracy.

Sanore, a district of Hindoostan, lying to the S. of Viziapour and N. of Mysore. It was ceded to the Maharajah in 1792.

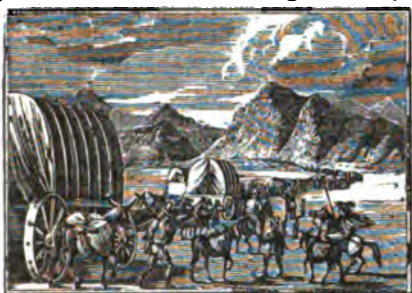
Sanore, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, capital of the above district, seated on the left bank of

the Toom, 15 m. before its junction with the Nigouden to form the Tungebadra. On the opposite bank is another town called Sanore Bancapour. It is 103 m. N. by W. Chitteldroog and 130 S. by E. of Visiapour.

Sanguhar, a borough of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, with a ruined castle, once the residence of the Crichton family. It has a trade in coal and manufactures of carpets and cottons. It is seated on the Nith, 27 m. N. W. of Dumfries and 53. S. W. of Edinburgh.

Santalla, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 24 m. S. of Cordova.

Santa Fe, the chief town of New Mexico, seated on the Rio del Norte. It was founded in the beginning of the 17 century. It is surrounded by a fertile territory, and has lately become a great mart for the trade between the Mexican provinces and the United States. This traffic is carried on by caravans of mules and horse wagons which pro-



ceed generally from St. Louis in Missouri. They carry to Santa Fe manufactured goods, tobacco, spirits, &c. and receive specie and bullion in return. Santa Fe is 1,020 m. W. New Orleans. 1,131 N. N. W. Mexico. Lat. 36. 12. N. Long. 104. 52. W. Pop. 4,000.

Santander, a strong sea-port of Spain, in Asturias, capital of a small district of its name, and a bishop's see. The harbour is good, and large enough to contain a numerous fleet, defended by two castles, and a mole that advances into the sea. It is 11 m. N. E. of Santillana. Long. 3. 37. W., lat. 43. 27. N.

Santarem, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a citadel on a mountain; seated on the river Tajo, in a country fertile in wheat, wine, and oil, 55 m. N. E. of Lisbon. Long. 8. 20. W., lat. 39. 18. N.

Santee, a river of S. Carolins, the largest and longest in that state. It enters the ocean by two mouths, a little S. of Georgetown. About 120 m. from its mouth it branches into the Congaree and Wateree; the latter, which is the N. branch, bears name of the Catawba River, from this settlement to its source.

Santen, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Cleve; seated on the Rhine, 15 m. S. E. of Cleve.

Santanes, a town of Spain, in Asturias, 17 m. S. S. W. of Oviedo.

Santillana, a town of Spain, seated in a fruitful valley, near the Bay of Biscay, 96 m. E. of Oviedo and 200 N. of Madrid. Long. 3. 58. W., lat. 43. 23. N.

Santorin, the ancient Thera, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, to the S. of Nio. It is in the form of a crescent, 10 m. from N. to S. and from one to four in breadth. Between its two points, to complete the circle, are the small islands of Therasia, and Aspronisi; and within these are

three other islands. between which and Santorin is a road for ships; but it affords no anchorage, on account of its depth in some places, and rocky bottom in others. All these islands are of volcanic origin, but the three interior ones are evidently of much later date. Santorin, in proportion to its extent, is the richest and most populous island of the Archipelago. There are two bishops; the one Latin, whose see is Scauro, and the other Greek, whose residence is at Pargos, near the middle of the island. The soil is very dry, and far from fertile; but it produces plenty of barley, cotton, and wine, in which, and the cotton manufactures, its trade consists. Fruit is scarce, except figs, and it has only cistern water. The inhabitants, about 12,000 in number, are almost all Greeks. Scauro is the capital.

Santos, a sea-port of Brazil, on an island, called Amiaz, on the W. side of the entrance into Santos Bay. It is defended by a rampart and two castles. The town of St. Vincent stands on the same island, which is 18 m. in circuit. 10 m. from the sea and 190 S. W. of St. Sebastian. Long. 46. 30. W., lat. 24. 15. S.

Saone, a large navigable river of France, which rises in the Voges Mountains, and, after a course of about 200 m. falls into the Rhone at Lyons.

Saone, Upper, a department of France, including part of the former province of Franche Comte; bounded N. by the department of Vosges, and E. by that of Upper Rhine. It comprises an area of 2,500 square m. with 312,000 inhabitants. The capital is Vesoul.

Saone-et-Loire, a department of France, including part of the former province of Burgundy, bounded by the departments of Jura, Rhone, and Allier, and comprising an area of 3,500 square m. with 471,000 inhabitants. It is named from two rivers, which flow through it in different directions. Macon is the capital.

Saorgio, a town of the Sardinian states, in the county of Nice, situate on the top of a rock, which is nearly enclosed by the Roia and the Bendola. On the opposite side of the Roia is a sharp rock, completely insulated, with an ancient fortress on the summit, and near the town is a strong fort. Saorgio was taken by the French in 1794. 19 m. N. E. of Nice.

Sapienza, three small islands, and a cape, in the Mediterranean, near the S. coast of the Morea. The largest island was formerly called Sphacteria, and is famous in ancient history for a victory obtained by the Athenians over the Lacedemonians. Long. 21. 35. E., lat. 36. 50. N.

Saracens, a people celebrated some centuries ago, who came from the deserts of Arabia: *sarra* in their language signifying a desert. They were the first disciples of Mahomet, and, within 40 years after his death, conquered a great part of Asia, Africa, and Europe. They kept possession of Spain till 1511, when they were expelled. For a long time they maintained a war in the Holy Land against the Western Christians, and at length drove them out of it. There are now no people known by this name; for the descendants of those who conquered Spain are called Moors.

Saragossa, a city of Spain, capital of Arragon, and an archbishop's see, with a university. It is said to have been built by the Phœnicians, and the Romans sent a colony hither in the reign of Augustus, whence it had the name of Cæsarea Augusta, which by corruption has been changed into Saragossa. Before this city was taken by the French, in 1809, there were many magnificent

buildings, 17 large churches, and 14 handsome convents, besides others less considerable. The Ebro runs through the city, dividing it into two parts; and on its banks is a handsome quay, which serves for a public walk. The Holy Street is the largest, and so broad that it may be taken for a square. The cathedral is a spacious Gothic building; but the finest church is that of Nuestra Señora del Pilar, and a place of the greatest devotion in Spain. They tell us that the Virgin, while yet living, appeared to St. James, who was preaching the gospel, and left him her image, with a handsome pillar of jasper. This image stands on a marble pillar, with a little Jesus in her arms, ornamented with a profusion of gold and jewels, and illuminated by a multitude of lamps and wax lights. The town-house is a sumptuous structure; and in the hall are the pictures of all the kings of Arragon. Saragossa has no manufactures, and but little trade. It is seated in a large plain (where the Ebro receives two other rivers), which produces all kinds of fruit in great abundance. A victory was obtained here over the French and Spaniards in 1710, but it was abandoned by the allies soon after. Saragossa is also celebrated for the brave defence it made under general Palafox, when besieged by the French in 1808-9. 180 m. N. E. of Madrid. Pop. 41,000.

Saranac, a small river of N. Y. flowing into Lake Champlain at Plattsburg.

Saratof, a government of Russia, lying along both sides of the Wolga, and having on one side the country of Astracan and on the other that of the Don Cossacks. The extent is estimated at 91,000 sq. m. with a pop. not exceeding 1,000,000. It is divided into 12 districts, of which that of the same name is the principal.

Saratof, the capital of the above government, is surrounded by a wall and is neatly built, chiefly of wood. The inhabitants (about 5,000) have a brisk trade in fish, caviar, salt, &c. It is seated on the side of a mountain near the Wolga, 374 m. N. by W. of Astracan. Long. 46. 1. E., lat. 51. 32. N.

Saratoga, a county of N. Y. Pop. 36,616. Ballston is the capital. Also a p.t. in the same Co. 35 m. N. Albany. Pop. 2,461. Here General Burgoyne surrendered his army to Gen. Gates. Oct. 17, 1777.

Saratoga Springs, p.t. Saratoga Co. N. Y. 39 m. N. Albany. Pop. 2,204. In this town and the neighbourhood are situated those mineral springs which draw to this quarter in summer, crowds of visitors from all quarters of the country. The village is located on an elevated spot of ground, surrounded by a productive plain country, and enjoys the advantage of a salubrious air and climate, contributing much to the health and benefit of its numerous visitants. The springs, so justly celebrated for their medicinal virtues, are situated on the margin of a vale, bordering the village on the east, and are a continuation of a chain of springs discovering themselves about 12 m. to the south, in the town of Ballston, and extending easterly, in the form of a crescent, to the Quaker village. In the immediate vicinity are 10 or 12 springs, the principal of which are the Congress, the Hamilton, the High Rock, the Columbian, the Flat Rock, the Washington and the President. About a mile east, are found a cluster of mineral springs which go by the name of the Ten Springs. The Congress Spring is owned by Doct. John Clarke; to whose liberality the public are much indebted for the recent improvements that have

been made in the grounds adjoining the fountain, and the purity in which its waters are preserved. This spring was first discovered about 30 years since, issuing from a crevice in the rock, a few feet from its present location. Here it flowed for a number of years, until an attempt to improve the surface around it produced an accidental obstruction of its waters, which afterwards made their appearance at the place where they now flow. It is enclosed by a tube sunk into the earth to the distance of 12 or 14 feet, which secures it from the water of the stream, adjoining to which it is situated. Besides a handsome enclosure and platform for promenading, the proprietor has thrown an awning over the spring for the convenience of visitants.

The High Rock is situated on the west side of the valley, skirting the east side of the village, about half a mile north of the Congress. The rock enclosing this spring is in the shape of a cone, 9 feet in diameter at its base, and 5 feet in height. It seems to have been formed by a concretion of particles thrown up by the water, which formerly flowed over its summit through an aperture of about 12 inches in diameter, regularly diverging from the top of the cone to its base. This spring was visited in the year 1767 by Sir William Johnson, but was known long before by the Indians, who were first led to it, either by accident or by the frequent haunts of beasts, attracted thither by the saline properties of the water. A building was erected near the spot previous to the revolutionary war; afterwards abandoned, and again resumed; since which the usefulness of the water has, from time to time, occasioned frequent settlements within its vicinity.

Between the Red Spring in the upper village, and the Washington in the south part of the lower village, are situated most of the other mineral springs in which this place abounds. At three of the principal springs, the Hamilton, Monroe and Washington, large and convenient bathing houses have been erected, which are the constant resort for pleasure as well as health, during the warm season.

The mineral waters both at Ballston and Saratoga are supposed to be the product of the same great laboratory, and they all possess nearly the same properties, varying only as to the quantity of the different articles held in solution. They are denominated acidulous saline and acidulous chalybeate. Of the former are the Congress, (which holds the first rank), the Hamilton, High Rock and President, at Saratoga; and of the latter are the Columbian, Flat Rock and Washington, at Saratoga, and the Old Spring and United States, at Ballston. The waters contain muriate of soda, hydriodate of soda, carbonate of soda, carbonate of lime, carbonate of magnesia, oxide of iron, and some of them a minute quantity of silica and alumina. Large quantities of carbonic acid gas are also contained in the waters, giving to them a sparkling and lively appearance. The Congress, in particular, the moment it is dipped, contains nearly one half more than its bulk of gas; a quantity unprecedented in any natural waters elsewhere discovered.

The Congress Hall is situated within a few rods of the Congress spring, to which a handsome walk, shaded with trees, has been constructed for the convenience of guests. The space in front of the building is occupied by three apartments, each of which is enclosed by a railing, terminating at the front entrances of the piazzas, and east

used as a flower garden. The edifice is 300 feet in length, 2 1-2 stories high, with two wings extending back, one 60, and the other about 100 feet. The billiard rooms belonging to the establishment are contained in a building adjoining the north wing. In front of the Hall is a spacious piazza, extending the whole length of the building, 20 feet in width, with a canopy from the roof, supported by 17 massy columns, each of which is gracefully entwined with woodbine. There is also a back piazza, which opens upon a beautiful garden annexed to the establishment, and a small grove of pines, affording both fragrance and shade to their loitering guests. The Congress Hall can accommodate nearly 200 visitants, and is justly ranked among the most elegant establishments in the union.

The United States Hotel, with its gardens and out buildings, occupies a space in the centre of the village of about five acres. The main building is composed of brick, 125 feet long and 34 wide.

The hotel is situated equally distant between the Congress and Flat Rock springs, and commands a view of the whole village, and from its fourth story a distinct view is had of the surrounding country for a number of miles. This establishment can accommodate nearly 200 visitants, and is one of the largest and most splendid edifices in the United States.

The Pavilion is situated in a pleasant part of the village, immediately in front of the Flat Rock spring. The building is constructed of wood, 133 feet in length, with a wing extending back from the centre of the main building, 80 feet. It is 2 1-2 stories high, with the addition of an attic story, which, with the handsome portico in front, sustained by delicate colonnades, renders it, in beauty and proportion, one of the finest models of architecture.

There are many other fine hotels at this place. The town of Ballston Spa in the neighbourhood has also several springs which are much visited.

Saratoga Lake, a lake in the neighbourhood of the above springs, 9 m. long and 3 broad. It affords excellent fish and game.

Sarbruck, a town of Germany, capital of a county of its name, with a handsome palace, and a magnificent Lutheran church. It is seated on the W. side of the Sarre, 14 m. W. of Deux Ponts. Long. 7. 5. E., lat. 49. 16. N.

Sarburg, a town of France, department of Meurthe, 40 m. E. by N. of Nancy.

Sardam, a town of the Netherlands, in N. Holland, where there are vast magazines of timber for ships and naval stores, and a great number of shipwrights. In this town Peter the Great resided for some time, and worked as a shipwright. It is seated on the Wye, 7 m. N. W. of Amsterdam.

Sardinia, an insular and continental kingdom of Southern Europe, containing, besides the island of Sardinia, Piedmont, Savoy, the county of Nice, the duchy of Montferrat, part of that of Milan, and the territory of Genoa. The government is monarchical, with few definite limits, except the privileges guaranteed to particular states. Popery is the religion of the royal family and the state. The reigning family is descended from the ancient counts of Savoy, whose dominions became progressively extended by purchase, conquest, and donation. In the war of the French Revolution, in 1792, the Sardinians were aided by Austrian troops and a British subsidy,

but, on Bonaparte assuming the command, the allied forces were speedily overthrown, all the continental dominions of the king of Sardinia were seized and incorporated with the French territory, and afterwards parcelled out anew into departments of the French empire. The changes of 1814 reinstated the king of Sardinia in all his continental dominions, except the duchy of Savoy; and in 1815 this also was restored, and the Genoese territory added to the kingdom.

Sardinia, an island in the Mediterranean, 160 m. from N. to S. and 70 from E. to W., separated from Corsica on the N. by the strait of Bonifacio. This island has been neglected by the government; for, exclusive of the mountains, the chief part of the country may be regarded as waste, but where cultivated it is fertile in corn, wine, oranges, citrons, and olives. Here are mines of silver, lead, sulphur, and alum, and quantities of cheese and salt are made. There are many pestilent marshes here. The frequent wastes abound with wild ducks; but the cattle and sheep are not numerous. The Mouflon or Argali is very common among the mountains of this island



On the coast is a fishery for anchovies and coral. This island has undergone various revolutions: in 1708 it was taken from the Spaniards by the English, and allotted to the emperor of Germany at the peace of Utrecht. The Spaniards recovered it in 1717, but were obliged to abandon it two years after; and, in 1720, it was ceded to the duke of Savoy, as an equivalent for Sicily. In 1794 the inhabitants rose against their Piedmontese rulers, and caused the viceroy and others to be sent out of the island; but he was afterwards received, on the king pledging himself to assemble the Cortes every 10 years, and confirming all the ancient laws and privileges of the inhabitants. The island continues to be governed as a province of the kingdom to which it gives name.

Sardinia, p.v. Niagara Co. N. Y.; p.t. Erie Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,114.

Sarecto, p.v. Dublin Co. N. C. 80 m. N. Wilmington.

Sarepta, a settlement of Moravians, in the government of Saratov in Russia in Europe, founded in 1765. 8 m. S. Tzaritzin.

Sargans, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of St. Gall, with a castle on a rock. Near the town are mineral springs and a productive iron mine. It stands on the summit of a hill, near the Rhine, 14 m. N. of Coire and 47 S. E. of Zurich.

Sargel, a sea-port of Algiers, in the province of Mascara, with a castle. Near this town Andrew Doria was defeated by Barbarossa. 25 m. S. S. W. of Algiers. Long. 2. 15. E., lat. 36. 30. N.

Sari, a town of Persia, in Masandean, the residence of one of the Persian princes; situate in a

country abounding in rice, oranges, cotton, sugar, and silk, 25 m. S. W. of Ferabad.

Sark, a small island in the English Channel, near the coast of France, and about two leagues E. from the island of Guernsey, on which it is dependant.

Sark, a river of Scotland, which rises in the central part of Dumfries-shire, and flows S. into Solway Frith. Its mouth forms a good harbour, at the village of Sarkfoot, E. by S. of Annan.

Sarlat, a town of France, department of Dordogne, 27 m. S. E. of Perigueux.

Sarnen, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Underwalden, near a lake to which it gives name. 9 m. S. of Lucerne. Long. 8. 14. E., lat. 46. 52. N.

Sarno, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, seated near the source of a river of its name, 12 m. N. N. W. of Salerno, and 20 E. S. E. of Naples.

Saros, a strong castle of Hungary, in a county of the same name, seated on the Tariza, at the foot of Mount Krapach, 5 m. N. N. W. of Eperies.

Sarp, or *Sarpen*, a town of Norway, in the province of Christiansand. Near it is a great cataract, the noise of which may be heard at the distance of 20 m. 10 m. W. S. W. of Frederickstadt.

Sarreal, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, near which are quarries of alabaster, so transparent that it is used for windows. It is seated on the Francoli, 11 m. N. Tarragona.

Sarsana, a town of the Sardinian states, in Genoa, with a fortress; near it is a fort in the mountains called Sarsanello. It stands on the river Magra, 5 m. from its mouth, and 45. E. S. E. of Genoa. Long. 9. 58. E., lat. 44. 9. N.

Sarsina, a town, of Italy, in Romagna, on the river Savio, 21 m. W. S. W. of Rimini.

Sart, a town of Asia Minor. It was the ancient Sardis, capital of Lydia; and under the Romans was a large city, but was almost destroyed by an earthquake in the reign of Tiberius. Here are many remains of massive buildings, a mosque (which was formerly a Christian church), and a large caravanserai. The inhabitants are chiefly shepherds, who feed their flocks in the adjacent plains. 35 m. E. N. E. of Smyrna.

Sarte, a department of France, including part of the ancient province of Maine, and containing an area of 2,400 square miles, with 410,000 inhabitants. The climate is mild and salubrious, and the soil in general fertile. The manufactures are hardware, woollens, paper, leather, &c. It takes its name from a river which flows by Mans to Angers, where it joins the Mayenne. The capital is Mans.

Sarvar, a town and fortress of Hungary, at the conflux of the Guntz with the Raad, 40 m. S. S. E. of Presburg.

Sarum, *Old*, a borough in Wiltshire, Eng. which is now reduced to a single house, and scarcely any thing remains to indicate its former importance, except that it still sends two members to parliament. 2 m. N. of New Sarum, or Salisbury.

Sarum, an extensive district of Hindoostan, in the province of Bahar, and one of the most prosperous in the British territories. It is situate on the N. side of the Ganges, in lat. 26. N.

Sarwerden, a town of France, department of Moselle, seated on the Sarre, 33 m. W. N. W. of Haguenau and 45 E. N. E. of Nancy.

Sas van Ghent, a town and fortress of Belgium in Flanders, situate on the Canal from Ghent, to the river Scheldt, and fortified with sluices, by means of which the country can be laid under water. It was built by the inhabitants of Ghent, as a bulwark to that city, but was taken in 1664, by the Dutch, from whom the French took it in 1747 and again in 1794. 10 m. N. of Ghent.

Sasgram, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar, seated at the foot of a mountain, near a lake, 64 m. S. E. of Benares and 88 S. W. of Patna.

Saskatchewan, a river of N. America, rising in two large head streams on the E. side of the Rocky mountains and flowing easterly into Lake Winnipeg. It is 800 m. long.

Sassafras, a village of Kent Co. Maryland on a stream of the same name, falling into the Chesapeake.

Sassari, a city of the island of Sardinia, and an archbishop's see, with a castle and a university. Here is a fountain called Rosset, said to be more magnificent than the best at Rome; and in the neighbourhood are mines of gold and silver. It is seated on the river Torres, 7 m. from the sea, and 64 N. of Oristagni. Long. 8. 45. E., lat. 40. 48. N.

Sassuolo, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena, with a castle, seated on the Secchia, 10 m. S. W. of Modena.

Satalia, or *Antalia*, a strong sea-port of Asia Minor, in Caramania. It is divided into three towns, and is so situate that from the harbour the streets appear to rise behind each other like an amphitheatre. The country around is very fertile; and the citrons and oranges are extremely fine. The chief trade is in wool, cotton, goats' hair, agaric, tragacanth, opium, and bees' wax. It is seated on a gulf of the Mediterranean, to which it gives name, 150 m. S. W. of Cogni. Long. 31. 21. E. lat. 37. 1. N.

Satauket, p.v. Suffolk Co. N. Y.

Satgong, or *Satagong*, a village of Bengal, formerly an important city, in which the European traders in Bengal had their factories. It is seated on a creek of Hoogly River, 4 m. N. W. of Hoogly.

Satimangalam, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Coimbatore, with a large stone fort and a considerable temple. It has manufactures of cotton cloths, and a great trade to Seringapatam. In its vicinity the troops of Tippoo Sultan maintained a severe conflict with the British. It is 30 m. W. of Bhawanikudal and 75 S. S. E. of Seringapatam.

Satriano, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 9 m. S. of Squillace.

Sattarak, a town and fort of Hindoostan, in the province of Visiapour, the residence of the Marhatta prince, who was restored by the British in 1818. It is situate near the source of the Kistnah. 50 m. S. of Poonah and 77 W. of Visiapour.

Satteagala, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Coimbatore, with a fort of considerable size. It stands near the Cavery, which 3 m. below forms and island 9 m. in length, with noble cataracts on each side. 36 m. S. E. of Seringapatam.

Sauceda, a town of Mexico, in New Biscay, on a river of the same name, which joins the Naranos to form the Palmas. 100 m. N. N. W. of Durango. Long. 105. 36. W., lat. 25. 18. N.

Saucon, *Upper*, a township in Lehigh Co. Pa.

Saucon, *Lower*, a township in Northampton Co. Pa.

Saugatuck, a river of Connecticut, flowing S. in to Long Island Sound near Fairfield.

Saugerties, p.t. Ulster Co. N. Y. on the Hudson, 49 m. S. Albany. Pop. 3,750.

Saugur Island, an island of Hindoostan, well known as a place of pilgrimage. The temple of Kapila Muni, on the S. coast of Gunga Saugur, is under the alternate charge of a Byragee and Sunysee, who levy a tax of 4 annas on each person visiting the temple, the amount of which is divided among 5 different establishments of Ramanandi Byragees in the vicinity of Calcutta. In 1802, during the administration of the marquis Wellesley, the horrid practice of infanticide was abolished on this island. It is seated at the mouth of the Hoogly River, 100 m. from Calcutta.

Saugus, p.t. Essex Co. Mass. 7 m. N. E. Boston, adjoining Lynn. Pop. 960.

Saugen, or *Saulgau*, a town of Germany, in Wurtemberg, 5 m. S. W. of Buchau.

Saulieu, a town of France, department Cote d'Or, noted as the birth-place of the celebrated Vauban. Here was anciently a college of the Druids; and in a wood, where they performed their sacrifices, the ruins of a druidical temple are still visible. It is seated on an eminence, 38 m. W. of Dijon and 46 S. E. of Auxerre.

Saumur, a town, of France in the department of Maine-et-Loire, with an ancient castle, and manufactures of woollen, linen, and leather, and some trade in wine and brandy. Here is a famous bridge over the Loire, consisting of 12 elliptical arches, each 60 feet in diameter. 27 m. S. E. of Angers and 38 W. S. W. of Tours.

Saunders's Island, one of the Society Islands, in the S. Pacific, called by the natives Tapooamanoo. It is about 6 m. long, and has in the centre a mountain of considerable height. Long. 150. 40. W., lat. 17. 30. S.

Sauquoit, p.v. Oneida Co. N. Y.

Saurungpour, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Malwa, 42 m. N. N. E. of Indore and 43 N. E. of Ougein.

Sauve, a town of France, department of Gard, on the Vidouze, 12 m. S. W. of Alais.

Sauveterre, a town in the department of Lower Pyrenees, with an old ruined castle, seated on the Gave d'Oleron 20 m. W. N. W. of Pau.

Sauveterre, a town in the department of Aveyron 15 m. S. W. Rodez.

Sauveterre, a town in the department of Gironde, 26 m. S. E. of Bordeaux.

Sava, a town of Persia, in Irak, surrounded by walls of earth. The environs produce exquisite fruit, particularly pomegranates and almonds, and a considerable quantity of rice and cotton. 60 m. S. of Casbin and 110 E. of Amadan. Long. 52. 15. E., lat. 34. 30. N.

Savage Isle, an island in the S. Pacific, about 35 m. in circumference, discovered by Cook in 1774. It received this name from the rude and inhospitable behaviour of the inhabitants, who were stout well made men, naked except round the waists; some of them had their face, breast, and thighs painted. It is of a round form, and covered with trees, shrubs, &c. Long. 169. 30. W., lat. 19. 2. S.

Savannah, a river of the United States, which separates Georgia from S. Carolina. It is navigable for boats of 100 feet keel from Augusta to Savannah, and thence for large vessels to its entrance into the Atlantic Ocean, at Tybee Island.

Savannah, city, in Chatham Co. Georgia, the largest city in the state, is situated on the west-

ern bank of the river of that name, 17 m. from the sea, with a good ship navigation for that distance. The site of Savannah is elevated and pleasant. The streets are wide and regular, with spacious squares and many handsome edifices. It contains 10 churches, a theatre, an exchange, a hospital and a public library. It is an unhealthy place in summer, yet enjoys considerable commerce, and is the great mart for the cotton planters of the whole state. It is 118 m. S. W. Charleston: 123 S. E. Augusta: 160 E. S. E. Milledgeville and 658 S. W. Washington. Lat. 32. 8. N., long. 81. 10. W. Pop. 7,308.

Savanna la Mar, a town of Jamaica, in Cornwallis county, with a good anchorage for large vessels. In 1780 great part of the town was destroyed by a dreadful hurricane and inundation of the sea; but it has since been rebuilt. It is seated on the S. side of the island. Long. 79. 6. W., lat. 18. 12. N.

Savatopoli. See *Sebastopolis*.

Save, a river of the Austrian empire, which has its source on the N. W. confines of Carniola, runs E. through that country, separates Sclavonia from Croatia, Bosnia, and Servia and joins the Danube near Belgrade.

Savenay, a town of France, department of Lower Loire, 18 m. N. W. of Nantes.

Savendroog, a strong fortress of Hindoostan, in Mysore, situate on the top of a vast rock, rising half a mile in perpendicular height, from a base of above 8 m in circumference, and divided at the summit by a chasm that forms it into two hills: these having each its particular defences, serve as two citadels, capable of being maintained independently of the lower works, which are also wonderfully strong. Notwithstanding this, it was taken by a the English, in 1791, after a siege of seven days. 85 m. N. E. of Seringapatam.

Saverdun, a town of France, department of Arriège, with a castle, seated on the Arriège, 25 m. S. S. E. of Toulouse.

Saverne, a town in the department of Lower Rhine, seated at the foot of Mount Voeges, in a country which produces plenty of wine, 20 m. W. N. W. of Strasburg.

Savigliano, a town of the Sardinian states, in Piedmont, with a rich Benedictine abbey. Here the French were repulsed in 1799 by the Austrians. It is seated in a fertile plain, on the river Maira, 30 m. S. of Turin.

Savolax, a district of the Russian empire, in the province of Finland, 200 m. long and 100 broad, consisting mostly of woods, lakes, rivers, and morasses, and abounding in elks and reindeers. The inhabitants are thinly dispersed, and subsist by cultivating buck-wheat, breeding cattle, hunting, fishing, and making wooden ware. Kuopio is the capital.

Sassona, a strong town of the Sardinian states, in the territory of Genoa, with a citadel on a rock, and several fine churches. The Genoese, fearing that it would hurt their trade, ruined the harbour, and rendered it unfit for large vessels. It was taken by the king of Sardinia in 1746, restored to the republic of Genoa in 1748, and taken in 1795 by the French, who surrendered to the Austrians in 1800, through famine. In 1800 and 1801 it was the residence of the pope, during his dispute with Bonaparte. By the congress of Vienna it was ceded, with the whole Genoese territory, to the king of Sardinia. It is seated on the Mediterranean, 24 m. W. S. W. of Genoa. Long. 8. 20. E., lat. 44. 18. N.

Saveniers, a town of France department of Indre-et-Loire, near which are caverns famous for their petrifications. 8 m. S. W. of Tours.

Savoy, a duchy of Europe, belonging to the kingdom of Sardinia, 85 m. long and 67 broad; bounded on the N. by the lake of Geneva, which separates it from Switzerland; E. by the Alps, which divide it from Vallais and Piedmont; S. by the latter and France; and W. by France. The air is cold on account of high mountains, which are almost always covered with snow; but the valleys are fertile in corn and wine, and many of the mountains abound with pastures that feed a great number of cattle. The principal rivers are the Isere, Arc, and Arve. The Savoyards, from the nature of their country, are generally very poor; and great numbers of them seek a livelihood in France, England, and other countries, in quality of showmen, &c. The French subdued this country in 1792, and made it a department of France, by the name of Mont Blanc, which was confirmed to them by the treaty of Paris in 1814; but in 1815 it was restored to Sardinia, with the exception of a small district (the commune of St. Julian) ceded to the Swiss canton of Geneva. Chamberry is the capital.

Savoy, p.t. Berkshire Co. Mass. 120 N. W. Boston. Pop. 928.

Savu, an island in the Indian Ocean, to which the Dutch have a bind of exclusive trade, having entered into an agreement with the rajahs that their subjects shall trade with no other ships. It is 26 m. in length, and very fertile. Long. 122. 30. E., lat. 10. 35. S.

Savoyt, p.v. Westchester Co. N. Y.

Saz, a town of Spain, in Murcia, near which is an ancient citadel on the summit of a rock. It is seated on the Elda, on the borders of Valencia, 25 m. W. N. W. of Alicant and 42 N. N. E. of Murcia.

Saz, a town and district of Switzerland, in the canton of St Gall, with a castle, 14 m. S. of Rheineck.

Saxenburg, a town of the Austrian states, in Carinthia, near which are three forts and a strong pass. It is situate on the Drave, 38 m. W. of Clagenfurt. Long. 13. 12. E., lat. 46. 44. N.

Saxmundham, a town of Suffolk, Eng. seated on a hill, 20 m. N. E. of Ipswich and 89 of London.

Saxony, in its comprehensive sense, denotes a vast tract of country in the N. of Germany, extending from the Weser on the W. to the frontier of Poland on the E.; but in consequence of the territorial changes to which it has been subject, the name has been used with great latitude of signification. The division of Germany into circles took place towards the close of the 15th century, and the large tract of country known vaguely by the name of Saxony was formed into three circles, Westphalia, Upper Saxony, and Lower Saxony. Upper Saxony comprised the electorates of Saxony and Brandenburg, the duchy of Pomerania, and a number of small principalities, forming an extent of about 43,000 sq. m. with nearly 4,000,000 of inhabitants. It was bounded E. by Poland, Silesia, and Lusatia, and S. by Bohemia and Franconia. Lower Saxony was bounded N. by the duchy of Sleswick and the Baltic, and W. by Westphalia and the Rhine. It comprised the electorate of Hanover, the duchies of Brunswick Mecklenburg, and Holstein, the free towns of Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubeck, with a number of small states, forming an extent of 26,000 sq. m. In 1806 the distinction

of circles was finally abolished, and the names of Upper and Lower Saxony are now of use only for the elucidation of history.

Saxony, a modern kingdom of Europe, situated towards the N. E. of Germany, and bounded S. by Bohemia and N. by the Prussian states. It comprises an area of 7,188 square m. with 1,237,000 inhabitants; but, previously to 1814, it was of much greater extent, having been greatly reduced by the congress of Vienna. No part of Europe, in the same latitude, enjoys a milder climate. The mountainous districts in the S. contain extensive forests, which are kept up with care, as the chief supply of fuel for the mines. In the southern and mountainous parts of Saxony the valleys only are well cultivated; but in the level districts in the N., particularly the circles of Meissen and Leipzig, tillage is general: the products are wheat, barley, oats, and other grain; also some tobacco and hops. Hogs and sheep are very numerous, and the greatest care has been bestowed on the Merino rams, first imported about 1768. Few countries equal Saxony in mineral riches, and in none has this department of natural history been more fully described. The principal are silver, iron, copper, lead, limestone, coal, arsenic, cobalt, antimony, zinc, alum, &c. The principal rivers are the Elbe, the two Elsters, the two Muldas, and the Quisna. The manufactures are of considerable extent, and consist principally of linen, cotton, silk, and leather. The machinery used, though inferior to the English, has of late years been much improved. The position of Saxony is not favorable for commercial intercourse. The export consist of wool (which has long been considered the best in Germany), minerals, linen yarn, woollens, and lace. The imports are silk, flax, cotton, coffee, sugar, wine, and, in certain seasons, corn. A great majority of the inhabitants are Lutherans, but the reigning family have been Catholics since 1697. The institutions for education are numerous and well conducted, and the lower classes are generally taught to read and write. In no country of equal extent is the number of printing and book establishments so great. Of the universities, Halle now belongs to Prussia, but Leipzig remains to Saxony, and retains all its former reputation.

Saxony was for many centuries an electorate, but in consequence of the occupancy of Prussia by Bonaparte, in 1806, it was formed into a kingdom. This change of title was not, however accompanied by any extension of prerogative, the sovereign continuing to share the legislative functions with the states, and imposing no tax without their concurrence. The states are divided into two houses, viz. the prelates and noble in one, and the country gentry and deputies of the towns in the other. The higher offices of administration are entrusted to a cabinet council, a board of finance, a military board, a high court of appeal for judicial questions, and an upper consistory for ecclesiastical. The country is divided into the circles of Meissen, Leipzig, Erzgebirg, and Vogtland, with part of Merseburg, and Upper Lusatia. Each circle has a court of justice, and offices for the transaction of provincial business; and the peasantry are here in the enjoyment of complete personal freedom. The king, as a member of the Germanic confederation, has the fourth rank in the smaller, and four votes at the larger assembly. The army amounts to 12,000 men; the revenue exceeds £1,000,000 sterling; and the national debt is £3,700,000.

The Saxons are first mentioned in history by Ptolemy, who describes them about the year 160 as a rude tribe, inhabiting Holstein and part of Jutland. Soon after they appear to have advanced to the S. and W., acquiring an extension of territory. In the 5th century, on the migration of a part of the Franks into Gaul, the Saxons acquired a farther extension of territory, viz. the country now forming the grand duchy of Oldenburg, with part of Hanover and Prussian Westphalia. When the Britons were forsaken by their Roman defenders, they applied and obtained assistance from the Saxons, against the Scots and Picts. After maintaining, during many years a firm resistance to the arms of Charlemagne, the Saxons were at last obliged to submit to his conditions, which involved the payment of an annual tribute and their conversion to Christianity. The title of duke of Saxony was conferred on Wittkind, their chief, whose family, after ruling some time, was succeeded by that of Billung, and afterwards by a branch of that of Guelf, which ruled in Bavaria. The electoral dignity was subsequently conferred on the Wittenburg line of the house of Ascania, and, on its extinction, on the margraves of Meissen, with the title of elector. The first elector, surnamed Frederick the Warlike, began his reign in 1422; he was the founder of the university of Leipzig.

The next memorable event in the history of Saxony was the reformation, in the beginning of the 16th century. The prince did not openly espouse the cause of Luther, but, by protecting him from persecution, he contributed much to the establishment of his doctrines. His successor John Frederick, styled 'the magnanimous,' being defeated by Charles V., was stripped of his states and dignity, which the emperor conferred on Maurice, margrave of Meissen, the cousin of the elector, and the ancestor of the present house of Saxony. Maurice, putting himself at the head of the Protestant interest, proved a full match for the artful Charles, who in 1552 had almost fallen into his hands, and was compelled to sign the convention of Passau, since considered the bulwark of the religious freedom of Germany. The Saxons took an active part in the thirty years' war, which terminated in the peace of Westphalia in 1648. In 1697 the temptation of the crown of Poland, vacant by the death of Sobieski, induced the reigning elector, Augustus I., to profess himself a Catholic, a change which, however, did not prosper. The Swedes under Charles XII. not only conquered Poland, but invaded Saxony, bringing great distress upon the country until 1708, when relief was obtained by the march of Charles into Russia, and its disastrous issue; after which the crown of Poland was resumed by Augustus.

In the war of 1740, between Prussia and Austria, Saxony remained neutral. In that of 1756 the elector was tempted to take a part by the flattering promises of Austria; but, instead of an accession of territory, his dominions were ravaged, and many of his subjects ruined in this dreadful contest. In the war against France no decided part was taken by Saxony until 1806, when the elector sent all his troops to the field, in support of the king of Prussia, whose subsequent overthrow enabled Bonaparte to attach the Saxons to his cause. The title of elector was changed to that of king. Prussian Poland was afterwards added to the Saxon dominions, and in 1809 was nearly doubled by cessions obtained from Austria.

But these acquisitions, disproportioned to the inherent strength of Saxony, led, as formerly, to disastrous results. The Russians re-occupied Poland in the beginning of 1813, and, joined by the Prussians, made Saxony the scene of the great continental struggle against Bonaparte. The battles of Lutzen and Bautzen, the attacks on Dresden, and the decisive engagements at Leipzig, were followed by the retreat of Bonaparte to the Rhine; and his too faithful ally, the king of Saxony, was deprived of the government of his territories. By the decision of the congress of Vienna the northern and eastern part, containing no fewer than 850,000 inhabitants, was separated from the kingdom, and transferred to Prussia. The king of Saxony protested against this dismemberment, but, dreading insurrection and bloodshed, he at length acquiesced. Dresden is the capital.

Saxony, a province of the Prussian states, comprising almost the whole of the cessions made by the king of Saxony at the congress of Vienna, and the principalities lying to the N. of the duchy of Anhalt, and to the W. of the rivers Elbe and Havel. It contains an area of 9,830 square miles, with more than 1,000,000 of inhabitants, and is divided into the governments of Magdeburg, Merseburg, and Erfurt. The surface is in general level, but the soil varies greatly, being in some places dry and sandy, and in others a heavy loam. The principal productions are corn, hemp, flax, and chicory. The inhabitants, except in the small district called Eichsfeld, are almost all Protestants, and are in general active and industrious. Magdeburg is the chief town.

Saxon's River, a river in the state of Vermont, which joins the Connecticut at Westminster.

Saybrook, p.t. Middlesex Co. Conn. at the mouth of Connecticut River. It is one of the oldest towns in the state and was settled in 1639 by Lord Brooks. It is 34 m. E. New Haven. 45 S. E. Hartford. Pop. 4,960.

Saycock, one of the islands of Japan, divided from Nippon by a narrow channel. The Dutch factors are permitted to reside in the little island of Disia, which is on the W. side of this. Long. 132. 28. E., lat. 34. 0. N.

Sayn, a town and castle of the Prussian states, in the duchy of Nassau, which gives name to a small county. 6 m. N. of Coblenz and 50 N. W. of Frankfurt.

Saypan, the pleasantest and most fertile of the Ladrone islands, 40 miles in circuit, with a safe port called Cantanhita on the W. side. Long. 146. 10. E., lat. 15. 22. N.

Seagen, a town of Denmark, in N. Jutland, on a promontory of the same name, at the entrance of the passage from the ocean into the Categat. Long. 10. 0. E., lat. 57. 38. N.

Scalanova, a sea-port of Asia Minor, near the site of the ancient Ephesus, with a castle. The trade consists chiefly in wine, raisins, corn, and leather. 40 m. S. S. E. of Smyrna. Long. 27. 31. E., lat. 37. 54. N.

Scalea, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, formerly a large city, but now greatly decayed. It is seated on the W. coast, 26 m. S. E. of Policastro. Long. 15. 54. E., lat. 40. 0. N.

Scanderoon. See *Alexandretta*.

Scania. See *Schonen*.

Scarborough, a sea-port and borough in Yorkshire, Eng. It is seated on the declivity of a high rock, which has such scraggy sides that it is almost inaccessible. On the top of this rock is a large green plain, with a little well of fresh water.

er, and the remains of a castle, built by Henry II. This town is greatly frequented on account of its mineral waters, and also for sea-bathing. Here is an elegant iron bridge over the wide chasm through which the stream called the Millbeck flows, and connecting two lofty dissevered cliffs. The harbour is one of the best in the kingdom, with a commodious quay, several ship-yards, and a strong battery. 40 m. N. E. of York and $\frac{2}{15}$ N. of London. Long. 0. 10. W., lat. 54. 18. N.

Scarborough, a town and fort on the S. E. side of the island of Tobago. It was taken by the English in 1793. Long. 60. 30. W., lat. 11. 6. N.

Scarborough, p.v. Cumberland Co. Me. 11 m. W. Portland.

Scardona, a town of Austrian Dalmatia, and a bishop's see; seated on the Cherca, 8 m. N. of Sebenico. Long. 17. 1. E., lat. 44. 29. N.

Scarlino, a town of Tuscany, with a castle, seated on the sea coast, 7 m. S. of Massa.

Scarpanto, an island in the Mediterranean, 18 m. long and 6 broad, lying S. W. of Rhodes. It is mountainous and rocky, abounds in cattle and game, and has quarries of marble. The principal town on the W. coast has a good harbour. Long. 27. 40. E., lat. 35. 45. N.

Scarpe, a river of France, which rises near Aubigny, in the department of Pas de Calais, passes by Arras, Douay, and St. Amand, and enters the Scheldt at Mortagne.

Scarperta, a town of Tuscany, celebrated for its steel manufactures, seated at the foot of the Apennines, 13 m. N. of Florence.

Scasro, the capital of the Island of Santorin, and the see of a Latin bishop. It stands on a lofty volcanic rock, which projects into the roadstead, on the W. coast of the island. Long. 25. 26. E., lat. 16. 23. N.

Schaffhausen, a canton of Switzerland, 15 m. long and 10 broad with 32,000 inhabitants. The reformation was introduced here in 1529 and the religion is Calvinism. The principal article of trade is wine, and the manufactures are inconsiderable.

Schaffhausen, a town of Switzerland, capital of the above canton, is seated on the Rhine, and owes its origin to the interruption of the navigation of that river by the cataract at Lauffen; huts being at first constructed for the convenience of unloading the merchandise from the boats, which by degrees increased to a large town. Though a frontier town, it has no garrison, and the fortifications are weak. The Rhine, which is here nearly 400 feet wide, is crossed by a kind of hanging bridge; the road not passing over the arch, but being suspended from it, and almost level. It was burnt by the French, when they evacuated the town, after being defeated by the Austrians, in 1799; but has since been rebuilt, nearly in the same state as before. 22 m. N. by E. of Zurich and 39 E. of Basel. Long. 3. 41. E., lat. 47. 39. N.

Scaholt, a town of Iceland, and a bishop's see, with a college. Long. 22. 20. W., lat. 64. 40. N.

Schaghticoke, p.t. Rensselaer Co. N. Y. on the Hudson, 11 m. above Troy. Pop. 3,002.

Schamachie, a town of Persia, capital of Schirvan. It was formerly very large, but is now decayed, above 6,000 houses having been thrown down by an earthquake. It has manufactures of silks and cottons, and is supplied with most Russian commodities. It stands in a valley, be-

tween two mountains, 24 m. W. of the Caspian Sea, and 250 N. E. of Tauris. Long. 51. 5. E., lat. 40. 50. N.

Scharding, a town of Bavaria, with a fortified castle, seated on the Inn, 7 m. S. of Passau.

Scharnitz, a fortified town of Germany, in Tyrol, which defends a pass over the mountains of considerable importance. It surrendered to the French and Bavarians in 1805. It stands on the confines of Bavaria, 12 m. N. of Innsbruck.

Schaumburg, a principality of Germany, in Westphalia. It is mountainous and woody, but contains much fertile land, quarries of limestone and freestone, and mines of alum, coal, copper, and iron. The line of its ancient counts was extinct in 1640, and in 1647 it became the property of the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, of whom the count of Lippe holds a part as a fief. Rinteln is the capital.

Schauenstein, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Bayreuth, 18 m. N. E. of Culmbach.

Schaumburg, a town and castle of Germany, which gives name to a lordship in the duchy of Nassau, 25 m. W. S. W. of Wetzlar.

Scheer, a town and castle of Wurtemberg, capital of a lordship of its name; seated on the Danube, 36 m. S. W. of Ulm. Long. 9. 24. E., lat. 48. 5. N.

Scheibenberg, a town of Saxony, near which are mines of silver and iron. 22 m. S. of Chemnitz.

Scheldt, a river which rises in France, in the department of Aisne, passes by Cambrai, Bouchain, Valenciennes, Conde, Tournay, Oudenard, Ghent, Dendermond, Antwerp, and Fort Lille, below which it divides into two branches. One of these called the Eastern Scheldt, flows by Bergen op-Zoom; the other, the Western Scheldt, proceeds to Flushing, and both forming several islands enter the German Ocean.

Schelestat, or **Schlotstat**, a fortified town of France, department of Lower Rhine, on the river Ille, 20 m. S. W. of Strasburg.

Schella, a town of Hungary, seated on the Waag, 25 m. N. E. of Presburg.

Schellenberg, a town of Saxony, frequently called Augustsburg, from a castle of that name standing on the mountain of Schellenberg, close by the town. It is seated on the Zschopra, 8 m. E. of Chemnitz.

Schellenberg, a town of Bavaria, where a victory was obtained by the allies, over the French and Bavarians, in 1704. 12 m. W. of Neuburg.

Schelling, an island of the Netherlands, 12 m. long and 3 broad, lying at the entrance of the Zuyder Zee. It was taken by the British in 1799. Long. 5. 0. E., lat. 53. 20. N.

Schellsburg, p.v. Bedford Co. Pa.

Schemnitz, a town of Hungary, one of the seven mountain-towns, with three castles. It is famous for mines of silver and other metals; as also for its hot baths. Near it is a high rock of shining blue stone, mixed with green and some spots of yellow. 80 m. E. N. E. of Presburg. Long. 18. 56. E., lat. 48. 30. N.

Schenck, a fortress of the Netherlands, in Guelderland, seated in the angle where the Rhine divides into two branches, the Rhine and Wahal. It is now in ruins. 13 m. E. of Nimwegen.

Schenectady, a county of New York bordering on the Mohawk. Pop. 12,334. Schenectady is the capital.

Schenectady, city, capital of the above county, stands on the Mohawk, 15 m. N. W. Albany, and was formerly a flourishing place, but the opening

of the great Erie Canal has diverted the trade in another direction. Here is a bridge across the Mohawk. Union College at this place was founded in 1795. It has 10 instructors and 205 students. The libraries have 13,600 volumes. It has 3 vacations in April, July and December of 13 weeks. Commencement is in July. The spot where this town stands was on the head quarters of the Mohawk tribe of Indians. Schenectady was settled at an early period, and in 1690 a body of French and Indians from Canada captured and burnt the town, and slaughtered



most of the inhabitants. The Mohawk and Hudson Railroad is designed to extend from this place to Albany, it was begun in 1830. Pop. of Schenectady, 4,268

Schening, a town of Sweden, in E. Gothland, seated in a fertile country, 10 m. S. E. of Wastana.

Scheningen, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Brunswick, near which is a Lutheran convent, and a salt-mine. 18 m. E. of Wolfenbittel.

Scheppenstadt, a town in the duchy of Brunswick, 12 m. E. of Wolfenbittel.

Scherpechen. See *Montaigus*.

Schesburg, a fortified town of Transylvania, with a castle, 60 m. N. E. of Weissenburg.

Schiedam, a town and harbour, in S. Holland, noted for its numerous distilleries of gin (Holland). It is seated on a canal, called the Schie, which communicates with the Meuse, 6 m. W. by S. of Rotterdam.

Schierling, a village of Bavaria, noted as the scene of an obstinate conflict, in 1809, between Bonaparte and the archduke Charles, generally called the battle of Abensberg. 11 m. S. of Ratisbon.

Schivelbein, a town of Prussian Pomerania, with a castle; seated on the Rega, 17 m. N. of Dramburg.

Schiltach, a town of Germany in the kingdom of Wurtemberg, on the river Schiltach, 14 m. N. N. W. of Rothweil.

Schinta, a town of Hungary, on the river Waag, 28 m. E. of Presburg.

Schintzmach, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Aargau. Here are some tepid mineral waters; and near it, on a lofty eminence, are the ruins of the famous castle of Hapsburg. It is seated on the Aar, 10 m. W. of Baden and 20. S. E. of Basel.

Schiras. See *Shiras*.

Schirvan, a province of Persia, 150 m. long and 90 broad, bounded on the N. by Daghestan, E. and S. E. by the Caspian Sea, S. W. by Ertvan and W. by Georgia. The soil is very fertile, producing abundance of rice, wheat, and barley; and the pastures feed numerous cattle. Vines are planted along the hedges, and fastened to the

trees. Here are vast quantities of wild fowls, particularly pheasants; also hares in abundance. Schamachie is the capital.

Schlackenwold, a town of Bohemia, with a good tin mine, 5 m. S. of Carlsbad.

Schlackenwerth, a town of Bohemia, with a fine castle, seated on the Weisserritz, 7 m. N. N. E. of Carlsbad.

Schladen, a town of Hanover in the province of Hildesheim, 28 m. E. S. E. of Hildesheim.

Schlan, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Rakonitz, with a castle. It is surrounded by walls and vineyards, and is 16 m. N. E. of Rakonitz.

Schlasca, a town of the Prussian states in the principality of Glogau, 18 m. N. of Glogau.

Schlawa, a town of Prussian Pomerania, on the river Wipper, 10 m. W. S. W. of Stolpe.

Schlessingen, a town and castle of Saxony, in the county of Henneburg; seated on the Schleus, 18 m. S. E. of Smalkald and 19 N. N. E. of Schweinfurt.

Schlitz, a town of Germany, in the principality of Fulda, on a small river that runs into the Fulda, 7 m. N. N. W. of Fulda.

Schlitz, a town of Germany, in Voigtland, with a castle, 13 m. N. W. of Plauen.

Schlussemburg, a town and fortress of Russia, situate on the Neva, near Lake Ladoga. The fortress stands on an island in the river, and has frequently been used as a state prison. 34 m. E. of Petersburg. Long. 39. 55. E., lat. 59. 55. N.

Schmalkalden. See *Smalkalden*.

Schmalenberg, a town of Westphalia, on the river Lenne, 14 m. E. of Altendorn.

Schmiedeburg, a town of Prussian Silesia, in the principality of Jauer. The vicinity abounds in iron ore, and almost all the inhabitants are smiths. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, near the source of the Bauber, 25 m. W. S. W. of Schweidnitz.

Schmiedeburg, a town of Prussian Saxony, 14 m. S. of Dresden.

Schmollen, a town of Germany, in the principality of Altenburg, on the river Sprotta, 7 m. S. W. of Altenburg.

Schneeburg, a town of Saxony, with manufactures of thread, silk, gold and silver lace, &c.; and in the neighbourhood are silver mines. It is situate on an eminence near the Mulda, 9 m. S. S. E. of Zwickau.

Schodack, p.t. Rensselaer Co. N. Y. on the E. bank of the Hudson, 9 m. below Albany. Pop. 3,796.

Schoharie, a county of New York. Pop. 27,910. Schoharie is the capital.

Schoharie, p.t. the capital of the above county, 32 m. W. Albany, on a stream of the same name flowing into the Mohawk. Pop. 5,146.

Schoharie Kill, p.v. Greene Co. N. Y. 61 m. S. W. Albany.

Schonbeck, a town and castle of Prussian Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, with some salt-works; seated on the Elbe, 9 m. S. S. E. of Magdeburg.

Schoneck, a town of Saxony, in Voigtland, 15 m. S. E. of Plauen.

Schonecken, a town of Germany, in the territory of Treves, seated on the Nyma, 28 m. N. by W. of Treves.

Schonen, or *Scenic*, a province of Sweden, in Gothland, almost surrounded by the Sound and the Baltic. It is 70 m. long and 50 broad, and

the most level, pleasant, and fertile spot in the kingdom, producing all the necessities of life in abundance. Lund is the capital.

Schongau, a town of Bavaria, surrounded by a plain wall and some towers. The great square is adorned with three fountains of a kind of marble, the product of the country. It stands on the side of an eminence, by the river Lech, 14 m. S. of Landsburg and 40 S. W. of Munich.

Schonhoven, a town of the Netherlands, in S. Holland, with a commodious haven. It is celebrated for its gardens and its salmon fishery, and is seated on the Leek, 14 m. E. by N. of Rotterdam.

Schooley's Mountain, an eminence in Morris Co. N. J. much visited in summer for its agreeable scenery and the mineral springs in its neighbourhood.

Schorndorf, a town of the kingdom of Wurtemberg, with a strong castle, and productive salt springs. It is seated on the Rems, 17 m. S. S. E. of Stuttgart.

Schouten Island, an island in the Pacific Ocean, near the N. E. coast of New Guinea, 60 m. long and 20 broad, discovered by William Schouten, a Dutchman, in 1616. Long. 135. 50. E., lat. 0. 40. S.

Schouwen, an island of the Netherlands, forming the N. part of Zealand, at the mouth of the Scheldt. It is 15 m. long and 6 broad. Ziriczee is the capital.

Schraattenthal, a town and castle of Austria, 9 m. S. W. of Znaim.

Schrobenhausen, a town of Bavaria, on the river Par, 16 m. S. S. W. of Ingolstadt.

Schut, an island of Hungary, formed by the Danube, immediately below Presburg. It is 40 m. long and 12 broad, abounds in fruit and herbage, and has plenty of game, wood, and fish. The chief town is Comorn.

Schuyler, Fort, Old and New, both in the state of New York, on Mohawk River; the Old 4 m. below, and the New 7 above Whitestown. The latter is more usually called Fort Stanwix.

Schuyler, a lake in Otsego Co. N. Y. 5 m. in length and 1 in breadth.

Schuyler, p.t. Herkimer Co. N. Y. on the Mohawk, 84 m. N. W. Albany. Pop. 2,074.

Schuylerville, p.v. Saratoga Co. N. Y. 4 m. N. Albany.

Schuylkill, a county of the E. District of Pennsylvania. Pop. 20,783. Orwigsburg is the capital.

Schuylkill, a river of Pennsylvania, which rises N. W. of the Kittatinny mountains, and is navigable from above Reading to its entrance into the Delaware, 5 m. below Philadelphia.

Schwabach, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Anspach, with numerous manufactures. It stands on a river of the same name, which flows into the Rednitz, 12 m. E. by N. of Anspach.

Schwalbach, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Nassau, frequented for its mineral waters; seated on the river Aa, 32 m. W. of Frankfurt.

Schwalenburg, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Lippe, 18 m. N. E. of Paderborn.

Schwan, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, on the river Warnow, 10 m. N. of Gustrów.

Schwandorf, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Neuburg, on the river Nab, 21 m. N. of Ratisbon.

Schwanenstadt, a town of Austria, near which the French gained a decisive victory over the

Austrians in 1800. It is seated on the Ager, 25 m. S. W. of Lintz.

Schwartzburg, an ancient castle of Germany, which gives name to a district belonging to the house of Saxony. The district is divided into two parts, the upper and lower, each bearing the name of county. Rudolstadt and Sondershausen are the chief towns. The castle is seated on the Schwartz, 7 m. S. W. of Rudolstadt.

Schwartzenberg, a town of Bavarian Franconia, in a principality of the same name, with a castle, seated on the Lec, 24 m. E. S. E. of Wurtzburg.

Schwartzenberg, a town of Saxony, with wine and lace manufactures. In the vicinity are iron forges, and mines of tin and lead. It is 10 m. W. S. W. of Annaberg.

Schwartsenburg, a town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick, in the canton of Bern. 10 m. S. E. of Friburg, and 17 S. S. W. of Bern.

Schwatz, a town of Austria, in Tyrol, with a silver and copper mine; seated on the river Inn, 14 m. N. E. of Insnpruc.

Schoedt, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, with a magnificent castle, seated on the Oder, 24 m. S. E. of Prenzio.

Schweidnitz, a strong city of Prussia, in the government of Reichenbach, capital of a principality of the same name, with a castle. Half of the magistrates are Catholics, but most of the inhabitants are Protestants, who have a church without the town, as also a public school. All kinds of leather, particularly cordovan, are manufactured here. In 1716 the greatest part of this city was burnt down, but it was rebuilt in an elegant manner. The Austrians took it, in 1757, from the Prussians, who retook it the next year. In 1807 it surrendered to the French. It is seated on an eminence on the river Weistritz, 22 m. S. W. of Breslau. Long. 16. 32. E., lat. 50. 44. N.

Schweinfurt, a town of Bavarian Franconia, with a palace. The inhabitants carry on a large trade in wine, woollen and linen cloth, goose quills, and feathers. This town was taken by the French in 1796, and was given to Bavaria in 1802. It is seated on the Maine, 21 m. N. E. of Wurtzburg. Long. 10. 35. E., lat. 50. 6. N.

Schweinitz, a town of Saxony, on the river Elster, 14 m. S. E. of Wittenberg.

Schweinsberg, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, on the river Ohm, 7 m. S. E. of Marburg.

Schweitz, a canton of Switzerland, bounded on the W. by the Waldstadter See, S. by the canton of Uri, E. by that of Glarus, and N. by those of Zurich and Zug. This canton, with that of Uri and Unterwalden, threw off the yoke of Austria in 1308, and formed a perpetual alliance in 1315, which was the grand foundation of the Helvetic confederacy. The name of Schweitzerland, Swisserland, or Switzerland, originally comprehended only these three cantons, but was afterwards extended to all Helvetia. The whole country, being rugged and mountainous, consists chiefly of pasture, raises little corn, and has no wine; but this soil, naturally barren, has been improved by the natives to a great degree of fertility. The inhabitants made a spirited but unavailing resistance to the French in 1798, and they suffered severely in 1799, when Switzerland became the scene of military operations. The Roman Catholic is the established religion.

Schweitz, the capital of the above canton, is seated near the Waldstadter See, on the slope of a hill, at the bottom of two high and rugged rocks, called the Schweitzer Haken. The church

is a large magnificent building. 18 m. E. by S of Lucern. Long. 8. 31. E., lat. 46. 56. N.

Schweitz, Lake of. See *Waldstatter See*.

Schweins, a town of Prussian Westphalia, in the county of Mark, near which are some medicinal springs. 26 m. E. of Dusseldorf.

Schwerin, a town of Germany, capital of the grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. It is divided into four parts; namely, Schwerin, the New Town, the island of Schelf, and the Moor, which are all nearly encircled by a beautiful lake. The principal church is a fine Gothic pile, with a lofty spire. The ducal palace and gardens are on an island in the lake, and have a communication with the town by a drawbridge. This town was taken by the Prussians in 1759, and in 1806 it was occupied by the French. It is 35 m. W. S. W. of Gustrow. Long. 11. 33. E., lat. 53. 56. N.

Schwerte, a town of Prussian Westphalia, in the county of Mark, on the river Roer, 7 m. S. of Dortmund.

Schwetz, a town and castle of Prussia, on the Vistula, 7 m. N. of Culm.

Schneibussen, a town of Prussia, in the principality of Glogau. It has a castle, a Catholic parish church, a Protestant church, good cloth manufactures, and fertile gardens and vineyards. 13 m. N. of Zullichau. Long. 15.47. E. lat. 52. 21. N.

Schneiburg, a town of Denmark, on the S. coast of the island of Funen, with the best harbour in the island, and manufactures of woolen and linen. 23 m. S. S. E. of Odensee. Long. 10. 30. E., lat. 55. 10. N.

Sciati, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, 14 m. N. N. E. of Negropont, and almost at the entrance of the gulf of Salonichi. It is 10 m. long and 4 broad. Long. 23. 40. E., lat. 39. 94. N.

Sciencerville, p.v. Greene Co. N. Y. 59 m. W. Albany.

Sciglio, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, on the side of a rocky promontory, called Scylla, or Cape Sciglio. In the terrible earthquake of 1783 the sea was thrown furiously 3 m. inland, and on its return swept off about 2,500 of the inhabitants, with the prince of Sciglio, who hoping to find security, were then on the Scylla Strand, or in boats near the shore. It is 10 m. N. by E. of Reggio.

Scilly, a cluster of numerous isles and rocks, at the entrance of the English and Bristol channels, lying almost 10 leagues W. of the Lands-end, in Cornwall. Of these only five or six are inhabited. They are a resort for sea-fowl, and feed many sheep and rabbits. The inhabitants principally subsist by fishing, burning kelp, and acting as pilots. The chief isle is that of St. Mary, nearly 3 m. long and 2 broad, which has a good port, is well fortified, and contains more inhabitants than all the rest put together. In this isle, and in two or three others, are various antiquities, particularly the remains of a temple of the Druids, and ancient sepulchres. On that of St. Agnes is a light-house, which, with the gallery, is 51 feet high, and is a very fine column. At the outermost extremity of the isle of St. Martin is a seamount, built with rock-stone, and as conspicuous by day as the light-house on St. Agnes, but not so high and large. The Scilly rocks have been fatal to numbers of ships entering the English channel. One of the most disastrous events of this kind happened in 1707, when three men of war perished, with admiral sir Cloudesley Shovel and all their crew. St. Agnes light-house is in Long. 6. 19. W., lat. 49. 54. N.

Scilly, a group of isles or shoals, in the S. Pacific, discovered by captain Wallis in 1767, and described as extremely dangerous. Long. 155 30. W., lat. 16. 30. S.

Scio, anciently called Chios, an island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Natolia, 36 m. long and 13 broad. It is a mountainous country; but fruits of various kinds grow in the fields, such as oranges, citrons, olives, mulberries, and pomegranates, interspersed with myrtles and jasmynes. The wine of Scio, so celebrated by the ancients, is still in great esteem; but the island is now principally distinguished by the profitable culture of mastich: it has also some trade in silk, cotton, and figs. Besides the town of the same name, it contains 68 villages, all inhabited by Greeks; and those which furnish mastich are the most rich and populous. In 1823 this island became the scene of unparalleled barbarity, in consequence of the Greek population having joined their countrymen in their struggle for liberty. The Turks landed several thousand men, and massacred all the men, and the male children above 12 years of age; the women and young children were sent into captivity, and the male children were circumcised in token of conversion to Mahomedism. From the 11th of April to the 10th of May the number of slain amounted to 25,000, and that of captives to 30,000. Scio is still held by the Turks.

Scio, the capital of the above island, and a bishop's see. It is the best built town in the Archipelago; the houses being commodious, some of them terraced, and others covered with tiles. The castle, an old citadel built by the Genoese, is now in ruins. The harbour is a rendezvous for ships that go to, or come from Constantinople: it will contain 80 vessels, is protected by a low mole, and has two light-houses. It stands on the E. side of the island, 67 m. W. of Smyrna. Long. 26. 2. E., lat. 38. 28. N.

Scioto, a river of Ohio rising in the central part of the State and flowing southerly into the Ohio at Portsmouth. The Ohio canal passes along its banks.

Scioto, a county of Ohio lying on the above river. Pop. 8,730. Portsmouth is the capital.

Scioto, townships in Ross, Delaware, Pickaway, Jackson and Madison Cos. Ohio.

Scioto Salt Works, a tract of land reserved by the United States in Jackson Co. Ohio. 26 m. S. E. Chillicothe. Considerable salt is made here.

Scipio, p.t. Cayuga Co. N. Y. on Cayuga Lake. 174 m. W. Albany. Pop. 2,691. a township of Meigs Co. Ohio.

Sciro, or *Sciros*, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, to the W. of Metelin, 15 m. long and 8 broad. The country is mountainous, but has no mines. The vines make the beauty of the island, and the wine is excellent; nor do the natives want corn or wood. It contains only the village and convent of St. George, both built on a conical rock, 10 m. from the harbour of St. George. Long. 24. 38. E., lat. 38. 54. N.

Scituate, p.t. Plymouth Co. Mass. 17 m. S. Boston, on Massachusetts Bay. Pop. 3,740; a township of Providence Co. R. I. 12 m. S. W. Providence. Pop. 6,853.

Sclavonia, a province of Austria, situate between the rivers Drave and Danube on the N. and the Save on the S.; bounded on the W. by Croatia, from which to the conflux of the Save with the Danube it is 160 m. in length, and from 45 to 26 in breadth. A chain of lofty mountains, covered

with forests, extends from E. to W. nearly through its whole length; but the remainder is a fertile level country, producing wheat, barley, maize, flax, hemp, madder, and a variety of fruits. The eastern part is called Raiza, and the inhabitants Rascians. These form a particular nation, and are of the Greek church. The ancient Sclavonia contained many large countries: some have extended it from the Adriatic to the Euxine Sea, and say that it had its name from the Solavi, a Scythian nation, who conquered Greece and this country in the reign of emperor Justinian. The language of Solavonia is the mother of four others; namely, those of Hungary, Bohemia, Poland, and Russia.

Scots, or Scoon, a village of Scotland, in Perthshire, noted for an ancient palace where the kings of Scotland used to be crowned. It is situate on the E. side of the river Tay, a mile N. of Perth.

Scopelo, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, 10 m. long, and 5 broad. It is very fertile, produces plenty of good wine, and contains 12,000 inhabitants. 5 m. S. of Sciati. Long. 23. 50. E., lat. 39. 24. N.

Scopia, a town of Macedonia, and an archbishop's see; seated on the Varder, over which is a bridge of 12 arches, 150 m. N. N. W. of Salonica. Long. 21. 45. E., lat. 42. 40. N.

Scotch Plains, p.v. Essex Co. N. Y. 42 m. N. E. Trenton.

Scowados, p.v. Oneida Co. N. Y. 112 m. W. Albany.

Scotland, the northern of the two kingdoms into which the island of Great Britain was formerly divided. It is bounded on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean, N. by the North Sea, E. by the Irish Sea. To Scotland also appertain the islands on its western coast called the Hebrides, or Western Islands, and those to the N. E. called the Orkney and Shetland Islands. From N. to S. it extends 270 miles, and its greatest breadth is 150, but in some places not above 30, and no part is distant above 40 miles from the coast. It contains about 18,000,000 of acres, and the number of inhabitants in 1821 was 2,093,456. Scotland is divided into two districts, the Highlands and the Lowlands; the former comprising the moun-

and of Mull, in a S. W. direction; the second, or middle division, is bounded on the S. by the friths of Forth and Clyde, and the great canal by which they are united; and on the S. side of this boundary is the third, or S. division. The N. division is chiefly an assemblage of vast dreary mountains; not, however, without some fertile valleys on the northern and eastern shores. The middle division is traversed in different directions, by several ranges of mountains; and though cultivation here is also found chiefly on the eastern shore, yet of this division, as well as of the former, the arable land bears a small proportion to the mountainous and barren tracts. The S. division has a great resemblance to England, and, with respect both to the general aspect of the country and to the progress of cultivation, exhibits every kind of rural variety. The civil division of the country is into 33 counties. The principal rivers are the Spey, Don, Tay, Tweed, Clyde, Forth, Northern Dee, Eek, Annan, Nith, and Southern Dee. The lochs, or lakes, are numerous, and some of them extensive. The climate is very various. The northern extremity, which is in the same latitude with some parts of Norway, is extremely cold; but, from its insular situation, the frosts are far from being so intense as in parts of the continent equally as far to the N. Its W. coast is subject to frequent rains in the summer, and to sudden changes of weather. In many places on the eastern shore, and in the whole S. division, the climate is not inferior to the N. part of England. The products of the country are grain, flax, woods of oak and fir, coal, lead, iron, freestone, limestone, slate, the most beautiful marble, fine rock-crystals, pearls, variegated pebbles, &c. It feeds vast herds of cattle and flocks of sheep, which are much valued for the delicacy of their flesh; and the fleece of the latter emulates the finest Spanish wool. On the high grounds the cattle are very diminutive; but in many parts of country the horses and cows are not excelled in size and beauty by those of the English breed. The stag, or red deer which has disappeared from about every other part of Europe is still found in this country. Among the other wild animals are the roe, fox, badger, otter, hedge-hog, rabbit, weasel, mink, and other small quadrupeds. Among the feathered race are the capercaillie, or the cock of the wood, the eagle, falcon, partridge, quail, snipe, plover, black game, &c. Scotland was governed by a king before the Romans visited England, and continued an independent kingdom till the death of the English queen Elizabeth, when James VI., of Scotland, the most immediate heir, was called to the throne of England, and constantly resided in the latter: he and his successors called themselves kings of England and Scotland, and each country having a separate parliament, till the year 1707, in the reign of queen Anne, when both kingdoms were united under the general name of Great Britain. The counties send one member each to parliament, except Bute and Caithness, Cromarty and Nairn, Kinross and Clackmannas, which send members in conjunction; so that the counties send 90 members, which, with 15 sent by the cities and boroughs, make the 45 commoners sent by Scotland; and 16 peers are elected to represent the nobility. The established religion is the presbyterian, which is modelled principally after the Calvinistical plan settled at Geneva, and on a general principle of an equality of ecclesiastical authority among its presbyters



tainous part to the N. and N. W., and the latter the more level district on the E. and S. E. But nature seems to have pointed out three grand divisions in Scotland. The first, or N. division, is formed by a chain of lakes, which cross the country, from the frith of Murray to the isl-

There are few Roman Catholics, but the Protestant Dissenters are numerous. With respect to the trade and manufactures, they are noticed under the respective cities and towns. Edinburgh is the capital.

Scotland Neck, p.v. Halifax Co. N. C.

Scotland Society, p.v. Windham Co. Conn. 34 m. E. Hartford.

Scott, a county of the W. District of Virginia. Pop. 5,703. Estillville is the capital; a county of Kentucky. Pop. 14,677. Georgetown is the capital; a county of Indiana. Pop. 3,097. New Lexington is the capital.

Scott, p.t. Cortland Co. N. Y. on Skeneateles Lake. 170 m. W. Albany. Pop. 1,452; p.v. Adams Co. Ohio.

Scottsburg, p.v. Halifax Co. Va.

Scottsville, p.v. Genesee Co. N. Y. 262 m. W. Albany; p.v. Powhatan Co. Va. 30 m. W. Richmond; p.v. Allen Co. Ken. 160 S. W. Frankfort.

Scriba, p.t. Oswego Co. N. Y. on L. Ontario at the mouth of Oswego river. Pop. 2,073.

Scriven, a county of Georgia. Pop. 4,776. Jacksonborough is the capital.

Screen, a river of New York flowing through a lake of the same name into the Hudson.

Scull Camp, p.v. Surry Co. N. C.

Scull Shoals, p.v. Greene Co. Geo.

Scutari, a strong town of Albania, and a bishop's see, seated on the lake Zeta, near its outlet, the river Boiana, 70 m. N. by W. of Durazzo. Long. 19. 16. E., lat. 42. 33. N.

Scutari, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, which may be considered as a suburb of Constantinople. It stands on the strait opposite that city; and presents itself in the form of an amphitheatre, affording a very picturesque view from the mixture of trees, houses, mosques, and minarets. This town serves as an emporium and a rendezvous to the caravans of Asia, and has some manufactures of silk and cotton stuffs. Here are extensive burying grounds, shaded with lofty cypresses. The rich Turks of Constantinople prefer being interred here; for they consider Asia as a land belonging to the true believers, and believe that the land of Europe will one day fall into the hands of Christians, and be trodden on by infidels. Scutari is 1 m. E. of Constantinople.

Scylla, a rock near the entrance of the strait of Messina, on the coast of Calabria, opposite the celebrated Charybdis. It forms a small promontory in the narrowest part of the strait, and is the famous Scylla of the ancient poets. It does not come up to the formidable description given by Homer, nor is the passage so narrow and difficult as he represents it; but it is probable that its breadth is greatly increased since his time. The rock is nearly 200 feet high; and on the side of it stands the town of Scigli, whence the promontory is sometimes called Cape Scigli.

Seabrook, p.t. Rockingham Co. N. H. on the coast, 7 m. N. Newburyport. Pop. 1,096.

Seaford, a borough in Sussex, Eng. and one of the Cinque Ports. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in fishing, but of late it has been much resorted to as a bathing place. It is seated near the English Channel, 10 m. S. S. E. of Lewis and 61 S. by E. of London.

Seaford, p.v. Sussex Co. N. J.

Seal, a township of Pike Co. Ohio. Pop. 1,173.

Seaborough, a township of Bennington Co. Vt. Pop. 40.

Searment, a township of Waldo, Co. Me. Pop. 1,151.

Searsville, p.v. Sullivan Co. N. Y. 103 m. S. W. Albany.

Seaton, a town of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire. Here is a ruinous palace, in which Mary queen of Scots occasionally kept her court, after her return from France. It has a considerable trade in salt and coal, and is situate on the frith of Forth, 9 m. E. of Edinburgh.

Sebago Pond, in Cumberland Co. Me. 18 m. N. W. Portland. It is 12 m. long and is connected with the sea at Portland by a canal.

Sebastia, a town of Palestine, the remains of the ancient city of Samaria, 34 m. N. N. E. of Jerusalem.

Sebastian, St., a sea-port of Spain, in Biscay, seated at the foot of a mountain, on the top of which is a strong citadel. The harbour is secured by two moles, and a narrow entrance for the ships. The town is surrounded by a double wall, and fortified towards the sea. It carries on a great trade, particularly in iron, steel, and wool. St. Sebastian was taken by the French in 1719, in 1794, and again in 1808. On the 31st of August, 1813, it was taken by storm, by the allied forces, under general Graham, after a short siege, during which it sustained a most heavy bombardment, which laid nearly the whole town in ruins. It has since been rebuilt. 50 m. E. of Bilbao and 50 N. W. of Pamplona. Long. 1. 56. W., lat. 43. 24. N.

Sebastian, St., the capital of the province of Rio Janeiro, and of all Brazil, with a citadel on a hill, and numerous forts. The city stands 4 m. W. of the harbour, and behind it are high hills crowned with woods, convents, houses, and churches. It is 3 m. in circumference; the streets are straight and most of them narrow, intersecting each other at right angles; and the houses, in general, are of stone, and two stories high. The churches are very fine, and there is more religious parade in this city than in almost any other town in Europe. The harbour is very commodious, with a narrow entrance defended by two forts. Here are manufactures of sugar, rum, and cochineal. The different mechanics carry on their business in distinct parts of the town; particular streets being set apart for particular trades. On the S. side of a spacious square is a palace; and there are several other squares, in which are fountains, supplied with water by an aqueduct, of considerable length, brought over a valley by a double tier of arches. The mint is one of the finest buildings existing, and furnished with all the conveniences necessary for coining with the greatest expedition. A Benedictine convent and a fort are on the extreme point, jutting into the harbour, opposite which is Serpent Island, where there are a dock-yard, magazines and naval store-houses. In another part of the harbour, at a place called Val Longo, are warehouses, formerly appropriated for the reception, and preparation for sale, of slaves imported from Africa. St. Sebastian is a bishop's see, and seated near the mouth of the Rio Janeiro, in the Atlantic. Long. 42. 44. W., lat. 22. 54. S.

Sebastian, Cape St., a cape at the N. W. extremity of Madagascar. Long. 46. 36. E., lat. 12. 30. S.

Sebastiaook, a river of Maine, flowing into the Kennebec from the east.

Sebastopol, a sea-port of Russia, and the first maritime town of the Crimea. It has one of the finest and most secure harbours in the world, capable of containing all the Russian fleets; and

it is the chief station of the Black Sea fleet. The city is built on the side of a hill, which divides two of its fine basins. The old Tartar houses are small and ill-built; but along the quay are some new buildings in a good taste. It stands on part of the site of the ancient Greek city of Cherson, where was the famous temple of Diana Taurica; and considerable ruins of them are yet discoverable. 40 m. S. S. W. of Sympheropol and 350 N. E. of Constantinople. Long. 33. 22. E., lat. 44. 25. N.

Sebec, a township of Penobscot Co. Me. Pop. 2063.

Sebenico, a strong sea-port of Austrian Dalmatia, and a bishop's see, with four citadels. The cathedral is a magnificent fabric, and its roof is composed of large flat pieces of marble. The Turks have often attempted in vain to take this town. It is seated near the mouth of the Cherca, in the gulf of Venice, 30 m. S. E. of Zara. Long. 16. 46. E., lat. 44. 17. N.

Sebourg, a town of France, department of Nord, 5 m. E. of Valenciennes.

Sebu. See **Zebu**.

Seckura, a town of Peru, inhabited by Indians, who are chiefly employed in fishing or driving of mules. Here commences a sandy desert, which extends southward about 80 m. The town stands on a river of the same name, 3 m. from the ocean and 180 N. N. W. of Truxillo. Long. 81. 10. E., lat. 5. 55. S.

Seckau, a town of the Austrian states, in Styria, seated on the Gayle, 9 m. N. of Judenburg.

Seckingen, a town of Baden, the smallest of the Four Forest Towns. Here is a convent of Noble nuns, whose abbess was a princess of the empire. It is seated on an isle, formed by the Rhine, over which is a bridge, 11 m. W. of Basel.

Seckington, a village in Warwickshire, Eng. famous for a battle, in 757, between Cuthred, king of the W. Saxons, and Ethelbald, king of the Mercians. On the N. side of its church are the ruins of a fort, and near it an artificial hill, 45 feet high. 3 m. N. E. of Tamworth.

Second Moon, a township of Beaver Co. Pa.

Sedan, a strong town of France, capital of the department of Ardennes, and formerly the seat of a Protestant university. It is deemed one of the keys of the country and has a strong castle, an arsenal, a canal foundry, and a manufacture of fine cloth. The famous marshal Turenne was born in the castle. Sedan is seated on the Meuse, 30 m. S. E. of Charlemont. Long. 4. 58. E., lat. 49. 42. N.

Sedasingur, a town of Hindoostan, the most northern on the coast of Canara. It is seated on the N. side of the estuary of a river, which enters into a deep bay, sheltered by three islands, one of them fortified, and the entrance defended by a fort on a lofty hill. 3 m. up the river, on the opposite bank, are the remains of Carwar, formerly a noted place of European commerce, but totally ruined during the reign of Tippe Sultan. 50 m. F. of Goa and 95 N. N. W. of Kundapur. Long. 74. 15. E. lat. 14. 51. N.

Sedburgh, a town in W. Yorkshire, Eng. with a manufacture of cotton. 10 m. E. of Kendal, 269 N. W. of London.

Sedgwick, p.t. Hancock Co. Me. Pop. 1,606

Seehausen, a town of Prussia, in the Old Mark of Brandenburg, nearly surrounded by the river Aaland, 12 m. W. of Havelberg.

Seekonk, p.t. Bristol Co. Mass. 38. m. S. W. Boston, on Providence River. Pop. 2,134.

Seelburg, a town of Russia, in the government of Courland, on the river Dwina, 56 m. S. E. of Riga.

Seelow, a town of Brandenburg, 10 m. S. W. of Custrin.

Seelysburg, p.v. Cattaraugus Co. N. Y. 310. m. W. Albany.

Seer, a seaport of Arabia, capital of a principality in the province of Oman. It has a good harbour, and the navy of the prince is one of the most considerable in the gulf of Persia. 108 m. W. S. W. of Julfar. Long. 54. 58. E., lat. 25. 19. N.

Seesen, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Brunswick, 14 m. S. W. of Goslar.

Seez, a town of France, department of Orne, and a bishop's see. It is seated in a fine country, near the source of the Orne, 14 m. N. of Alencon and 120 W. by S. of Paris. Long. 0. 11. E., lat. 48. 36. N.

Segeberg, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Holstein, with a castle on a high mountain, consisting of Lime-stone, large quantities of which are carried to Hamburg and Lubeck. It is seated on the Trave, 15 m. W. N. W. of Lubeck.

Segedin, a strong town of Hungary, with a castle, taken from the Turks in 1686. It is seated near the Teisse, opposite the influx of the Maros, 105 m. S. S. E. of Pest. Long. 20. 35. E., lat. 46. 18. N.

Segeswar, a town of Transylvania, capital of a county of the same name. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the side of a hill, near the river Kodol, 47 m. N. of Hermanstadt. Lon. 24. 55. E., lat. 47. 4. N.

Segna, a seaport of Morlachia, capital of Hungarian Dalmatia, with a fort. It was declared a free port, and erected into a bishopric, in 1785. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, 100 m. N. W. of Spoleto. Long. 15. 21. E., lat. 45. 22. N.

Segni, a town of the papal states, in Campagna di Roma, and a bishop's see. Organs are said to have been invented here. It is seated on a mountain, 30 m. S. E. of Rome.

Sego, a city of Negroland, the capital of Bambarra. It consists of four walled towns, two on each side the river Niger, which contain about 30,000 inhabitants; and, as the Moors form a considerable proportion, their mosques appear in every quarter. The houses are built of clay, of a square form, with flat roofs; some of them have two stories, and many of them are white-washed. The current money consists of cowries. 290 m. W. S. W. of Tombuctoo. Long. 2. 46. W., lat. 14. 15. N.

Segorbe, a town of Spain, in Valencia, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the side of a hill, by the river Morvedro, 35 m. N. by W. of Valencia.

Sagovia, a city of Spain, in Old Castile, capital of a province of its name, and a bishop's see, with a castle. It stands on two hills, and the valley by which they are separated, on the S. W. side of the Erasmas; and is surrounded by a strong wall, flanked with towers and ramparts. It is supplied with water by a Roman aqueduct, 3,000 paces in length, supported by 177 arches of a prodigious height, in two rows, one above the other. Here the best cloth in Spain is made. The other branches of industry are dyeing, and the manufacture of paper, pottery, and lead. The cathedral stands on one side of the great square, and is one of the handsomest Gothic structures in Spain; besides which there are 27 other churches. The castle is seated in the highest part of the town

and has 16 rooms richly adorned with tapestry, and ornaments of marble and porphyry. The royal chapel is magnificently gilded, and embellished with very fine paintings. The mint, for some years the only one in Spain, is surrounded by the river, on which are mills, employed in coining. Segovia was occupied by the French in 1808, but was evacuated in 1813. 43 m. N. N. W. of Madrid. Lon. 4. 12. W., lat. 41. 3. N.

Segovia, New, a town of Mexico, in Nicaragua, seated near the source of a river of its name, which flows into the Carribean Sea, 90 m. N. by E. of Leon. Long. 87. 5. W., lat. 13. 45. N.

Segovia, New, a town in the isle of Luconia and a bishop's see, with a fort. It is seated at the N. end of the island, near the mouth of the Cagayan, 245 m. N. of Manila. Long. 120. 56. E., lat. 18. 39. N.

Sagra, a river of Spain, which rises in the Pyrenees, and runs S. W. through Catalonia, passing by Puicerda, Urgel, Belaguer, and Lerida, to Mequinenza, where it joins the Ebro.

Segre, a town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, 20 m. N. W. of Angers.

Segura, a river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Segura, in Murcia, crosses that province and the S. part of Valencia, and enters the Mediterranean at Guardaman.

Segura, a town of Spain, in Murcia, seated among mountains, 34 m. N. E. of Ubeda and 96 W. N. W. of Murcia.

Segura, a town of Spain, in Arragon, 35 m. S. E. of Calatajudo and 38 N. of Teruel.

Segura, a town of Portugal, in Beira, with a fort on a mountain. It stands on the frontiers of Spain, 15 m. W. N. W. of Alcantara and 35 E. S. E. of Castel Branco.

Sehauranpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Dehli, capital of a district of the same name, between the Jumna and the Ganges. 86 m. N. by W. of Dehli. Long. 77. 15. E., lat. 30. 4. N.

Seidenberg, a town of the Prussian States, in Upper Lusatia, with manufactures of cloth and stockings 8 m. S. S. E. of Gorlitz.

Seiks, a powerful nation in the N. W. part of Hindoostan, consisting of several small independent states, that have formed a kind of federal union. The founder of their sect was Nanock, who lived in the beginning of the 16th century; and they are the descendants of his disciples; the word seiks, in the Sanscrit language, signifying disciples. They are in general strong and well made, accustomed from their infancy to the most laborious life, and hardest fare. A pair of long blue drawers, and a kind of chequered plaid, a part of which is fastened round the waist, and the other thrown over the shoulder, form their clothing and equipage. The chiefs are distinguished by wearing some heavy gold bracelets on their wrists, and sometimes a chain of the same metal round their turbans; and by being mounted on better horses; otherwise no distinction appears among them. The government of the Seiks is a military aristocracy. Their army consists almost entirely of horse, of which a Seik will boast they can bring 300,000 into the field; and it is supposed they might bring 200, 000. They have commonly two, some of them three horses each. They indeed consider this animal as necessary to their existence; and while it is customary with them to make merry on the demise of one of the brethren, they mourn for the death of a horse. The Seiks are tolerant in matters of faith, and require only a conformity

in certain signs and ceremonies; but, unlike the Hindoos, they admit proselytes, although those from among the Mahometans are not much esteemed. Their capital is Lahore.

Seil, an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, 3 m. long and 2 broad, separated from the mainland by a narrow strait, over which is a bridge.

Seine, a river of France, which rises in the department of Cote d'Or, flows by Troyes, Melun Paris, and Rouen, and enters the English Channel at Havre de Grace.

Seine, a department of France, the smallest, but by no means the least important, in the kingdom. It has an area of about 260 sq. m. with 780,000 inhabitants. The surface is level, and the soil fertile in corn and wine; also fruits and vegetables for the supply of Paris, which is the capital.

Seine Lower, a department of France, including the N. E. part of Normandy. It has an area of 2,500 sq. m. with 660,000 inhabitants. Rouen is the capital.

Seine-et-Marne, a department of France, including the western part of Champagne. It has an area of 2,300 sq. m., with 310,000 inhabitants. Melun is the capital.

Seine-et-Oise, a department of France, comprising the district of Paris, under the name of department of the Seine. Exclusive of that district it contains 2,200 sq. m., with 440,000 inhabitants. Versailles is the capital.

Seinsheim, a town of Bavarian Franconia, in a lordship of the same name, with a castle, 19 m. S. E. of Wurtzburg.

Seissen, a town of France, department of Gers, 9 m. S. of Auch.

Seistan, an extensive and independent province of Persia, bounded on the N. by Korasan, and Balck, E. by Candahar, and Sablestan, S. by Mackeran, S. W. by Kerman, and W. by Covhestan and Farsistan. The country is in general mountainous. The valleys are the only habitable parts; for the plains are barren, and covered with fine sand, which is sometimes raised by whirlwinds to such a degree as to overwhelm whole caravans. Dooshak is the capital.

Selam, a town of Mexico, in Yucatan, near the sea-coast, 45 m. N. W. of Merida.

Selbooe, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim, 18 m. S. E. of Drontheim.

Selby, a town in W. Yorkshire, Eng. It is the birth-place of Henry I., whose father, William the Conqueror built an abbey here: a canal passes from this place to Leeds, and large ships are built here. It is seated on the Ouse, over which is one of the completest timber bridges in the kingdom. 14 m. S. of York and 177 N. by W. of London.

Selenginsk, a fortified town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, with a fort and 3,000 inhabitants. The adjacent country is mountainous, but yields a great quantity of rhubarb. It stands on the Selenga, at the influx of the Chilok, 160 m. S. E. of Irkutsk. Long. 107. 28. E., lat. 51. 16. N.

Selenti, a town of Asia Minor, in Caramania, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 50 m. W. S. W. of Seleak.

Selask, anciently Seleucia, a town of Caramania, seated on a river, 5 m. from the sea and 80 S. S. E. of Cogni. Long. 34. 36. E., lat. 36. 40. N.

Seligenstadt, a town of Germany, in Hesse Darmstadt, with a Benedictine abbey, seated at

the conflux of the Gerspenz with the Maine, 14 m. E. of Frankfort.

Selibria, a town of Romania, and an archbishop's see, formerly a large place, but now much decayed. It is seated on the sea of Marmora, 35 m. W. of Constantinople.

Selinsgrove, p. v. Northumberland Co. Va.

Selkirk, a borough of Scotland, the capital of Selkirkshire. It is seated on the Ettrick, 30 m. S. S. E. of Edinburgh.

Selkirkshire, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. E. by Edinburghshire. Pop. 6,637.

Sellersville, p. v. Bucks Co. Va.

Selles, a town of France, in the department of Loire-et-Cher, on the river Cher, 10 m. S. W. of Romorantin.

Selma, p. v. Dallas Co. Alab.

Seltz, a town in the department of Lower Rhine, seated on the Rhine, 25 m. N. N. E. of Strasburg.

Seltzer, or *Lower Seltzer*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Nassau, celebrated for a spring of mineral water, which is exported in great quantities. It is situate on the Emsbach, 30 m. E. of Coblenz.

Semauat, a town of Asiatic Turkey, Irac Arabi, seated on the Euphrates, where a toll is collected. 120 m. N. W. of Bassora. Long. 46. 15. E., lat. 32. 2. N.

Sembew-gheon, a town of Birmah, from which is the principal road through the western hills into Arracan. To this place all Bengal articles of merchandise imported by way of Arracan are brought, and here embarked on the Irrawaddy. It stands 3 m. W. of that river, and 30 S. by W. of Pagahm.

Semegonda, a town of Negroland, in the country of Wangara, seated on a lake formed by a branch of the Nile, 330 m. S. S. W. of Bornou. Long. 21. 30. E., lat. 14. 58. N.

Semendria, a town of European Turkey, in Servia, with a citadel, seated on the Danube, 20 m. S. E. of Belgrade.

Semennud, a town of Egypt, on the E. branch of the Nile, 8 m. S. S. W. of Mansoura and 53 N. of Cairo.

Semigalia, a duchy of European Russia, about 100 m. long and 20 broad, forming the E. part of the government of Courland. Mittau is the capital.

Seminari, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, with an abbey belonging to the united Greek church. It suffered severely from an earthquake in 1783, but now contains 2,000 inhabitants. 22 m. N. E. of Reggio.

Seminoles, a tribe of Indians in Florida, about 5,000 in number. They were formerly much more numerous, but having committed hostilities upon the American settlements in their neighbourhood in 1818, they were attacked by the United States troops, and completely subdued: since which they have never been formidable.

Semlen, a town of Sclavonia, on the S. side of the Danube, the principal place for carrying on the transit trade between Turkey and Sclavonia. 4 m. W. of Belgrade.

Sempach, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucerne, celebrated for the battle in 1386, which established the liberty of the Swiss, and in which Leopold, duke of Austria, was defeated and slain. It is seated on a small lake of the same name, 7 m. N. W. Lucerne.

Sempronius, p. t. Cayuga Co. N. Y. 159 m. W. Albany. Pop. 5,705.

Semuren Auxois, a town of France, department of Cote d'or, with a castle on a rock. It has a manufacture of cloth, and is seated on the Armancon, 34 m. W. by N. of Dijon and 135 S. E. of Paris.

Semur en Briennois, a town in the department of Saone-et-Loire, 33 m. W. by S. of Macon and 45 S. of Autun.

Senu, or *Marzali*, a town of Mocaranga, on the river Zambeze, where the Portuguese have a factory. Long 35. S. E., lat. 7. 40. S.

Seneca, a lake and river of N. Y., in Onondaga county. The lake is 30 m. long and 2 broad, and lies N. and S. between those of Canandaigua and Cayuga. At the N. end is the town of Geneva, and on the E. side, between it and Cayuga Lake, are the military townships of Romulus, Ovid, Hector, and Ulysses. The river rises to the W. of Geneva, passes by that town, and receives the waters of the lake. It afterwards receives the waters of Cayuga Lake, Canandaigua Creek, and Salt Lake, and then flows into Onondaga River.

Seneca, a county of N. Y. bounded by Lakes Ontario, Seneca and Cayuga. Pop. 21,031. Ovid is the capital; a county of Ohio. Pop. 5,148. Tiffin is the capital.

Seneca, a township of Ontario Co. N. Y. Pop. 6,161; townships in Morgan and Monroe Cos Ohio.

Senecaville, p. v. Guernsey Co. Ohio.

Senef, a town of the Netherlands, in the province of Hainault, noted for a battle gained by the French over the prince of Orange in 1674. 4 m. S. Nivelles.

Senegal, a large river which rises in the mountains of Kong, in Negroland, and flows W. on the Southern confines of Zahara, into the Atlantic Ocean, 120 m. N. E. of Cape Verd. Its course is flexuous, till it arrives within 6 m. of the sea, when it takes a sudden turn to the S., and for 75 m. is separated from the sea only by a ridge of sand. Its mouth, not more than half a league over, is incommoded by a shifting bar, which renders the passage difficult and dangerous. Wild animals are numerous along its banks, particularly leopards who lie in wait near the river to surprise the smaller animals resorting to the banks to drink.



Senegal, a country on the W. coast of Africa, lying on a river of the same name. See *Fouta*. The French have a fort and a factory in an island at the mouth of the river, and are masters of the gum trade. It is called Fort Louis, was taken by the English in 1758, confirmed to them by the peace of 1763, but restored in 1683 Long 16. 31. W., lat. 15. 53. N.

Senex, a town of France, department of Lower Alps, seated in a rough barren country, 15 m. S. S. E. of Digne.

Seyftenberg, a town of Prussia, in Lower Lusatia, with a castle, 35 m. N. N. E. of Meissen.

Sezais, a town of France, department of Oise, seated on the river Donette, and almost surrounded by a forest, 20 m. N. W. of Meaux and 27 N. E. of Paris.

Sennaar, a kingdom of Eastern Africa, bounded E. and S. by Abyssinia, W. by Darfur, and N. by Dongola and the independent districts of Nubia. The Nile flows through this immense plain above a mile broad, full to the very brim, but never overflowing. For several miles from the banks of this river, the soil is of very remarkable fertility; and at the time of the rains, about the end of August and beginning of September, the country assumes a most delightful appearance, resembling the pleasantest parts of Holland. Soon after the rains cease, the dhourra ripens, the leaves turn yellow and rot, the lakes putrefy, smell, and are full of vermin; all the beauty disappears, and bare scorched Nubia returns, with all its terrors of poisonous winds and moving sands, glowing and ventilated with sultry blasts. The trade consists chiefly in exchanging the various productions of interior Africa with those of Egypt and Arabia. The kingdom of Sennaar was founded by a body of Shilluk negroes in 1504. The government is despotic, but the king may lawfully be put to death whenever the chief officers decide that his reign is no longer a public benefit.

Sennaar, a city of Nubia, and capital of the above kingdom, is 5 m. in circumference, and very populous. The houses are chiefly of one story, with flat roofs; but the suburbs contain only cottages covered with reeds. The palace is surrounded by high walls, and is a confused heap of buildings. The heats are almost insupportable in the day-time, except in the rainy season, at which time the air is unwholesome. The commodities are elephants' teeth, tamarinds, civet, tobacco, and gold dust. There is a market near the palace, where slaves are sold; the females sit on one side, and the males on another; the Egyptians buy great numbers of them every year. The merchandise required here consists of spices, paper, brass, hardware, glass beads, and a black drug which is used to colour the eyebrows. The women of quality have slight garments of silk, and wear rings of various metals on their hair, arms, legs, ears, and fingers. Women of a low rank, and girls, have cloths wrapped round them from the waist to the knees. The men go almost naked. Sennaar is seated on an eminence, near the river Nile. Long. 33. 0. E., lat. 13. 4. N.

Sens, a town of France, department of Yonne, and an archbishop's see, with a handsome Gothic cathedral. Several ecclesiastical councils have been held here; in that of 1140 the well known Abelard was condemned. Sens was taken by the allies in 1814, but soon after evacuated. It is seated in a fertile country, at the conflux of the Vanne with the Yonne, 25 m. N. of Auxerre and 80 S. E. of Paris. Long. 3. 17. E., lat. 48. 12. N.

Sepulveda, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 30 m. N. E. of Segovia.

Sera, or **Sira**, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with a stone fort of a good size. It is the principal place in the central division of the rajah's dominions N. of the Cavery, and carries

on a considerable inland commerce. The whole of the cloth made here is used in the neighbourhood. Since the restoration of the rajah, in 1799, the fort has been garrisoned by British troops 48 m. S. E. of Chitteldroog, 48 N. of Serringapatam. Long. 76. 53. E., lat. 13. 36. N.

Serai, a town of European Turkey, capital of Bosnia, and the see of a Catholic bishop, appointed by the king of Hungary. It is a large commercial place, and is seated on the river Bosna 130 m. W. S. W. of Belgrade. Long. 19. 15. E., lat. 44. 14. N.

Serampore, a town of Bengal, belonging to the Danes. The houses are of brick, plastered with mortar, and have flat roofs, with balconies and Venetian windows. The inhabitants carry on some trade with Europe, China, &c. But the town is principally distinguished as the early seat of the Baptist mission in India, and as the residence of British subjects who take refuge here from their creditors. It is seated on the W. bank of the Hooghly. 12 m. N. of Calcutta.

Serdobol, a town of Russia, in the government of Wiburg, on the lake Ladoga, 60 m. N. N. E. of Wiburg.

Sered, or **Szsered**, a town of Hungary, on the river Waag, 30 m. E. N. E. of Presburg.

Serfo, or **Serfante**, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, 8 m. long and 5 broad, and full of mountains and rocks, in which are mines of iron and loadstone. The inhabitants are all Greeks, and have but one town, called St. Nicholas, which is a poor place. 50 m. N. W. of Naxia. Long. 25. 10. E., lat. 37. 19. N.

Sergag, a town of Russia, in the government of Niznei Novgorod, 48 m. S. E. of Niznei Novgorod.

Sergippe, a province on the coast of Brazil to the S. of Pernambuco. It produces sugar and tobacco in considerable quantities and has some silver mines.

Sergippe, a sea-port of Brazil, capital of the above province, seated at the mouth of the Sergippe, 120 m. N. E. of St. Salvador. Long. 37. 44. W., lat. 12. 10. S.

Serignan, a town of France, department of Hérault, at the mouth of the Ombre, in the gulf of Lions, 8 m. S. E. of Beziers.

Serinagar, or **Gawal**, a province of Hindoostan, situated chiefly between 30. and 32. of N. lat. and between 77. and 79. of E. long. It is estimated at 140 m. in length by 60 in breadth; and is governed by a rajah, under the protection of the British.

Serinagar, the capital of the above province, is about three quarters of a mile long, the houses built of rough stone and mud, and covered with slate, but seldom more than two stories high. The streets are narrow and dirty, but there are some good shops. It is situate in a valley on the river Alcananda, which is crossed by a bridge of ropes. On the opposite side of the river, at the village of Ranihut, is a temple sacred to Raja Ishwara, principally inhabited by dancing women, whose lives are devoted to prostitution as a religious service! Serinagar is 38 m. from Hardwar. Long. 79. 18. E., lat. 30. 11. N.

Seringapatam, a city of Hindoostan, the modern capital of Mysore, is situate in an island, 3 m. long, and 1 broad, formed by the Cavery, which is here a large and rapid river, with a wide and rocky channel. The streets are narrow and confused, and the generality of the houses mean. The city is strongly fortified; notwithstanding which, lord Cornwallis, in 1792, here compelled

Tippoo to sign a treaty, by which he ceded half of his dominions, and agreed to pay a vast sum of money to the English and their allies; and, a new war taking place in 1799, the British troops carried the fort by an assault, in which Tippoo was killed. The city and the island have since been retained by the English, towards the support of the late sultan's family. The palace is very large, and surrounded by a massy wall of stone and mud: it is now the residence of a surgeon. The seraglio of Hyder has been converted into an European hospital, that of Tippoo into a barrack for artillery; the private apartments of the latter are occupied by the resident, and the public ones by European troops. Without the walls of the city are two gardens and palaces; and near to one of them is the mausoleum of Hyder, where rests all that was mortal of this Mahometan dynasty, consisting of Hyder and his wife, and Tippoo, who lie under tombs covered with rich cloths, at the expense of the British government; and the establishment of priests to offer up prayers, and of musicians to perform the nobut, is retained as formerly. In the space between the city and the two gardens is the suburb called Shahar Ganjam, which is rapidly increasing on a regular plan. Seringapatam is 10 m. N. of Mysore, and 200 W. by S. Madras. Long. 76. 50. E., lat. 12. 24. N.

Seringham, an island in the S. of India, in the district of Trichinopoly, celebrated for its Hindoo temple, to which pilgrims from all parts of Hindoostan, resort for absolution; and here, as in all great pagodas, the Brahmans live in a subordination that knows no resistance, and slumber in voluptuousness that feels no want. At present the allowance made by the British government for the support of the temple and its establishment, amounts to about £2,240 sterling.

Serong, a town of Hindoostan, in Malwa, celebrated for its manufacture of painted cottons and chintzes. It is situate in the river Cavery, half a mile N. of the fortress of Trichinopoly and 140 m. E. N. E. of Ougein. Long. 78. 4. E., lat. 24. 5. N.

Serpa, a town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, with a castle; seated on a rugged eminence, near the Guadiana, 38 m. S. by E. of Evora.

Serravalle, a town of Austrian Italy, in the government of Venice with a castle. It has cloth, woolen, and silk manufactures, and a trade in corn, wine, and honey. The cathedral contains some fine paintings, and the church of St. Augusta is a noble edifice. It is situate between two mountains, and at the source of the Maschio 22 m. N. of Treviso.

Serres, a town of France, department of Upper Alps, 23 m. S. W. of Gap.

Servan, St., a town of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, with considerable manufactures of linen, sail-cloth, soap, and tobacco, and 9,000 inhabitants. It is seated at the mouth of the river Rance, about a mile S. of St. Malo, from which it is separated by a narrow arm of the sea, dry at low water.

Servia, a province of European Turkey, 190 m. long and 95 broad; bounded N. by the Danube and Save, which separate it from Hungary, E. by Bulgaria, S. by Macedonia and Albania, and W. by Bosnia. The climate is less mild than might be expected in 43. and 44. of N. lat., the winter being of considerable length, and spring not beginning till April. This is owing partly to the height of the great ridge of the Argentaro or Glubotin Mountains, extending along its southern

boundary; partly to the number of forests, and the general neglect of cultivation in its interior. The soil is in general fertile, but a small proportion of the country is as yet under tillage. The products are wheat, barley, oats, rice, hemp, flax, and tobacco; also vines, and fruit of various kinds; and in the valleys and other warm spots cotton is raised. Mines of iron have been discovered in several parts; but they are almost entirely neglected. The only manufactures are of woolen, cotton, and hardware, for home consumption. Servia was formerly an independent kingdom, but yielded to the Turks in 1365. In 1801 an insurrection took place against their authority, under the standard of Czerni Georgea, previously known as the head of a band of robbers, but now honored with the name of avenger of his country. In 1814 he judged proper to withdraw into Russia; and by a convention concluded between his country and the Porte, in 1815, the Servians acknowledged the sovereignty of the sultan, but preserved the free exercise of their religion, as well as their civil rights. Belgrade is the capital.

Sesslach, a town and castle of Bavarian Franconia, 16 m. N. of Bamberg.

Sesto, a town of Austrian Italy, in the Milanese, seated on the Ticino, where it issues from the lake Maggiore, 25 m. W. N. W. of Milan.

Sestre, Grand, or *Great Paris*, a town of Genoa, on the Grain Coast; near which is Petit Sestre. It is one of the largest and most commercial towns in the country. Long. 7. 0. W., lat. 4. 50. N.

Sestri di Levante, a town of the Sardinian states, in the territory of Genoa, 30 m. E. S. E. of Genoa.

Se-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, is the province of Kwei-tcheou. It is situate among mountains, which yield cinnabar and quicksilver, 980 m. S. S. W. of Peking. Long. 103. 25. E. lat. 27. 10. N.

Se-tcheou, a province of China, bounded on the N. by Chen-si, E. by Houquang, S. by Kwei-tcheou, and W. by Tibet. It is watered by the Kian-ku; and is rich, not only on account of the great quantity of silk it produces, but also in iron, tin, lead, amber, sugar-canes, lapis lazuli, musk, rhubarb, &c. Tchong-tou is the capital.

Setcef, a town of Algiers, in the province of Constantina. It was the ancient Situpha, capital of a part of Mauritania; but scarcely a fragment is left of its former greatness, except the fountain 50 m. S. W. of Constantina. Long. 5. 36. E., lat. 35. 58. N.

Settimo, a town of the Sardinian states, in Piedmont, seated on the Po, 8 m. N. of Turin.

Setlege, a river of Hindoostan, the most easterly of the five eastern branches of the Indus. About midway from its source, it receives the Beyah, a Firozpour, and joins the Indus at Veh.

Sette, a town of W. Africa, in a district of its name, lying between Loango and Benin. It has a great trade in logwood, sent in vessels to Mayamba; and stands on a river of the same name, 60 m. from its mouth, and 110 N. N. E. of Mayamba. Long. 10. 20. E., lat. 2. 0. S.

Settenil, a town of Spain, in Granada, 8 m. N. of Ronda and 38 N. W. of Malaga.

Settis, a town of the island of Candia, and a Greek bishop's see, 48 m. E. S. E. of Candia. Long. 26. 2. E., lat. 35. 3. N.

Settle, a town in W. Yorkshire, Eng. About 9 m. to the E. is Attermire Cave, containing numberless chinks and recesses, fluted pillars and

hanging petrifications. At the like distance to the N. is Giggleswick Well, a reciprocating spring, which will sometimes rise and fall nearly a foot, in a stone trough about a yard square, every 10 or 15 minutes. Settle is seated on the Ribble, 38 m. N. N. W. of Halifax and 235 of London.

Setucket, p.v. Suffolk Co. N. Y.

Setuval. See *Ubas*, St.

Seven Islands, a cluster of islands in the Frozen Ocean, lying in long. 18. 48. E., lat. 80. 31. N. Here captain Phipps, with two ships, was surrounded by the ice, from the 1st to the 10th of August, 1773, when a briak wind at N. N. E. effected their deliverance.

Seven Islands, islands near the coast of Canada, on the N. side of the mouth of the St. Lawrence, at the entrance of a small bay. Long. 66. 5 W., lat. 50. 10. N.

Sevenbergen, a town of the Netherlands in Brabant, 8 m. W. N. W. of Breda.

Sevenoaks, a town in Kent, Eng. In 1450 Jack Cade defeated the royal army near this town. 6 m. N. W. of Maidstone and 23 S. S. E. of London.

Sever, St., a town of France, department of Landes, seated on the Adour, 20 m. E. of Dax and 69 S. by E. of Bordeaux.

Severac, a town in the department of Aveiron, on the river Aveiron, 23 m. E. of Rodez.

Severin, a town of European Turkey, in Walachia, on the Danube, 6 m. W. of Czernetz.

Severina, St., a fortified town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, and an archbishop's see. It is seated on a craggy rock, on the river Neto, 8 m. from the sea and 45 S. E. of Rossano. Long. 17. 14. E., lat. 39. 15. N.

Severina, St., a town of Italy, in the papal states, 13 m. W. S. W. of Macerata.

Severino, St., a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, on the river Sarno, 10 m. W. S. W. of Policastro.

Severn, a river of England, which has its rise in the mountain of Plynlimmon, in Wales, its mouth is called the Bristol Channel. This river has a communication with the Thames, the Trent, the Dee, and the Mersey, by different canals.

Severa, a river of Md. which waters Annapolis, and enters by a broad estuary into Chesapeake Bay.

Severndroog, a small island of Hindoostan, on the coast of Concan. Here was a strong fort, belonging to Angria the pirate, which was taken by commodore James in 1756. 68 m. S. by E. of Bombay.

Severo, St., a town of Naples, in Capitanata, seated in a plain, 26 m. W. by N. of Manfredonia and 75 N. E. of Naples.

Severus's Wall, commonly called Graham's Dike, in the W. of Scotland. It is a work of the Romans, supposed to be done by the emperor, whose name it bears, to prevent the incursions of the Picts and Scots. It began at Abercorn, on the frith of Forth, 4 m. N. E. of Linlithgow, and ran W. to the frith of Clyde, ending at Kirkpatrick, near Dumbarton.

Sevier, a county of E. Tennessee. Pop. 5,117. *Sevierville*, the capital is 5 m. S. E. Knoxville.

Sevignay, a town of France, department of Ardennes, 12 m. N. W. of Bethel.

Seville, a province of Spain, forming the western half of Andalusia, and still retaining the title of kingdom. It has an area of 9,500 sq. m. with 750,000 inhabitants. The surface is diversified with beautiful plains and hills, covered with vines and

fruit trees. Agriculture is in a very backward state, and the manufactures are all on a small scale. The chief towns are Seville (the capital), Cadiz, Ecija, Xeres, Osuna, and St. Mary's, near Cadiz.

Seville, a city of Spain, capital of the above province, and an archbishop's see, seated on the Guadalquivir. It is fortified by strong walls flanked with high towers, and takes up more ground than Madrid, although it now has not above 100,000 inhabitants. The Phenicians called it Hispalis, and it is the Julia of the Romans, who embellished it with many magnificent buildings. The Moors built an aqueduct, still to be seen, 6 m. in length. The cathedral is by some supposed to be the largest church in the world next to St. Peter's at Rome; the steeple is of cnrious workmanship, and extremely high, consisting of three towers, one above another, with galleries and balconies. The churches and convents are opulent and beautiful; of the latter, that of St. Francis is adorned with a handsome public square, in the midst of which is a fine fountain. The university consists of many colleges; and the professors enjoy rich pensions. The royal palace, called Alcazar, was partly built after the antique by the Moors, and partly in the modern taste by king Pedro; it is a mile in extent, and flanked by large square towers, built with stones taken from the ancient temple of Hercules. Here is a foundery, and one of the largest depots for artillery in the kingdom.

The principal manufactures are silk; and behind the Alcazar is a royal snuff manufacture, which is strictly examined and guarded. The exchange is a square building of the Tuscan order, each front 100 feet in length, and three stories high. The town house is adorned with a great number of statues, and there is a large square before it, with a fine fountain in the middle. There are 120 hospitals richly endowed. The suburb of Triano stands on the other side of the river, over which is a long bridge of boats. In this suburb stood the house of the Inquisition; and there are public walks, where most of the inhabitants go to take the air. The situation of Seville renders it one of the most commercial towns of Spain. All the trade of that kingdom with the New World, centered originally, in its port; but, that of Cadiz being found more commodious, the galleons sailed from that place after the year 1790. Such vast employment did the American trade give, at one period, that in Seville alone there were no fewer than 16,000 looms in silk or woolen work; but, before the end of the reign of Philip III., they were reduced to 400. The country around is extremely fertile in corn, wine, &c., and there is abundance of oil; to the W. of the river is a grove of olive-trees, 30 m. in length. Seville was taken by the French in 1810, but they evacuated it after the battle of Salamanca in 1812. 45 m. from the Atlantic and 212 S. S. W. of Madrid. Lon. 5. 59. W., lat. 37. 14. N.

Sevres, Deux, a department of France, including part of the ancient province of Poitou. It is so named from two rivers that rise here; one, called Sevre Niortois, flowing W. by St. Maixent, Niort and Marans, into the Bay of Biscay, opposite the Isle of Re; and the other named Sevre Nantois, which takes a N. W. direction, passes by Clisson, and enters the river Loire, opposite Nantes. The department comprises an area of 2,500 sq. m., with 260,000 inhabitants, about one eighth of whom are Protestants. Niort is the capital.

Sewalick, a chain of mountains in Hindoostan

bordering on the country of Serinagar and the province of Dehli.

Sewickly, North and New, two townships in Beaver Co. Pa. on the Ohio.

Sezssel, a town of France, departmenr of Ain, divided into two parts by the Rhone, which here begins to be navigable. 14 m. N. by E. of Belay.

Sezanne, a town in the department of Marne, 27 m. N. W. of Troyes and 65 S. E. of Paris.

Sezza, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, 14 m. N. W. of Capua.

Shabur, a town of Egypt, on the W. branch of the Nile, 48 m. S. E. of Alexandria and 50 N. W. of Cairo.

Shackleford, p.v. King and Queen's Co. Va.

Shade Mountain Gap, p.v. Huntingdon Co. Pa.

Shade Works, p.v. Somerset Co. Pa.

Shady Grove, p.v. Franklin Co. Va. 228 m. S. W. Richmond.

Shafterstown, p.v. Lebanon Co. Pa. 32 m. E. Harrisburg.

Shaftsbury, p.t. Bennington Co. Vt. Pop. 2,143.

Shaftsbury, a borough in Dorsetshire, Eng. It stands on a hill where water is so scarce that the poor get a living by fetching it from a great distance. 100 m. W. by S. of London.

Shakar, or *Sahar*, a sea-port of Arabia, in Hadramaut, 110 m. S. S. W. of Shibam. Long. 48. 40 m. E., lat. 13. 50. N.

Shahjehanpore, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a district of its name, in the province of Malwa, 20 m. N. E. of Ougein and 196 S. of Agimere.

Shahjehanpore, a town in the province of Dehli, district of Bareilly, seated on the Gurrah. Long. 79. 50. E., lat. 27. 52. N.

Shakertown, a village of Knox Co. Indiana.

Shalerville, p.t. Portage Co. Ohio.

Shamokie, a township of Northumberland Co. Pa.

Shandaker, p.t. Ulster Co. N. Y. Pop. 966.

Shanesville, p.v. Tuscarawas Co. Ohio.

Shannon, the largest river of Ireland, which issues from Lough Allan, in the county of Leitrim, and running S. divides the provinces of Leinster and Connaught; it then turns S. W., passes by the city of Limerick, and enters the Atlantic Ocean between the counties of Clare and Limerick.

Shannonsville, p.v. Montgomery Pa.

Shap, a village in Westmoreland, Eng. at the source of the Loder, between Orton and Penrith. It had once a famous abbey, which stood about a mile W. from the church, of which little remains, except the tower of its church, and the ruins of a bridge. In the vicinity are some great stones, like pyramids, from 10 to 12 yards apart, placed almost in a direct line for a mile together, of such immense weight that carriages now in use could not support them.

Shapinsha, one of the Orkney Islands, lying 3 m. from the N. E. part of Pomona. It is 7 m. long and 5 broad. The coasts are level and produce grass and corn, but the middle part is high and fit only for sheep pasture.

Shapleigh, p.t. York Co. Me. Pop. 1,480.

Sharon, a township of Hillsborough Co. N. H. Pop. 271; p.t. Windsor Co. Vt. Pop. 1,459; p.t. Norfolk Co. Mass. 18 m. S. Boston, with a manufactory of cotton. Pop. 1024; p.t. Litchfield Co. Conn. Pop. 2,613; p.t. Schoharie Co. N. Y. Pop. 4,247; towns and villages in Mercer Co. Pa. Ashtabula, Franklin, Richland and Hamilton Cos. Ohio.

Sharpsburg, p.v. Washington Co. Maryland p.v. Hamilton Co. Ohio; p.v. Bath Co. Ken.

Sharpstown, p.v. Salem Co. N. J. 26 m. S. E. Philadelphia.

Sharronville, p.v. Hamilton Co. Ohio.

Shawangunk Mountains, a branch of the Appalachian chain in N. Y.

Shawangunk, p.t. Ulster Co. N. Y. Pop. 2,681.

Shawneetown, p.v. Gallatin Co. Illinois on the Ohio.

Shawshoen River, a branch of the Merrimack in Mass.

Sheepsfoot, a river of Maine flowing into the sea near the mouth of the Kennebec.

Sheerness, a maritime town in Kent, Eng. on the point of the Isle of Sheppey, at the mouth of the Medway, 3 m. N. of Queenborough. A fort was built here by Charles II., after the insult of the Dutch, who burnt the men of war at Chatham in 1667; and it has since been considerably augmented and strengthened. There are also an ordnance office, a dock-yard, and a chapel.

Sheffield, a town in W. Yorkshire, Eng., sits ate on an eminence surrounded by a beautiful valley, with a range of romantic hills in the perspective. The houses are well built, and many of them elegant; and few places can boast of more handsome or regular streets. This town has long been celebrated for its various hardware manufactures which consist particularly of cutlery ware, plated goods, buttons, &c., immense quantities of which are now exported to all parts of the habitable globe. In the town and neighbourhood are founderies for iron, brass, and white metal; and numerous works are established on the banks of the rivers for the purpose of preparing the iron and steel for the manufactures. Here are also lead works, a considerable carpet manufacture and a cotton mill; and the neighbourhood abounds in coal. Sheffield is seated at the conflux of the Sheaf with the Don, which is now rendered navigable up to the town. 53 m. S. S. W. of York and 163 N. N. W. of London. Long. 1. 29. W. lat. 53. 20. N.

Sheffield, p.t. Berkshire Co. Mass. 125 m. W. Boston. Pop. 2,392; p.t. Caledonia Co. Vt. 3 m. N. E. Montpelier. Pop. 720; p.v. Lorain Co. Ohio, 155 m. N. E. Columbus. Pop. 215.

Shefford, a town of Bedfordshire, Eng. seated on the Ivel, 9 m. S. E. of Bedford and 41 N. by W. of London.

Shelburne, p.t. Coos Co. N. H. Pop. 312; p.t. Chittenden Co. Vt. on L. Champlain, 7 m. S. Burlington. Pop. 1,123; p.t. Franklin Co. Mass. 100 m. N. W. Boston. Pop. 985.

Shelburne, a town of Nova Scotia, at the head of a bay called Port Roseway. It extends two miles on the water side, and one mile backward, with wide streets crossing each other at right angles. The harbour is deep, capacious, and secure. About a mile from Shelburne, and separated from it by a small river, is the Black Town, peopled by about 1,200 free blacks, who served on the royal side during the American war. Shelburne is 100 m. S. W. of Halifax. Long. 65. 8. W., lat. 43. 46. N.

Shelby, a county of Kentucky. Pop. 19,039. Shelbyville is the capital; a county of W. Tennessee. Pop. 5,652. Memphis is the capital; a county of Alabama. Pop. 5,521. Shelbyville is the capital; a county of Ohio. Pop. 3,671. Sidney is the capital; a county of Indiana. Pop. 6,204. Shelbyville is the capital.

Shelby, p.t. Genesee Co. N. Y. 246 m. W. Albany.

Shelbyville, p.v. Shelby Co. Ind. 25 m. S. E. Indianapolis; p.v. Shelby Co. Ken. 30 m. E. Louisville; p.v. Shelby Co. Ala. 93 m. N. Cahawba; p.t. Bedford Co. Ten.

Shella, a decayed town of Morocco, which none but Mahometans are allowed to enter. 4 m. E. of Salle.

Shellif, the largest river of Algiers, which takes its rise in the desert, flows N. through the lake Titeri, then turns to the W., and enters the Mediterranean to the N. of Mustagam. In its course it receives the Midros, Harbeene, Toddah or Silver River, the Archew, Mina, Warissa, and Fagia.

Sheldon, p.t. Franklin Co. Vt. 32 m. N. Burlington. Pop. 1,427; p.t. Genesee Co. N. Y. 30 m. S. E. Buffalo. Pop. 1,731.

Sheller Island, an island and township in Suffolk Co. N. Y. at the E. end of Long Island. Pop. 330.

Sheltonborough, a village in Pittsylvania Co. Pa.

Shenandoah, a branch of the Potomac in Virginia, joining that river at Harper's Ferry where the Potomac breaks through the Blue Ridge. See Potomac.

Shenandoah, E. a county of the W. District of Virginia. Pop. 8,327.

Shenandoah, W. a county adjoining the above. Pop. 11,423. Woodstock is the capital of both.

Shenango, townships in Beaver, Crawford and Mercer Cos. Pa.

Shepherdstown, p.v. Cumberland Co. Pa. 4 m. from Harrisburg; p.t. Jefferson Co. Va. 16 m. N. W. Harper's Ferry. A village in Belmont Co. Ohio.

Shepherdsville, p.v. Bullitt Co. Ken.

Shpherd's Isles, a cluster of islands, part of the New Hebrides, in the S. Pacific, to the S. of Malicollo. Long. 268. 41. E., lat. 26. 58. S.

Sheppey, an island in Kent, Eng. at the mouth of the Thames, separated from the mainland by a branch of the Medway, called the E. Swale. It yields plenty of corn, and feeds numerous flocks of sheep. It contains the borough of Queenborough, and the fort of Sheerness.

Shepton Mallet, a town in Somersetshire, Eng. with a considerable manufacture of woolen cloth. The town is seated under the Mendip Hills, 17 m. S. W. of Bath and 116 W. of London.

Sherborn, a town in Dorsetshire, Eng. with manufactures of linen and silk. It was formerly a bishop's see, and the parish church, which was the cathedral, and in which are interred the Saxon kings Ethelbald and Ethelbert, is a magnificent pile of building. Formerly here were two other churches, a castle, and an abbey, of which scarcely a vestige remains. 116 m. W. by S. of London.

Sherbro, a fort of Guinea, seated at the mouth of Sherbro River, which separates the country of Sierra Leone from the Grain Coast. It belongs to the English, and is 100 m. S. E. of the mouth of the river Sierra Leone. Long. 11. 0. W., lat. 7. 0. N.

Sherburn, a small town in W. Yorkshire, Eng. seated in a well cultivated and fertile district, famous for its fine orchards. 184 m. N. by W. of London.

Sherburne, p.t. Middlesex Co. Mass. 21 m. S. W. Boston. Pop. 900; p.t. Chenango Co. N. Y. Pop. 2,574. a township of Rutland Co. Vt. Pop. 452; p.v. Beaufort Dis. S. C.

Shersur, a town of European Turkey in Kur-

distan, the residence of a uasha. 160 m. N. by E. of Bagdad.

Sheriff-muir, a heath of Scotland, in Perthshire near Dunblane; famous for a bloody, out indecisive battle in 1715, between the royal army under the duke of Argyle, and the rebel forces under the duke of Mar.

Sherman, a township of Fairfield Co. Conn. Pop. 947.

Sherrel, a town of Algiers, in the province of Mascara, formerly of great importance. It has said to have been anciently destroyed by an earthquake, when the arsenal and many other buildings were precipitated into the harbour, the ruins being still visible at low water. It is built after the Moorish manner; and is famous for its pottery, and steel and iron manufactures. 60 m. W. by S. of Algiers. Long. 2. 48. E., lat. 32. 42. N.

Sheshequin, p.v. Bradford Co. Pa.

Shetland, the several names of about 40 islands besides a number of small holms or rocky islets used only for pasturage, lying 100 m. N. N. E. of Caithness-shire, in Scotland, between 59. 56. and 61. 11. N. lat. The names of the principal are Mainland, Yell, Unst, Bressay, and Fula. The description given of the largest, or Mainland will give an idea of the others; and the particulars of the climate, inhabitants, &c., are much the same as in the Orkneys. Shetland unites with Orkney in forming one of the counties of Scotland.

Shevagunga, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, 25 m. N. W. of Brangalore.

Shibam, a city of Arabia, capital of the province of Hadramaut, and the residence of a powerful sheik. 300 m. E. of Sana. Long. 49. 40. E., lat. 15. 25. N.

Shields, North, a sea-port of Northumberland, Eng. with considerable trade in coal and salt. The town extends to Tynemouth on the E., and many elegant detached mansions are erected in the neighbourhood. It has wide and airy streets in every direction, well paved, and lighted with gas. This town, together with S. Shields, may be deemed the port of Newcastle; for the largest vessels are stationed here to take in their lading, which is brought down in barges and lighters. It is seated on the N. bank of the Tyne, near its mouth, 6 m. E. by N. of Newcastle and 279 N. by W. of London. Long. 1. 4. W., lat. 54. 58. N.

Shields, South, a town in the county of Durham, seated on the river Tyne, opposite N. Shields, with which place it enjoys all the advantages of trade and commerce in common with Newcastle. It consists principally of one narrow street, two m. in length, with an open square in the middle. Many trading vessels are built here, and it has several salt-works and glass-works. 22 m. N. N. W. of Durham and 281 N. by W. of London.

Shieldsborough, p.v. Hancock Co. Mississippi.

Shiloah, p.v. Camden Co. N. C.

Shifnall, a town in Shropshire, Eng. It has a handsome church, two meeting-houses, a grammar school, a national school, and a subscription library. 136 N. W. of London.

Shin, Loch, a lake of Scotland, in the S. part of Sutherlandshire, 15 m. long and 2 broad. At its S. E. extremity issues the rapid river Shin, which flows into the head of the frith of Dornoch.

Shinntown, p.v. Harrison Co. Va.

Ship Island, an island in the Gulf of Mexico on the coast of Mississippi opposite Biloxi Bay.

Skippensourg, p.t. Cumberland Co. Pa. 21 m. S. W. Carlisle.

Shippingport, p.t. Jefferson Co. Ken. on the Ohio. 9 m. below Louisville.

Shipston, a town in a detached part of Worcestershire, Eng. surrounded by Warwickshire. 63 N. W. of London.

Shiras, or *Shirauz*, a city of Persia, capital of Farsistan, seated at the end of a spacious plain, bounded on all sides by lofty mountains. It is surrounded by a wall, 5 m. in circuit, with round towers at the distance of 80 paces. The city is built of brick, and adorned with many fine mosques and noble edifices. Here are many good bazaars and caravanseras; also a manufacture of swords. This city was the seat of government under Kerim Khan, who erected many of the fine buildings in and near this place. In its vicinity are numerous summer-houses, with gardens; and the rich wines of Shiras are deemed the best in all Persia. The tomb of the celebrated poet Hafiz is in a large garden on the N. E. side of the city, about 2 m. from the wall; and at the foot of the mountains, in the same direction, is the tomb of Sadi. 175 m. S. by E. of Ispahan. Long. 52. 40. E., lat. 29. 37. N.

Shirley, p.t. Middlesex Co. Mass. 38 m. N. W. Boston. Pop. 991.

Shirvan, a province of Persia, forming the largest and most important division of the southern Caucasus, bounded N. and E. by Georgia and Daghestan, and S. by the Kur, which separates it from Ghilan and Aderbijan. The soil in general is fertile, producing corn, saffron, cotton, &c. Sohamachi and Baku are the chief towns.

Shoals, *Isles of*. See *Isles of Shoals*.

Shogle, a town of Syria, with an excellent caravanserai, seated on the Asi, 18 m. S. by E. of Antioch and 45 S. W. of Aleppo.

Shoomska, one of the Kurile islands, three leagues S. of Cape Lopatka, in Kamtschatka. Its inhabitants consist of a mixture of natives and Kamtschadales.

Shooter's Hill, a village in Kent, Eng. situate on a hill so called, which affords a very extensive and delightful prospect. On the W. part of the hill is a triangular tower, erected to commemorate the reduction, in 1756, of Severndroog, a strong fort in Hindoostan: it is called Severndroog Castle, and contains some of the arms, ornaments, &c., taken from the enemy. 8 m. E. S. E. of London.

Shoreham, a borough in Sussex, Eng. It is commonly called New Shoreham, to distinguish it from the Old, which lies near it, and is now of little account. It stands on an arm of the sea, into which vessels can enter with the tide; and many small vessels are built here. 19 m. W. N. W. of Newhaven and 56 S. by W. of London.

Shoreham, p.t. Addison Co. Vt. Pop. 2,317.

Short Creek, a township of Harrison Co. Ohio. Pop. 2,185.

Shrewsbury, a borough and the capital of Shropshire, Eng. It is seated on a peninsula formed by the Severn, over which are two bridges; and is surrounded by a wall, in which are three gates. Here were formerly a castle and abbey, both now in ruins. Shrewsbury is the chief mart for a coarse kind of woolen cloth, made in Montgomeryshire, called Welsh Webs; and for all sorts of Welsh commodities, which are generally bought in a rough state at Welshpool, and finished here. 154 N. W. of London.

Shrewsbury, p.t. Rutland Co. Vt. 10. S. E. Rutland. Pop. 1,239; p.t. Worcester Co. Mass. 6 m. N. E. Worcester. Pop. 1,386; p.t. Monmouth Co. N. J. 47 m. N. E. Trenton; p.t. York Co. Pa. a township of Lycoming Co. Pa; p.v. Kenhawa Co Va. 306 m. N. W. Richmond,

Shropshire, a county of England, 48 m. long and forty broad; bounded N. by Cheshire and a detached part of Flintshire, E. by Staffordshire, S. E. by Worcestershire, S. by Herefordshire, S. W. by Radnorshire, and W. by the countries of Montgomery and Denbigh. It contains 850,000 acres, is divided into 15 hundreds and 230 parishes, has 17 market towns, and sends 12 members to parliament. The number of inhabitants in 1821 was 206,153. The soil is generally fruitful, especially in the N. and E. parts, which produce plenty of wheat and barley; the S. and W., being mountainous, are less fertile, but yield sufficient pasture for sheep and cattle. This county abounds with lead, copper, iron, limestone, free-stone, pipe-clay, bitumen, and coal; it has also some salt-springs, numerous iron-works, and manufactures of porcelain and flannel. The principal rivers are the Severn and the Teme. The capital is Shrewsbury.

Shumla, a strong town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria. It commands the pass over the mountains, and is 120 m. N. N. W. of Constantinople.

Skusa, a town of European Russia, capital of the province of Karabegh, with 2,000 inhabitants, 500 of whom are Armenians, and the remainder Tartars. 225 m. S. E. of Tiflis.

Shuster, a city of Persia, capital of Kustistan, with a considerable manufacture of woolen stuffs which are exported to Bassorah in return for Indian commodities. The streets are narrow and dirty, but the houses are good, and it contains ruins which testify it to have been formerly of great extent and magnificence. Its present population is estimated at 15,000, Persians and Arabs. It is situate at the foot of a range of mountains, on an eminence which overlooks the rapid source of the Karoon. Long. 49, 2. E., lat. 32. 5. N.

Shutesbury, p.t. Franklin Co. Mass. 82 m. W. Boston. Pop. 967.

Siam, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the N. E. by that of Laos, E. by Cochinchina and Cambodia, S. by a gulf of its name, and W. by the bay of Bengal. It is 550 miles in length and 250 in breadth, though in some places not above 50, and is divided into the Higher and Lower. The country is level, and in the rainy season is overflowed; for which reason most of the houses are built on pillars, and they have no communication for some months but by boats. The soil produces plenty of rice, cotton, and a variety of fruits different from those of Europe. Many authors have extolled it as the finest and richest country in the world. There are mines of gold, silver, tin, and copper; and plenty of pepper, aloes, benzoin, and musk. Wild animals roam in the woods, as elephants, rhinoceroses, leopards, and tigers.—The inhabitants have large foreheads, little noses, plump lips, and black sparkling eyes. The men are of an olive complexion, with little beards; but the women are of a straw complexion, and some have their cheeks a little red. Both sexes go bare headed, and almost naked, except the wealthy, who wear rich garments for ostentation. The king shows himself but once a year to the people. He is the proprietor of all the lands in

the country, and no one can buy any merchandize till he has first had the choice of them. He generally keeps a numerous army, besides 3,000 elephants, and can take 25,000 men into the field. The mandarins, that is, the principal men who daily attend the palace, are 3,000 in number, and are whipped very severely with split rattans for the least fault. The temples and priests are very numerous; the latter are distinguished from the laity by an orange-coloured garment, and by keeping their heads, beards, and eye-brows close shaved. They have schools for the education of their children, and scarcely any are found among 'hem who cannot read and write. This country has been much oppressed by the Birmans, to whom the king of Siam, after a long and destructive war, ceded the W. maritime towns on the Bay of Bengal, in 1793.



The Cassowary, one of the largest birds in the world, is found here. Their tame cattle are beesves, buffaloes, and hogs, of which they have plenty about their farms. There are large and dangerous crocodiles, and serpents 20 feet long.

Siam, or *Juthia*, a city, the capital of the above kingdom. It contains a great number of temples, convents, chapels, columns and other decorations. The king's palace, and some others, differ from the common habitations by occupying a more extensive space, being better constructed, and of a greater height, but they never exceed one floor. The Dutch have a factory here, and merchants from different countries come here to trade. In 1766 this city was taken by the Birmans. It is situate on an island in the river Menan, 50 m. N. of its mouth in the gulph of Siam and 360 S. E. of Pegu. Long. 100. 50. E., lat. 14. 18. N.

Siang-yang, a city of China, of the first class, in the province of Hou-quang, on the river Han, 530 m. S. S. W. of Pekin. Long. 111. 40. E., lat. 32. 5. N.

Siara, a province of Brazil, lying between those of Maragnon and Petaguel. The capital, of the same name, has a fort on a mountain, near the mouth of the river Siara. Long. 39. 35. W., lat. 3. 30. S.

Siaskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Petersburg, near the lake Ladoga, 24 m. N. E. of New Ladoga. Long. 30. 47. E., lat. 60. 16. N.

Siberia, a large country, comprehending the northern part of the Russian empire in Asia. It is bounded on the E. by the Pacific Ocean, S. by Great Tartary, W. by European Russia, and N. by the Frozen Ocean. It extends 3,500 m. in length from E. to W. and 1,200 in breadth from N. to S. The S. part, produces all the necessities of life, but the N. is extremely cold, almost

uncultivated, and thin of people. The principal riches of this country consist of fine skins and furs. Here is found the Sable a small animal



furnishing one of the most valuable furs in the world. There are also rich mines of iron and copper, and several kinds of precious stones, particularly topazes of a beautiful lustre, magnets of an extraordinary size, and even whole mountains of loadstone. The inhabitants are of three sorts Pagans, or the natives of the country, Mahometans, and Russians. The former dwell in forests in the winter, and in the summer on the banks, of rivers. Their garments are the skins of wild beasts. All their riches are comprised in their bows, arrows, a knife, and a kettle. They make use of reindeer and dogs, instead of horses, to draw their sledges; and live in huts, which they remove from place to place. Those in the southern parts are somewhat more civilized. They have horses with which they go a hunting, and their houses, though poor, are not shifted from place to place. The Russians settled here are much the same as in their native country. It is through this vast tract of land that the Russian caravans travel every year, when they carry their merchandize to China. The principal rivers are the Oby, Lena, Irtish, Yenisei, and Okota. The western part of Siberia is comprised in the Russian government of Tobolsk, and is divided into the circles of Tobolsk Proper, Tomak, Yeniseysk, and Kolyvan; all the eastern part is contained in the government of Irkutsk, and divided into the circles of Irkutsk Proper, Nertchinsk, Yakoutsk, and Okhotsk, which last includes Kamtschatka and the islands. Siberia is the place to which criminals, as well as persons under the displeasure of the court, are commonly banished from Russia. Christianity has at present made little progress in this country, though considerable efforts have of late years been made by the Russian government as well as by the British Missionary Societies. Tobolsk is the capital and the residence of the viceroy.

Sisal, a town of Mexico, on the N. coast of Yucatan, 70 m. N. W. of Merida. Long. 90. 30. W., lat. 39. 30. N.

Sickem, a town of the Netherlands, in S. Brabant, to the S. of which is a celebrated monastery. It is seated on the Demer, 18 m. E. of Mechlin.

Sicily, an island of the Mediterranean Sea, about 165 m. long and 112 broad. Its form is that of a triangle, terminating in three capes. Sicily is separated from the kingdom of Naples by a narrow strait, called the Faro; but, as Messina is situated on it, it is called the Faro of Messina. The two kingdoms of Naples and Sicily have nearly the same climate, and the productions are much the same, but Sicily abounds much more in corn, particularly in the valleys of Noto and Mazara. The valley of Demona has more forests and fruit trees than the two others. The three great divisions of Sicily are named from those valleys; but since 1815 it has been divided into seven intendancies; viz., Palermo, Messina, Catania, Girgenti, Syracuse, Trapani, and Calatanissetta. The chief towns in the Val di Mazara are, Palermo, Marsala, Trapani, Termini, and Mazara; in

the Val di Noto, Modica, Ragusa, Noto, Syracuse, and Castro Giovanni; in the Val di Demona, Messina, Catania, and Nicosia. This country produces corn, wine, oil, silk, excellent fruits, and almost every necessary of life in wonderful abundance. The only manufacturing establishments of extent are Palermo, Messina, and Catania; they consist of silk, cotton, and linen, and some woollens, though the wool of the island is of indifferent quality: to which we may add a few articles, such as hats, cutlery, harness, carriages, and household furniture, made at the principal towns. The commerce of Sicily is comparatively trifling, though from the variety of its products, the excellence of several of its harbours, and the general safety of its coast for navigation, it might, under an enlightened government, become very extensive. In the darkness of their complexion, and the indolence of their habits, the Sicilians resemble the Italians and Spaniards; and education is in a very backward state, but the new plan of teaching (of Bell and Lancaster) is beginning to be employed with some success. The religion is the Catholic; and the number of ecclesiastics is said to amount to 70,000, exclusive of the monks and nuns. The assembly long dignified with the name of parliament was, until 1810, merely a feudal institution, possessing hardly any marks of the elective franchise.

Sicily was successively occupied by the Phenicians, the Carthaginians, and Romans. In the 8th and 9th centuries it was conquered by the Saracens, who retained possession of the island about 200 years. They gave way to the Normans who, attracted to Sicily on their progress to the crusades, made the conquest of the island in the 11th century. It passed successively into the possession of France, Germany, and Spain. By the peace of Utrecht, in 1713, it was given to the duke of Savoy, with the title of king; but in 1730 the Austrians prevailed on the new possessor of Sicily to exchange it for Sardinia, and added the former to the kingdom of Naples. The war carried on by France and Spain against Austria, in 1734, transferred other crowns of Naples to a branch of the royal family of Spain, in whose hands it remained until the progress of the French revolutionists, in 1799, led to the expulsion of the royal family from Naples. They took refuge in Sicily, where they remained till 1815, when the overthrow of Murat, by the Austrians, led to the restoration of the former family to the throne of Naples, which they continue to possess. In 1820 the Sicilians made an attempt to establish a free government, but the country was invaded by the Austrians, and the king re-established in all his former absolute authority. Palermo is the capital.

Siclos, a town of Hungary, with a castle on a mountain, in which the emperor Sigismund was imprisoned. 12 m. S. of Funfkirchen.

Sidays, a strong town on the N. coast of the island of Java with a harbour. Long. 113. 15. E. lat. 6. 40. S.

Siddonsburg p.v. York Co. Pa. 32. m. from Harrisburg.

Siding Hills, a range of eminences in Bedford Co. Pa. extending from N. W. to S. E.

Siderocapoo, a town of Macedonia, famous for a gold mine in its neighbourhood. 5 m. from the gulf of Contessa, and 40. E. S. E. of Salonichi.

Sidmouth, a town in Devonshire, Eng. It is much frequented in the bathing season, and was formerly a sea-port, but its harbour is now choked

up. It is seated on the English Channel, 158 W. by S. of London.

Sidney, p.t. Kennebec Co. Me. on the Kennebec, 8 m. above Augusta. Pop. 2,191; p.t. Delaware Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,410; p.t. Shelby Co. Ohio, 80 m. N. W. Columbus. Pop. 248.

Sidra, a spacious gulf of the Mediterranean, on the coast of Tripoli, anciently called Syrtis.

Siedenbergh, a town of Hanover, in the county of Hoya, 9 m. S. W. of Hoya.

Siegberg, a town of Prussian Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, on the river Seig. 15 m. S. E. of Cologne.

Siegen, a town and castle of Prussian Westphalia, formerly the capital of a principality belonging to the house of Nassau. In the neighbourhood are iron mines, forges and founderies. It is seated on the Sieg, 24 m. N. W. of Wetzlar Long. 8. 12. E., lat. 50. 47. N.

Sienna, or *Siennese*, a province of the grand duchy of Tuscany, bounded by the Florentine and the territory of Pisa. The soil is pretty fertile, especially in mulberry trees, which feed a great number of silk worms, and there are several mineral springs. It is 62 m. long and nearly the same broad, and has an area of 3,000 square m. with 190,000 inhabitants.

Sienna, a city of Tuscany, capital of the foregoing province, and an archbishop's see, with a university and a citadel. It is surrounded by a wall, above 4 m. in circumference. The Gothic metropolitan church is built with black and white marble, and the pavement is of Mosaic work. Sienna is not very populous; but is adorned with a great number of palaces, fountains, and superb churches. The great area is round, and the houses about it are of the same height, supported by piazzas, under which people may walk in all weathers. The Italian language is spoken in Sienna in its greatest purity. It is seated on three eminences, 26 m. S. of Florence and 120 N. N. W. of Rome. Long. 11. 11. E., lat. 43. 24. N.

Sierk, a town of France, department of Moselle, near the river Moselle, 10 m. N. N. E. of Thionville.

Sierra Leone, a country of Africa, in the W. part of Guinea, so named from being mountainous, and the mountains abounding in lions. It is situated on the Atlantic, and is distinguished for the colony formed there by the British nation, from motives of generosity and philanthropy. This country is traversed by a considerable river, derived from an unknown source in the interior, called the Mitomba or Sierra Leone. Its limits are from the Grain coast on the S. E., to Cape Verga on the N. W.; that is, between 7. and 10. N. lat. In the open and plain districts, on the banks of the river, the heat of the sun, before any breeze arises, is almost intolerable; but a refreshing gale constantly springs up about noon, which renders the country supportable. The wet season, from May to October, is ushered in and terminated by stormy weather. The whole tract, on each side the river, is rich in rice and millet, which is the chief sustenance of the inhabitants; and, upon the whole, it is one of the best countries on the coast. The natives are in general of mild external manners, and noted for their hospitality; but they possess a great share of pride, and are easily affected by an insult. Of all the tribes, those who have embraced Mahomedism are the most civilized and respectable; and those on the coast, from their intercourse with the European slave-factors, are much inferior in every thing, except the art of

making a bargain, to those who reside higher up the country. In 1791 an act of parliament was obtained, incorporating a company, called the Sierra Leone Company, for the purpose of cultivating W. India and other tropical productions on the banks of the river. The first settlers amounted to 200 white persons, besides a number of free blacks from Nova Scotia. In 1793 the colonists were all put into possession of small lots of land, and a new town, on a regular and extended scale, was begun to be built. The next year a French squadron destroyed the settlement, and captured several of the company's ships: from this disaster they recovered; and a factory was established in the Rio Pongos, in 1796. The colony, however, still continued to languish, and, in 1806, it was transferred from the company to his majesty. It was soon after placed under the management of the African Institution, and, notwithstanding all its disadvantages, the colony has been rapidly advancing in prosperity, and the population is continually augmenting by the capture of negroes, on their way to the W. Indies, by vessels employed to put a stop to the slave trade. The number landed in 1824 was 1,530, in 1825, 2,337, in 1826 2,727, and in 1827, 2,857. The whole population of the liberated Africans in the villages in 1828 (exclusive of 2,562 persons resident in Freetown, or employed at the timber factories) was 15,004. Independently of Freetown but including the Isles de Los and Freetown, the number of settlements now amounts to 14, of which Regent and Wellington are the richest and most populous. The inhabitants are by no means wanting in industry. The markets of Freetown are supplied with fruits and vegetables, almost exclusively by the mountain villages, and from 80 to 100 persons are to be seen daily on the hill leading to Gloucester Town with the produce of their own farms and gardens. The Church and Wesleyan Missionary Societies are aiding by their efforts in promoting the happiness and prosperity of the colony; education is rapidly extending, and numbers of degraded negroes are rising into respectability and even wealth. Freetown is the capital.

Sierra Morena, mountains of Spain, diving Andalusia from Estremadura and New Castile, rendered famous by the wars of the Christians and Mahometans, and for being the scene where Cervantes has placed the most entertaining adventures of his hero.

Sigilmassa. See *Sugulmessa*.

Sigmaringen, a town of Germany, with a castle, which gives name to a branch of the house of Hohenzollern. It is seated on the Danube, 18 m. E. S. E. of Hohenzollern.

Signau, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, 12 m. S. E. of Bern.

Sjölunda, a town of Sweden, in Upland, 10 m. N. of Stockholm.

Siguenza, a town of Spain, in Guadalaxara, and a bishop's see, with a castle, in which is an arsenal. It had formerly a university, consisting of several colleges. The most considerable structure is the cathedral. It is seated on a hill, at the foot of Mount Atienza, 65 m. N. E. of Madrid. Long. 2. 51. W., lat. 40. 58. N.

Sikou, a river. See *Sir*.

Silagutta, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, celebrated, for its kitchen-gardens. Coarse cotton cloths are made here, and some tobacco grows in the neighbourhood. 20 m. N. W. of Colar, and 32 N. E. of Bangalore.

Silberberg, a strong town of Prussian Silesia. It

had its name from a mine of lead and silver, the working of which has been discontinued, 11 m. N. N. E. of Glatz.

Silchester, a village in Hampshire, Eng. once a celebrated city. There are considerable remains of its walls and ditches, enclosing an area of 80 acres; and two military roads from the S. gate, one to Winchester, and the other to Old Sarum 6 m. N. of Basingstoke.

Silesia, a province of the Prussian states, formerly belonging to the kingdom of Bohemia. It is 300 m. long and 170 broad; bounded on the N. by Brandenburg, E. by Poland, S. by Moravia, and W. by Bohemia, from which it is separated by a long chain of mountains: the highest, called Zotenburg, is in the principality of Schweidnitz. There are mines of coal, lead, copper, and iron, and quarries of various stones, besides antimony, saltpetre, sulphur, alum, vitriol, quicksilver, agate, jasper, and even some gems. The principal rivers are the Oder, Bober, Neisse, Queis, and Oppa. The chief manufacture is linen cloth, the annual value of which has been estimated at upwards of £1,500,000 sterling; there are also some woollen manufactures, potteries, iron foundries, and glass-houses. In this country are a great number of cattle, large studs of horses, and plenty of game in the woods; also a few lynxes, bears, foxes, otters, and beavers. There are many lakes, full of pike, carp, and other good fish; also plenty of bees, which produce much honey and wax. Wheat, maize, barley, oats, millet, and in some places saffron, are cultivated; but its wine is bad, and chiefly used for vinegar. Silesia was formerly divided into Upper and Lower. The former comprising the S. part, where the inhabitants are generally Roman Catholics, and speak the Polish language: in the latter, they are almost all Protestants, and speak their mother tongue. The county of Glatz, and a portion of Lusatia, are now annexed to this province, which forms a military division along with Posen, and is divided into the governments of Breslau, Liegnitz, Oppeln, and Reichenbach. This country was ceded to the king of Prussia, in 1742, by the treaty of Breslau. In 1807 it was overrun by the French, but was restored to Prussia at the peace of Tilsit. Breslau is the capital.

Silhet, a town of Bengal, capital of a district of the same name, seated on the Soorma, 120 m. N. E. of Dacca.

Silistria, or *Dristra*, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, and an archbishop's see, with a citadel. It is seated on the Danube, at the influx of the Missovo, 155 m. N. N. E. of Adrianople. Long. 27. 6. E., lat. 44. 15. N.

Silkeborg, a town of Denmark, in N. Jutland, with a castle, 18 m. W. of Arhusen.

Silla, a town of Negroland, in Bambera, on the right bank of the Niger, remarkable as the place where Park was obliged to terminate his first journey, after having penetrated 1,090 m. in a direct line E. from Cape Verd. It is 75 m. N. E. of Segou.

Sillaber, a sea-port on the W. coast of Sumatra, with a good and safe harbour, 30 m. S. S. E. of Bencoolen. Long. 102. 10. E., lat. 4. 0. S.

Silla le Guillaume, a town of France, department of Sarthe, 19 m. N. W. of Mans.

Sillea, a town of Bengal, seated on the Subanrecka, 173 m. W. N. W. of Calcutta.

Silver Creek, a township of Green Co. Ohio.

Silver Lake, p.v. Genesee Co. N. Y.; p.t. Susquehanna Co. Pa.

Silve, a town of Portugal, in Algarve, on a river of the same name, 35 m. W. N. W. of Tavira.

Simancas, a town of Spain, in Valladolid, with a strong castle, in which Philip II. ordered the archives of the kingdom to be kept. It is situated on the Douro, 10 m. S. W. of Valladolid and 60 N. E. of Salamanca.

Simbrisk, a government of Russia, formerly a province of the kingdom of Kasan. It has an area of 30,000 sq. m., with 850,000 inhabitants, the greater part of whom profess the religion of the Greek church. The capital, of the same name is seated on the Volga, 100 m. S. by W. of Kasan. Long. 48. 34. E., lat. 54. 22. N.

Simcoe, a lake of Upper Canada, communicating with Lake Huron.

Simi, the ancient Syme, an island in the Mediterranean, between the island of Rhodes and the continent, in a bay of its name. It has a town, containing about 2,000 houses, built near the summit of a high rocky mountain, 12 m. N. W. of Rhodes. Long. 27. 23. E., lat. 36. 35. N.

Simmern, a town of Prussia, in the province of Lower Rhine; seated on a river of the same name, 25 m. S. of Coblenz.

Simmons ville, p.v. Coshocton Co. Ohio. 100 m. N. E. of Columbus.

Simogay, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, district of Bednore, with a manufacture of coarse cotton cloth. Tipoo Sultan was defeated near this place by the Mahrattas, aided by a detachment of British, in 1790. It is seated on the Tungga, 34 E. by N. of Nagara.

Simonthurn, or *Simontornya*, a town of Hungary, with a strong castle, taken from the Turks in 1686. It is seated on the Sarvita, 32 m. S. S. W. of Buda. Long. 18. 52. E., lat. 46. 45. N.

Simplem, a mountain of the Alps between Switzerland and Italy, through which a road was cut by Napoleon. This stupendous and magnificent work is 36 m. in length, and was completed in 1805; it consists in many places of galleries or tunnels, out though the solid rock of the mountain. There are 22 bridges thrown over rivers and torrents. The ascent of the road is so easy that carriages may pass its whole extent without locking the wheels. The highest part of the road is about 6,000 feet.

Simpson, a county of Kentucky. Pop. 6,099. Franklin is the capital.

Simpsonville, p.v. Shelby Co. Ken.; p.v. Montgomery Co. Maryl.

Simsbury, p.t. Hartford Co. Conn. 14 m. N. W. Hartford. Pop. 2,221.

Simonsville, p.v. Laurens Dis. S. C.

Simai, a mountain of Arabia Petrea, in peninsula formed by the two arms of the Red Sea. The Mahometans hold it in great veneration; and here the Greek Christians have a monastery, surrounded by a high wall, and those who go in and out are drawn up and let down in baskets. Long. 34. 15. E., lat. 29. 2. N.

Singapour, an island at the southern extremity of the peninsula of Malaya, from which it is separated by a narrow channel, and to the S. it gives name to the narrow sea, called the strait of Singapour. It has a town of the same name. Long. 103. 15. E., lat. 1. 10. N.

Sinde, a river of Asia. See *Indus*.

Sindelfingen, a town of Germany, in the kingdom of Wurtemberg, 10 m. S. S. W. of Stuttgart.

Sindy, or *Sinde*, a province of Hindoostan

bounded on the W. by Persia, N. by the territories of the king of Kandahar, N. E. by those of the Seiks, E. by a sandy desert, and S. E. by Cutch. It extends along the course of the Indus, from its mouth to the frontiers of Moultan, 300 m.; and its breadth, in the widest part, is 160. In soil, and climate, and the general appearance of the surface, it resembles Egypt—the country being an extended valley, confined on one side by a ridge of mountains, and on the other by a desert; and the Indus, equal at east to the Nile, winding through the midst of this level valley, and enriching it by its annual inundations. During great part of the S. W. monsoon, or at least in July, August, and part of September (the rainy season in most other parts of India) the atmosphere is here generally clouded; but no rain falls, except near the sea. Owing to this, and the neighbourhood of the sandy deserts on the E. and on the N. W., the heats are so violent, and the winds from those quarters so pernicious, that the houses are contrived so as to be occasionally ventilated by apertures on the top, resembling the funnels of small chimneys. When the hot winds prevail, the windows are closely shut, excluding the hottest current of air, and a cooler part descends into the house through the funnels. By this means are also excluded vast clouds of dust, the entrance of which would alone be sufficient to render the houses uninhabitable. The roofs are composed of thick layer of earth instead of terraces. Few countries are more unwholesome to European constitutions, particularly the lower part called the Delta. The Hindoos, who were the original inhabitants of Sindy, have been treated with great rigor by the Mahometan governors, and vast numbers have in consequence retired into other countries. The inland parts of Sindy produce saltpetre, sal-ammoniac, borax, bezoar, lapis-lazuli, and raw silk. Here are manufactures of cotton and silk of various kinds; and also of fine cabinets, inlaid with ivory, and finely lacquered. Great quantities of butter are exported, which is clarified and wrapt up in duppas, made of the hides of cattle. Here are large beeves, fine sheep, and small hardy horses. The wild game are deer, hares, antelopes, and foxes, which are hunted with dogs; also leopards, and a small fierce creature called a siahgoosh. This province is now governed by three chiefs, called ameers, tributary to the sultan of Kandahar. The Bombay government sent an embassy to the chiefs in 1808; and the E. India Company have now a native agent, or *charg d'affaires*, residing at the fort of Hydrabad.

Sines, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, on a cape to which it gives name, 74 m. S. W. of Evora. Long. 8. 46. W., lat. 37. 58. N.

Sing, a strong town of Austrian Dalmatia, built by the Turks in opposition to Clissa, and taken by the Venetians in 1686. 8 m. N. of Clissa, and 14 of Spalatro.

Sin-gan, a city of China, in the province of Chen-si, and one the largest and most beautiful in the empire. The walls are 12 m. in circuit, nearly a square, and surrounded by a deep ditch; they are well fortified with towers and some of the gates are very lofty and magnificent. It has a great trade, especially in mules, which are bred up in great numbers and sent to Pekin. Here is a strong garrison of Tartars in a separate quarter of the city, from which it is parted by a strong wall 540 m. S. W. of Pekin. Long. 108. 4. E., lat. 35. 16. N.

Singulief, a town of Russia, in the government of Simbirsk, situate on the Volga, 24 m. S. of Simbirsk.

Singor, a town in the peninsula of Malacca, seated at the mouth of a small river, in the bay of Patani. Long. 101. 25. E., lat. 6. 40. N.

Sing Sing, p.v. Westchester Co. N. Y. on the Hudson, 33 m. above New York. Here is the new State Prison, a large edifice built of hewn granite.

Sinigaglia, a strong seaport of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, with a castle and two harbours. It is the see of a bishop, and contains several fine churches and convents, and a mint. An annual fair is held here from the middle to the end of July, frequented by merchants from distant parts. It stands at the mouth of Nigola, in the gulf of Venice, 17 m. S. E. of Pesaro. Long. 13. 15. E., lat. 43. 43. N.

Sin-ning, a city of China, of the second rank, in the western extremity of the province of Chen-si. It has a considerable trade with the Tibetians, particularly in tea. 450 m. W. N. W. of Sin-gan. Long. 101. 35. E., lat. 36. 45. N.

Sinking Spring, p.v. Highland Co. Ohio.

Sinob, or *Sinope*, a sea-port of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, surrounded by walls and double ramparts; but the castle is much neglected. Diogenes the cynic philosopher was born here. It is seated on the isthmus of a peninsula, in the Black Sea, 280 m. E. of Constantinople. Long. 33. 55. E., lat. 41. 5. N.

Sioez, *Indians*, the most powerful tribe in N. America. They consist of seven independent bands, each under its own chief; but they are united in a confederacy for the protection of their territories, and send deputies to a general council of chiefs and warriors, whenever the concerns of the nation require it. They inhabit with trifling exceptions all the country between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, south of N. lat. 46. Their country includes also large tracts south of the Missouri and east of the Mississippi. They are brave, spirited, and generous, with proud notions of their origin as a tribe, and their superiority as hunters and warriors, and with a predominant passion for war. Their number is stated by Pike at 21, 675, of whom 3,800 were warriors.

Sintzheim, a town of Baden, seated in a morass, 12 m. S. E. of Hiedelberg.

Sion, a mountain of Palestine, on the S. side of Jerusalem, of great celebrity in sacred history.

Sion, or *Sitten*, a town of Switzerland, capital of Valais, and an episcopal see. It is situate on the river Sitten, near the Rhone, at the foot of three insulated rocks, which rise immediately from the plain. On the highest, called Tourbillon, is the old deserted episcopal palace; on the second, denominated Valeria, are the remains of the cathedral, and a few houses belonging to the canons; on Majoria, the third rock, stands the present episcopal palace. Sion was formerly the capital of the Seduni, and some Roman inscriptions still remain. 50 m. E. of Geneva. Long. 7. 22. E., lat. 46. 9. N.

Siout or *Osiot*, a town of Egypt, which has several mosques, and is the see of a Coptic bishop. It is surrounded by fine gardens, and palm-trees that bear the best dates in Egypt. Here are the ruins of an amphitheatre and some sepulchres of the Romans. This place is the rendezvous of those who go in the caravan to Sennaar, in Nubia. It stands on an artificial mount, 2 m. from the Nile, and one 85 S. of Cairo. Long. 31. 24 E., lat. 27. 25. N.

Siphanto, the ancient Siphnos, one the best cultivated islands of the Grecian Archipelago, situate W. of Paros. It is 36 m. in circumference, and, though covered with marble and granite, produces corn sufficient for its inhabitants, also olives, vines, figs, cotton, and excellent silk, but not in any considerable quantity. The chief articles of commerce are calicoes, straw hats, figs, onions, honey, wax, oil, and capers. Long. 25. 15. E., lat. 37. 9. N.

Sir Charles Hardy's Island, an island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain Carteret in 1767. It is low, level, and covered with wood. Long. 154. 20. E., lat. 4. 41. S.

Sir Charles Saunders's Island, an island in the S. Pacific, about 6 m. in extent from E. to W., discovered by captain Wallis in 1767. The natives then appeared to live in a wretched manner, but the introduction of Christianity has since produced the most surprising improvements. See *Society Isles*. Long. 151. 4. W., lat. 17. 28. S.

Siradia, a town of Prussian Poland, with a strong castle. It is surrounded by a wall, and seated in a plain, on the river Wafta, 62 m. N. E. of Breslau, and 105 N. W. of Cracow. Long. 18. 55. E., lat. 51. 32. N.

Siraf, a town of Persia, in the province of Laristan, situate on the Persian gulf, 30 m. S. W. of Lar. Long. 43. 23. E., lat. 35. 20. N.

Siravan, a town of Persia, in Kuisistan, 48 m. N. N. E. of Suster.

Sire, a town of Abyssinia, in Tigre, famous for a manufacture of coarse cotton cloths. 40 m. W. of Axum and 100 W. N. W. of Auzen.

Sirkind, a city of Hindoostan, capital of a country of the same name, in the province of Dehli. Procopius takes notice that in the time of Justinian (the sixth century) silk was brought from *Serinda*, a country in India. 175 m. N. W. of Dehli. Long. 75. 35. E., lat. 30. 15. N.

Sirian, a sea-port of Pegu, frequented by the French, English, and Dutch. It is seated on Pegu River, 30 m. from its mouth, and 80 S. of Pegu. Long. 96. 12. E., lat. 16. 32. N.

Sirius, an island in the S. Pacific, about 18 m. in circuit, discovered by lieutenant Ball in 1790. Long. 162. 30. E., lat. 10. 52 S.

Sirmich, or *Sirmium*, a town of Sclavonia, and a bishop's see; seated on the Bosworth, near the Save, 42 m. S. E. of Essek. Long. 20. 19. E., lat. 45. 13. N.

Sirowy, a town of Hindoostan, in a district of the same name, in Agimere; seated near the Puddar, 70 m. S. W. of Agimere. Long. 74. 27. E., lat. 26. 1. N.

Sirpy, a town and fort of Hindoostan, in Mysore, 14 m. N. of Sera and 37 S. E. of Chitteldroog.

Sirr, or *Sikon*, a river of Independent Tartary (the ancient Jaxartes), which issues from the mountains of Imaus, or Belur, on the confines of Cashgur, and, taking a N. W. course of about 550 m. enters the N. E. part of the lake Aral. It formerly flowed to the Caspian Sea, but the Tartars, to free themselves from pirates turned its course.

Sisisan, a sea-port on the E. coast of Luconia, one of the Philippine islands. It is situate almost opposite Manila and in the vicinity of very high mountains, which render the air extremely moist. Long. 123. 45. E., lat. 14. 20. N.

Sissac, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Basel, 17 m. S. E. of Basel.

Sissak, or *Sissag*, a strong town of the Austrian

states, in Croatia, situate on the Save, at the influx of the Kulpa, 40 m. E. of Carlsstadt. Long. 16. 56. E., lat. 45. 33. N.

Sissopoli, a town of Romania, and an archbishop's see; seated on a peninsula of the Black Sea, 25 m. S. of Mesembria. Long. 26. 9. E., lat. 42. 30. N.

Sisteron, a town of France, department of Lower Alps, with a citadel on the top of a rock, which was the prison of Casimir V., king of Poland. It is seated on the Durance, 45 m. N. E. of Aix and 407 S. E. of Paris. Long. 5. 56. E., lat. 44. 12. N.

Sisterville, p.v. Tyler Co. Va. on the Ohio.

Siston, a village in Gloucestershire, Eng. It has manufactures of brass and saltpetre. 7 m. E. of Bristol.

Sistova, a town of Bulgaria, where a peace was concluded between the Austrians and Turks in 1791. It is seated on the Danube, 25 m. E. of Nicopoli.

Sitia, a town on the N. coast of the isle of Candia, on a bay of the same name, 58 m. E. S. E. of Candia. Long. 26. 29. E., lat. 35. 0. N.

Sittard, a town of Belgium in the province of Limburg, seated near the Meuse, 13 m. N. of Maestricht.

Sittingburn, a corporate town in Kent, Eng. 40 m. E. S. E. of London.

Sittivacca, a village of Ceylon, the chief place of intercourse between the Candians and their European neighbours, 28 m. E. of Colombo.

Sivas, a city of Asia Minor, and the see of a bishop, with a castle. It is noted as the theatre of the great contest between Timur and Bajazet, in which the latter was finally defeated and taken prisoner, 180 m. W. S. W. of Erzerum and 210 m. E. N. E. of Cogni. Long. 38. 40. E., lat. 38. 55. N.

Sivray, or *Civray*, a town of France, department of Vienne, seated on the Charente, 27 m. S. of Poitiers.

Sivry, a town of Belgium, in Hainault, with 2,500 inhabitants, 18 m. S. W. of Charleroi.

Sisak, a territory of Africa, on the confines of Egypt and Barca, mentioned by the ancients under the name of the Oasis of Ammon. The fertile part is about 20 m. in circumference, containing several villages, besides the capital. It affords abundance of vegetable productions, with corn and oil; and is well supplied with water from small streams, but none of them flow beyond its territory, being either evaporated before they reach the surrounding desert or lost in the sterile sand. The capital, of the same name, contains the ruins of the celebrated temple of Jupiter Ammon; and in the neighbourhood are many catacombs, which were the burying places of the ancient inhabitants. It is the theatre of considerable trade, being situate on the great caravan route, 220 m. E. of Angila and 280 W. by S. of Cairo. Long. 27. 10. E., lat. 29. 12. N.

Skara, a town of Sweden, in W. Gothland, a bishop's see, and formerly the capital of the kingdom of Gothland. It was totally destroyed by fire in 1719. The ruins of several churches and convents are still to be seen, and it has a college, a botanical garden, a medical school, and a large cathedral. It is seated on the Lida, on a morass, 77 m. N. E. of Gotheburg. Long. 14. 0. E., lat. 58. 16. N.

Skien, a town of Norway, in the government of Agerhuys, noted for its mines of iron and copper; seated near a lake, 26 m. S. W. of Kongsburg.

Skaneateles, a lake of New York in Onondaga,

Cayuga and Cortland Cos. It is 15 m. long and 1 1-2 wide: it discharges its waters into L. Ontario.

Skaneateles, p.v. Onondaga Co. N. Y. on the above lake. 152 m. W. Albany.

Skeneborough. See *Whitshell*.

Skiddaw, a mountain in Cumberland, Eng. near Keswick, above 3,000 feet in perpendicular height from the surface of the lake Derwentwater, to the N. of which it is situate. It is not difficult of access, and is almost covered with grass, which gradually grows coarser in the ascent. The whole top is covered with a loose brown slaty stone.

Skilskuer a town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand, situate on a bay of the Great Belt, 52 m. S. W. of Copenhagen. Long. 11. 27. E., lat. 55. 16. N.

Skippack, p.t. Montgomery Co. Pa.

Skipton, a town in W. Yorkshire, Eng. The river Aire and the Leeds and Liverpool canal pass through the town, and near it are some cotton works. It is seated in the midst of a rough mountainous district, called Craven, well adapted to the grazing and feeding of cattle. 211 m. N. N. W. of London.

Skye, an island of Scotland, one of the largest of the Hebrides, being 54 m. long and from 3 to 30 broad. The S. E. end is separated from Inverness-shire (to which it belongs) by a channel called the Inner Sound; in the narrowest part of which, named the Kyle, cattle are made to swim across. This side of the island swells gradually from the shore, in a verdant slope, over which are seen the naked hills of Strath; and above these rises the rugged top of Cullin or Cuchullin. Towards the S. W. are rude mountains, black and red, as if discoloured by fire; and on the E. a long extent of lofty hills. There is, notwithstanding, a great portion of level ground, with excellent pasture; and it has numbers of deer and different kinds of game. It abounds with limestone, marble, &c., but the basaltic columns, resembling the Giants' Causeway in Ireland, are its greatest curiosity. A cave in this island afforded an asylum in 1746, to the disappointed Pretender and his faithful guide, for two nights. Many thousands of beeves and sheep are annually exported hence. Some small horses are bred, and a great quantity of kelp is manufactured here. Portree is the principal town. The S. extremity is a peninsula, terminating in a rugged promontory called the Point of Slate. Long. 6. 12. W., lat. 57. 12. N.

Slagelse, a town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand, 45. m. W. S. W. of Copenhagen.

Slaguen, a town of Prussian Pomerania, seated on the Wipper, 10 m. E. by S. of Rugenwald.

Slaitheville a village in W. Yorkshire, Eng. on the Huddersfield canal, with manufactures of the various Manchester goods. 5 m. S. W. of Huddersfield.

Slatersville, p.v. Providence Co. R. I. 12 m. N. W. Providence. Here are large manufactures of cotton.

Slaterville, p.v. Tompkins Co. N. Y.

Slatina, a town of European Turkey, in Walachia, on the river Alaut, 50 m. W. of Bucharest.

Slave coast, a name given to a maritime tract of Guinea, between the Gold coast and Benin, comprehending the kingdoms of Ardra, Popo, and Whidah.

Slave lake, a lake of N. America, 250. m. in length from E. to W., and 60 to 100 in width. It is full of wooded islands, and its outlet at the W. extremity, in long. 119. 30. W., lat. 61. 30. N., flows N. W. into the Arctic Ocean.

Sleaford, New, a town in Lincolnshire, Eng. with a market on Monday. It is a well built and flourishing town, and contains a handsome Gothic church, 113 m. N. of London. The hamlet of Old Sleaford is about a mile distant.

Sleswick, a duchy of the Danish dominions, bounded N. by Jutland, S. by Holstein, and E. and W. by the sea. It is about 72 m. long and from 30 to 56 broad. Having no mountains, and few elevations entitled to the name of hills, most parts of it are fit for tillage. The products are wheat, barley, oats, rye, hemp, flax, &c. It has good pasture, on which are bred horses and horned cattle. Woolen and linen are the chief manufactures, which are carried on, not in collective establishments, but in the cottages of the manufacturers. Fishing forms a considerable occupation on the coast, as well as in the arms of the sea.

Sleswick, the capital of the foregoing duchy, is a long irregular town. The houses are chiefly of wood, and few are more than one story high, but very neat. The inhabitants dress like the Dutch; and many of them speak their tongue, though the usual languages are the German and Danish. The buildings most worthy of notice are the cathedral, with its altar and the monuments of the princes, the five churches, the town-house, the orphan-house, and the nunnery of St. John. Near the city is the old ducal palace of *Gottorp*. Sleswick has manufactures of refined sugar, earthenware, leather, and sail-cloth, and is situate on the N. side of an arm of the Baltic, called the Sley, 60 m. N. W. of Lubec, and 125 S. W. of Copenhagen. Long. 9. 40. E., lat. 54. 35. N.

Sligo, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 39 miles long and nearly as broad; bounded on the E. by Leitrim, S. E. by Roscommon, S. W. and W. by Mayo, and N. by the Atlantic. It is divided into 39 parishes, contains about 269 square miles with 146,29 inhabitants, and sends three members to parliament. The soil is in general fertile, but rather boggy towards the coast.

Sligo, a borough of Ireland, capital of the preceding county, and a place of considerable trade, seated near the mouth of a Fiver which flows from Lough Gill into the bay of Sligo, 42 miles N. by W. of Roscommon and 100 N. W. of Dublin. Long. 9. 18. W., lat. 54. 15. N.

Slippery Rock, a township of Butler Co. Pa. A township of Mercer Co. Pa. both on a creek of the same name.

Slonville, p.v. Schoharie Co. N. Y. 48 m. W. Albany.

Slonim, a town of Russian Lithuania, in the government of Grodno, with a castle, seated on the Serrua, 40 miles S. W. of Novogrodeck and 60 S. E. of Grodno. Long. 24. 57. E., lat. 53. 0. N.

Sloten, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in Friesland, seated on the rivulet Ee, which flows into the Zuider Zee, 8 miles E. of Stavoren, and 20 S. S. W. of Lewarden.

Sluck, a town of Russian Lithuania, in the government of Minsk, with three Greek churches; seated on the river Sluck, 53 miles S. of Minsk. Long. 27. 54. E., lat. 52. 30. N.

Sluys, a town of Belgium in Flanders, opposite the island of Cadzand, with a good harbour. It has its name from its fine sluices, by which the whole country may be laid under water. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1567, retaken by the Dutch in 1604, and taken by the French in

1794. 10 miles N. of Bruges. Long. 3. 25. E., lat. 51. 19. N.

Smaland, a province of Sweden, in Gothland, lying between the Baltic and the province of Halland. Its area, is 7,750 square miles: its population 315,000. It is well watered, both by rivers and lakes, but great part of it consists of marshes, heaths, and barren rocks. In some parts are immense forests of pine and fir; and the approach to the villages is announced by groves of oak, beech, and birch, and numerous plots of arable. Calmar is the capital.

Smalkalden, a town of Germany, in a district of its name, belonging to Hesse-Cassel. It is famous for the league entered into by the Lutherans, against the emperor, in 1531, to defend their religion and liberties. It has a fine castle on a mountain, and in the vicinity are salt-pits and mines of iron. It stands on a river of the same name, which flows into the Werra, 25 miles S. W. of Erfurt and 56 of Hesse-Cassel. Long. 10. 47. E., lat. 50. 45. N.

Smithport, p.v. McKean Co. Pa. 204 m. N. W. Harrisburg.

Smith, a county of W. Tennessee. Pop. 21,492. Carthage is the capital. A township of Washington Co. Pa. and Belmont Co. Ohio.

Smithfield, p.t. Providence Co. R. I. 9 m. N. W. Providence. Pop. 3,994. Here are manufactures of cotton, paper, muskets, sithes, &c. Within the limits of the town are quarries of limestone and whetstone; p.t. Madison Co. N. Y. Pop. 2,636. Towns and villages in Bradford Somerset, Fayette, Northampton and Pike Cos. Pa. Isle of Wight Co. Va. Johnson Co. N. C. Jefferson Co. Ohio and Hopkins and Livingston Co. Ken.

Smith Grove, p.v. Warren Co. Ken.

Smithborough, p.v. Tioga Co. N. Y.

Smithtown, p.t. Suffolk Co. N. Y. on Long Island. Pop. 1,686.

Smithville, a township of Chenango Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,829; p.v. Jefferson Co. N. Y. 10. m. from Sacketts Harbour; p.v. Brunswick Co. N. C. near the mouth of Cape Fear River.

Smockville, p.v. Jefferson Co. Indiana.

Smolensk, a government of Russia, on the frontiers of Lithuania. After having been an object of contention, and reciprocally possessed by Poland and Russia, it was conquered by Alexay Michailovitch in 1654, and ceded to Russia by the peace of Moscow in 1666. It contains an area of 21,400 square miles with 1,050,000 inhabitants; and is fertile in corn, hemp, and flax. Horses, black cattle, and sheep, are numerous. The principal rivers are the Duna, Dnieper, Desna, Sosha, Kasplia, and Viasma.

Smolensk, a city of Russia, capital of the foregoing government, is situate on the Dnieper, and extends over two mountains and the valley between them. It is surrounded by walls 30 feet high and 15 thick; the lower part of stone, the upper of brick, and their circumference 4 m. and three quarters. The houses are mostly of wood and only one story high, except a few, scattered here and there, which are dignified with the title of palaces. The city is divided, through its whole length, by one straight paved street; the others are circular, and floored with planks. The cathedral stands on an eminence, where there is a view of the whole city. Notwithstanding its extent, it contains only about 13,000 inhabitants, and has no considerable manufactures, but carries on with Dantzic, Riga, and the Ukraine, a traffic in

lisen hemp, honey, wax, leather, furs, &c. In 1612 several severe engagements were fought in the neighbourhood of this city between the French and Russian armies, in one of which it sustained a bombardment, which destroyed most of the buildings, 197 m. N. E. of Novo-gorodeck and 235 W. S. W. of Moscow. Long. 32. 14. E., lat. 54. 50.

Smythusen, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Holstein, 16 m. W. of Rendsburg.

Smyrna, a sea-port of Asia Minor, and one of the largest and richest cities of the Levant. The goodness of the harbour has caused it to be rebuilt several times after having been destroyed by earthquakes. It is the rendezvous of merchants from almost all parts of the world, and the magazine of their merchandize. The population is computed at 120,000 persons. The streets are more open, better paved, and the houses better built than in any other towns on the continent. The street of the Franks is the finest in Smyrna, and lies all along the harbour. The imports from England consist of woollen cloths, camlets, lead, tin, and hardware; these are exchanged for cotton, coffee, mohair, drugs, gall, raisins, figs, &c. The English and Dutch factors have protestant chapels, and taverns are as open here as in Europe. The fortifications consist of a fort, a castle, a mountain, and an old citadel. Smyrna is eight days' journey from Constantinople by land, 25 days from Aleppo by the caravans, six from Cogni, seven from Cataya, and six from Satalia; and is seated at the head of a large bay, 190 m. S. S. W. of Constantinople. Long. 27. 7. E., lat. 38. 28. N.

Smyrna, p.t. Chenango Co. N. Y. 105 m. W. Albany. Pop. 1,897; p.v. Kent. Co. Del. 12 m. S. Dover.

Smythfield, p.v. Somerset Co. Pa.

Snath, a town in W. Yorkshire, Eng. 175 m. N. by W. of London.

Snapsville, p.v. Chesterfield Co. Va.

Sneck or Snitz, a fortified town of Holland, in Friesland, seated on a lake of the same name, in marshy land, 12 m. S. S. W. of Lewarden.

Sneedsborough, p.t. Anson Co. N. C. 100 m. S. W. Raleigh.

Sneirne, a town of Prussia in the province of Irac, 57 m. W. N. W. of Amadan.

Sniatin, a town of Austrian Galicia, on the river Pruth, 28 m. W. of Czernowitz. Long. 22. 50. E., lat. 48. 33. N.

Snowden, a mountain of Wales, in the centre of Caernarvonshire, and the most noted in the whole region of the Welsh hills. It has several craggy summits, deep dells, moors, and chasms; also two lakes that abound with fish, particularly the char and the guinard. The height of this mountain, from the quay of Caernarvon, to its highest peak, is 3,658 feet. It was held sacred by the ancient Britons as Parnassus was by the Greeks. Pieces of lava, and groups of columnar stones of vast size, have been found lying in all directions on the summit of this mountain, which commands a delightful and extensive view. In a clear day, and when the mountain is free from clouds, a part of Ireland, and of Scotland, the Isle of Man, the mountains of Westmoreland and Cumberland, parts of Lancashire and Cheshire, and all N. Wales, the Irish and British seas, and a vast number of lakes, may be seen from its summits.

Snow Hill, p.t. Worcester Co. Maryland. on Pocomoke River. 120 m. S. Philad. It is a port

of entry and has considerable commerce; p.v. Green Co. N. C. 96 m. S. E. Raleigh; p.v. Clinton Co. Ohio.

Soane, a river of Hindoostan, which issues from a lake, on the S. confines of Allahabad, the same that is the source of the Nerbudda, and, flowing in an opposite direction to that river, enters the Ganges, above Patna.

Sobernheim, a town of Prussia, in the province of Lower Rhine; seated on the Nahe, 11 m. W. by S. of Creutznach.

Sibieslau, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, with good cloth manufacture, 12 m. E. S. E. of Bechin.

Sabotha, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Buntzlau, 8 m. E. by N. of Jung Buntzlau.

Society Isles, islands in the S. Pacific Ocean, discovered by Cook in 1769, situate between 150. 57. and 152. 0. W. long., and 16. 10. and 16. 55. S. lat. They are seven in number; namely Hainane, Raiatea, Tahaa, Borabora, Maurua, Tubai, and Sir C. Saunder's Island. The soil, productions, &c., are nearly the same as at Otaheite. Nature has been equally bountiful in uncultivated plenty, and the inhabitants are as luxurious and as indolent. They are generally above the middle stature; but their limbs are less muscular and firm than those of the Sandwich islanders, whom in many respects they resemble. Though more robust than the Marquesans, they are inferior in size and physical power to the New Zealanders. In person they resemble the Friendly islanders as much as any others in the Pacific. Their limbs are well formed, and they are generally active in their movements, graceful and stately in their gait, and perfectly unembarrassed in their address. They are remarkably curious and inquisitive, and compared with other Polynesian nations, may be said to possess considerable ingenuity and mechanical skill. Totally unacquainted, till recently, with the use of letters, their minds could not be improved by any regular or continued culture; yet the distinguishing features of their civil polity—the imposing nature, numerous observances, and diversified ramifications of their mythology—the legends of their gods—the historical songs of their bards—the beautiful, figurative, and impassioned eloquence sometimes displayed in their national assemblies—and, above all, the copiousness, variety, precision, and purity of their language, together with their extensive use of numbers—warranted the conclusion that they possessed no contemptible mental capacities. This conclusion has been abundantly confirmed since the establishment of schools and the introduction of letters. Multitudes, who were upwards of 30 or 40 years of age when they commenced with the alphabet, have in 12 months learned to read distinctly in the New Testament, large portions of which some of them have in a short period committed to memory. The missionaries, who for a long time laboured in these islands amidst discouragement and disappointment, have at length witnessed the complete abandonment of idolatry. Christianity is now universally professed, and the moral character of the people has been raised by it to a high degree of excellence. It is stated that in 1829 not fewer than 10,000 persons had learned to read the Scriptures.

Society Land, a township of Hillsborough Co. N. H. 25 m. S. W. Concord. Pop. 164.

Socomey, p.v. Pendleton Dis. S. C.

Socomasco, a province of Guatemala, 88 m. long and nearly as many broad; bounded on the N. by

Chiapa, E. by Guatemala, S. by the Pacific Ocean, and W. by Guazaca. The soil is not very fertile, and, being sheltered from the N. winds by high mountains, the air is exceedingly hot and unhealthy.

Socomusco, or *Guevellan*, the capital of the foregoing province, is seated on a small river, near the Pacific Ocean, 460 m. S. E. of Mexico.

Socotera, or *Socotra*, an island in the Indian Ocean, lying about 45 leagues from cape Gardafan on the coast of Africa. It is 80 m. long and 22 broad, abounds in fruit and cattle, and is particularly noted for its fine aloes, known by the name of Socotrine aloes. The natives are chiefly Mahometans, and are governed by a king who depends on Arabia. Tamara is the capital.

Sodbury, or *Chipping Sodbury*, a town in Gloucestershire, Eng. 110 m. W. of London.

Sodor, a village in the celebrated island of Icolmkill, one of the Hebrides of Scotland. It was formerly a bishop's see, which comprehended all the islands, together with the Isle of Man: the bishop of Man is still called bishop of Sodor and Man.

Sodus, p.t. in Ontario Co. N. Y. situate on the S. side of Lake Ontario, on a bay 7 m. long and 3 broad, which forms an excellent harbour when the rest of the lake is agitated by a storm. It is 80 m. E. of Niagara. Long. 77. 5. W., lat. 43. 10. N.

Soeborg, a town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand, situate on an island in a fresh-water lake, 15 m. W. N. W. of Elsinore.

Soest, a large town of Prussian Westphalia, in the government of Arensburg, with a good trade in corn, 19 m. W. S. W. of Lipstadt, and 30 S. E. of Munster.

Sofala, a kingdom on the E. coast of Africa, bounded on the W. and N. by the states of Moccaranga, E. by the Mozambique Channel, and S. by Sabia. It is about 150 m. along the coast, and 250 up the country. The country is wild and thinly inhabited, but contains rich mines of fine gold.

Sofala, the capital of the above kingdom, with a fort built by the Portuguese, which is of great importance for their trade to the E. Indies. It is seated on a small island, near the mouth of the Cuama. Long. 35. 40. E., lat. 20. 22. S.

Sofia, or *Sophia*, a city of European Turkey, capital of Bulgaria, and an archbishop's see. The trade is considerable, and the inhabitants are computed at 70,000, but the houses are meanly built. It is seated at the foot of the mountains of Argentario, on the river Bogana, 160 m. W. N. W. of Adrianople. Long. 23. 52. E., lat. 43. 0. N.

Sofroy, a town of the kingdom of Fex, noted for a very handsome mosque. It is seated on a hill, at the foot of a mountain of the same name, part of Mount Atlas, and between two rivers, 12 m. E. of Fex.

Segno, a town of Africa, capital of a province of the same name, in the kingdom of Congo. The inhabitants are said to be Christians, converted by the Portuguese, and the Capuchins have a church here. It is seated on the Zaïre, near its mouth, 160 m. W. S. W. of St. Salvador. Long. 11. 55. E., lat. 6. 0. S.

Sohagressow, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a district in the province of Allahabad. 130 m. S. of Allahabad. Long. 81. 52. E., lat. 23. 30. N.

Soham, a town in Cambridgeshire, Eng. seated on a fen of the same name, near Soham-mere, which takes up 1,000 acres of land. 5 m. S. E. of Ely and 70 N. by E. of London.

Soho, a village in Staffordshire, Eng. 2 m. N. W. of Birmingham. It was founded by Mr. Boulton, for the manufacture of every article common to the Birmingham trade, the plated ware usually made at Sheffield, and of elegant pieces of silver both light and massive. Here also are made the improved steam engines now adopted in numerous concerns throughout the kingdom. In 1797 an apparatus for the coinage of copper was employed here by government; and the Bank of England dollars were also stamped at this mint.

Soignies, a town of Belgium in Hainault, near a forest of its name, on the river Senne, 8 m. N. E. of Mons.

Soissonnois, a territory of France, in the Isle of France, which, with that of Vermandois, now forms the department of Aisne. It abounds in corn, wood, and pastures.

Soissons, a city of France, in the department of Aisne, anciently the capital of a kingdom of its name. It is a bishop's see; and the cathedral has one of the most considerable chapters in the kingdom. Here St. Louis, Philip the bold, and Louis XIV., were crowned. The castle, though ancient, is not that in which the kings of the first race resided. The inhabitants carry on manufactures of coarse linen, stockings, thread, leather, ropes, &c., and some trade in corn. Soissons was repeatedly taken and retaken by the allied and French armies in 1814, when the town sustained considerable injury. It is seated in a fertile valley, on the river Aisne, 30 m. W. by N. of Rheims and 60 N. E. of Paris. Long. 3. 19. E., lat. 49. 23. N.

Solanto, a town of Sicily, in Val di Mazzara, which gives name to a cape and bay on the N. coast, 10 m. E. of Palermo.

Soldin, a town of Prussia, in the New Mark of Brandenburg, of which it was formerly the capital. It has cloth and woolen manufactures, and a trade in hops; and stands on a lake of the same name, 26 m. N. by E. of Custring. Long. 15. 7. E., lat. 53. 2. N.

Solenaf, a salt-water lake of Independent Tartary, 80 m. long and 20 broad, lying midway between the Caspian Sea and Lake Aral.

Solisbury, a township of Bucks Co. Pa.

Soleure, or *Solothurn*, a canton of Switzerland, which stretches partly through the plain and partly along the chains of the Jura, 36 m. in length and 25 in breadth, and is very populous. The soil, for the most part, is fertile in corn; and the districts within the Jura abound in excellent pastures. In the mountainous parts are iron, lead, alabaster, marble, and coal. The inhabitants are nearly all Roman Catholics.

Soleurs, the capital of the above canton, is surrounded by regular fortifications. The church of St. Urs is a noble edifice of a whitish-gray stone, drawn from the neighbouring quarries, which is a species of rude marble. The arsenal, and the town house (which has two towers) make a good appearance. Soleure stands in a delightful plain, on the river Aar, 18 m. N. of Bern and 30 S. S. W. of Basel. Long. 7. 30. E., lat. 47. 9. N.

Solfatara, or *Lago di Bagni*, a lake of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, near Tivoli, formerly called Lacus Albulus. In this lake are several floating islands, formed of matted sedge and herbage, with a soil of dust and sand blown from the adjacent ground, and glued together by the bitumen and sulphur with which its waters are impregnated. Some of these islands are 15 yards long, and will bear five or six people, who, by means of a pole

may move to different parts of the lake. From this lake issues a whitish stream, which emits vapor of a sulphureous smell, till it reaches the Teverone. The water of this rivulet has a petrifying quality, which increases in strength the further it has flowed from the lake. Fish are found in the Teverone, both above and below Tivoli, till it receives this lake; after which, during the rest of its course to the Tiber, there are none.

Solfatara, a mountain of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, surrounded by other mountains, in the form of an amphitheatre. It has a kind of cavity, above a m. in diameter, which was no doubt the crater of a volcano now extinct. The earth here is warm and white; and if opened to some depth is insupportable from the heat and exhalations. The ground is almost every where hollow, and is supposed to have a subterraneous communication with Mount Vesuvius. Here are manufactures, of sulphur, vitriol, and alum.

Soliman, a sea-port of Africa, in Tunis, 20 m. E. S. E. of Tunis.

Solingen, a town of Prussian Westphalia, in the county of Berg, with manufactures of cutlery and all kinds of iron work; seated near the Wipper, 15 m. E. S. E. of Düsseldorf.

Solkamsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Perin, famous for its salt-pits and good horses; seated on the Ussolka, which flows into the Kama, 430. m. N. E. of Kasan. Long. 57. 26. E., lat. 59. 16. N.

Sollapour, a town of Hindoostan, in Visiapour, capital of a district celebrated for mines of diamonds. It is seated near the Kistna, 130 m. S. E. of Visiapour. Long. 77. 10. E., lat. 16. 23. N.

Solms, or *Salms*, a county of Germany, in Wetteravia, formerly a principality, but deprived of that rank in 1815. It is subject in part to Hesse-Darmstadt and in part to Prussia. The decayed castle of Solms, the seat of the ancient counts, is seated on a hill, 1 m. E. of Braunfels, the present capital.

Solomon Islands. See *Danger*, *Isles of*.

Solomon Town, an Indian settlement in Ohio, near the head of the Great Miami, 17 m. S. Fort Mc Arthur.

Solon, p.t. Somerset Co. Me. on the Kennebec, 18 m. above Norridgewock. Pop. 768; p.t. Cortland Co. N. Y. 132 m. W. Albany. Pop. 2,033; a township in Cuyahoga Co. Ohio.

Solor, an island of the E. Indies, 70 m. in circuit, to the S. of Celebes and W. of Flores. Long. 123. 53. E., lat. 9. 0. S.

Solre le Chateau, a town of France, department of Nord, 7. m. S. E. of Maubeuge.

Solserina, a town of Italy, in the province of Mantua, 17 m. N. W. of Mantua.

Solsona, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, and a bishop's see; seated at the foot of a mountain, 51 m. N. N. W. of Barcelona.

Soltaw, a town of Hanover, on the river Bohme, 28 m. N. N. W. of Zell.

Soltcamp, a town of the Netherlands, in Groningen, with a large fort, at the mouth of the river Hunse which is called Groningen Deep, 17 m. N. W. of Groningen.

Solway Firth, an arm of the sea, between Cumberland in England and Dumfriesshire and Kirkcudbrightshire in Scotland. It is navigable for vessels of 100 tons within 6 m. of its extremity; and the fisheries, especially of salmon, are very considerable. At its head on the Cumberland side, near the river Eak, is Solway Moss. This

was a level tract, above 2 m. long and 1 broad, but, in 1771, being swollen by rains, it burst out at the eastern extremity, and spread over a neighbouring valley; by this means the surface of the moss was reduced 24 feet, and sunk into its present hollow form.

Sombrere, one of the Nicobar Islands, in the Indian Ocean, 30 m. N. of Nicobar. It gives name to a channel nearly in the middle of those islands.

Sombrero, a cluster of uninhabited islands in the W. Indies, belonging to the English. The most remarkable of them is a league long, and consists of an eminence, to which the Spanish discoverers, finding some resemblance to a hat, gave the name of *Sombrero*. It is 80 m. N. W. of St. Christopher. Lon. 63. 37. W., lat. 18. 38. N.

Somers, p.t. Tolland Co. Conn. 25 m. N. E. Hartford. Pop. 1,439; p.t. Westchester Co. N. Y. Pop. 1997. A township of Buckingham Co. L. C.

Somerset, a county of Maine. Pop. 35,778 Norridgewock is the capital. A county of New Jersey. Pop. 17,689. Somersville is the capital.

A county of the W. District of Pennsylvania. Pop. 17,441. A county of Maryland. Pop. 20,155. Princess Anne is the capital.

Somerset, a township of Windham Co. Vt. Pop. 245; p.t. Bristol Co. Mass. 42 m. S. Boston. Pop. 1,024; p.v. Somerset and Washington Cos. Pa. Perry, Belmont and Franklin Cos. Ohio and Pulaski Co. Ken.

Somersetshire, a county of England, 65 m. long and 45 broad; bounded on the N. W. by the Bristol Channel. The chief manufactures are those of woolen, coarse linen, stockings, &c Ilchester is usually considered the county town.

Somerton, a town in Somersetshire, Eng. 13 m. S. of Wells and 123 W. by S. of London.

Somersworth, p.t. Strafford Co. N. H. on the Piscataqua 12 m. above Portsmouth. Pop. 3,090. Here are large manufactures of cotton and woolen cloth and carpeting, employing a capital of above 1,000,000 dollars.

Somerton, p.v. Nansemond Co. Va. 124 m. S. E. Richmond.

Somersville, p.v. Somerset Co. N. J. on the Raritan, 16 m. above N. Brunswick; p.v. Fauquier Co. Va. 13 m. N. Richmond; p.v. Fayette Co. Pa; p.v. Morgan Co. Alab. 50 m. S. Huntsville.

Somma, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, with a castle. The vicinity annually produces above 7,000 pounds of silk of the best quality. It is seated at the foot of Mount Vesuvius, 10 m. E. of Naples.

Somme, a department of France, including part of the ancient province of Picardy. Its extent is about 2,400 square miles; its population 500,000, nearly all Catholics. It takes its name from a river which rises in the department of Aisne, flows by St. Quentin, Peronne, Amiens, Abbeville, and St. Valery, and enters the English Channel. Amiens is the capital.

Sommelsdyck, a town of the Netherlands, in S. Holland, chief place of the island of Overflackea, 5 m. E. S. E. of Helvoetsluis.

Sommerfeld, a town of Prussia, in Lusatia, with manufactures of fine cloths; seated on the Lupa, 15 m. S. S. W. of Crossen.

Sommieres, a town of France, department of Gard, with a manufacture of thick serges; seated on the Vidourle, 14 m. W. by S. of Nismes.

Somorrostro, a town of Spain, on the coast of

Biscay, with a famous iron mine. 14 m. N. W. Bilbao.

Soncino, a town of Austrian Italy, in the Cremona.

Sonderborg, a sea-port of Denmark, in the island of Alsén, with one of the best harbours in Denmark, and a royal palace, in which Christian II. was confined as a prisoner for 13 years. It is 16 m. E. N. E. of Flensburg. Long. 9. 49. E., lat. 54. 57. N.

Sondershausen, a town of Germany, capital of the lower county of Schwartzburg, with a fine castle on a mountain. It is situate on the Wipper, 24 m. N. of Erfurt.

Sondrio, a town of Switzerland, capital of a district in the Valteline. It stands in a romantic situation, at the extremity of a narrow valley, and occupies both sides of the Malenco, a furious torrent, which runs, into the Adda. 10 m. N. E. of Morbegno and 14 S. W. of Tirano.

Sonapur, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa, seated on the Mahanudda, 45 m. S. of Sumbulpour.

Song-kiang, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiang-nan. It has a large trade in cotton cloth, which is sent to different parts of the empire, and is situate amid several canals, near the sea, 560 m. S. of Pekin. Long. 120. 45. E., lat. 31. 0. N.

Sonneberg, a town of Germany, in Saxe-Meiningen, with a great trade in looking-glasses, nails, whet-stones, &c. 11 m. N. N. E. of Coburg.

Sonneberg, or **Sonnenburg**, a town of Prussia, in the New Mark of Brandenburg, with a castle. It stands on the Lenze, 9 m. E. of Custrin.

Sonnenwald, a town of Prussia, in Lusatia, on the river Dober, 12 m. S. W. of Luckau.

Sonora, a province of Mexico, on the E. side of the gulf of California. It comprises an area of 19,143 square leagues, with about 123,000 inhabitants, and is divided into the district of Sonora, Cinaloa, and Ostimury. Rich mines of gold were discovered by the Spaniards, in 1771, in an expedition against some tribes of Indians. Arispe is the capital.

Sooloo, a chain of islands in the Eastern Indian Ocean, lying S. W. of Mindanao, almost midway between that island and Borneo. They are said to be 60 in number, and are named from the principal island, which is 36 m. long, and 12 broad, and contains about 60,000 inhabitants, who are Mahometans. It is governed by a sultan, but the legislative power resides in an assembly composed of the sultan and 15 nobles, the former having two votes. The situation of Sooloo renders it a great mart, particularly for pearls, sago, and edible birds'-nests. The chief town is Bewar, on the N. W. part of the island, where the English E. India Company have a resident. Long. 121. 15. E., lat. 5. 57. N.

Sonda, or **Sudha**, a town of Hindoostan, in Canara, capital of a district of its name. It was formerly an extensive and populous place. The space within the inner wall was 3 m. sq. and fully occupied by houses. When Hyder took possession, there still remained 10,000 houses; but the subsequent wars have reduced them under 100. It is seated above the Ghauts, on the Gangawali, 60 m. N. by W. of Nagara and 75 N. by S. of Kundapura.

Sophia, See **Sofia**.

Sophiania, a town of Persia, in Aderbeitsan, seated in a valley, 25 m. N. W. of Tauris.

Sophienborg, a town of Denmark, in Zealand

with a royal palace, near the coast of the Sound, 13 m. N. of Copenhagen.

Sora, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, with a castle, seated on the Garigliano, 46 m. E. by S. of Rome. Long. 14. 4. E., lat. 41. 54. N.

Sorau, a town of Prussian Silesia, 21 m. E. of Ratibor.

Sorau, a town of Prussia, in Lusatia, with manufactures of cloth, and a trade in yarn and linen, 8 m. W. of Sagan.

Sorbon, or **Sorbonne**, a village of France, in the department of Ardennes, 6 m. N. of Rethel; famous for being the birth-place of Robert Sorbon, confessor to St. Louis, who founded the celebrated college at Paris, called after his name.

Sorel, a river of Lower Canada, which issues from Lake Champlain, and flows N. to the St. Lawrence, which it enters at the town of William Henry.

Sorrento, a sea-port of Naples, in Principato Citra, and an archbishop's see. It is the birth-place of Torquato Tasso, and stands on a peninsula, in the bay of Naples, at the foot of a mountain of its name, 17 m. S. by E. of Naples, Long. 14. 24. E., lat. 40. 36. N.

Soria, a province of Spain, in Old Castile, bounded on the E. by Navarre and Arragon. Its extent is about 4,300 sq. m.; its population 200,000. The breeding of sheep forms the principal object of attention, and there are a few manufactures of linen, woolen, paper, and leather.

Soria, the capital of the foregoing province, stands on the site of the ancient Numantia, near the source of the Duero, 74 m. E. S. E. of Burgos. Long. 2. 18. W. lat. 41. 50. N.

Soriano, a town of Naples, in Calabria, Ultra, 17 m. E. N. E. of Nicotera.

Soroe, a town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand, with a royal college, endowed with the revenues of a once rich convent. 37 m. W. S. W. of Copenhagen.

Susila, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with a large fort, 25 m. S. E. of Seringapatam.

Suspetto, a town of the Sardinian states, in the county of Nice, with a trade in dried fruits, particularly figs; seated at the foot of three high mountains, on the river Bevera, 13 m. N. E. of Nice.

Soubise, a town of France, department of Lower Charente, 23 m. W. N. W. of Saintes.

Soudak, a town of the Crimea, with the remains of an old fort on a mountain close by the shore. It was formerly a considerable sea-port, and stands at the end of a valley, which produces the best grapes and wine in the whole peninsula, 26 m. S. W. of Caffa.

Soudan. See **Negroland**.

Souillac, a town of France, department of Lot, seated on the Borese, 32 m. N. of Cahors.

Sound, a strait between Sweden and Denmark, through which ships usually sail from the Categat into the Baltic. It is about 4 m. broad, and the Danes take a toll of all merchant ships that pass through the channel. See **Elsinore**.

Sour, a river of the Netherlands, which flows from N. to S., through Luxemburg, and enters the Moselle a little above Treves.

Sourabaya, a town of Java, capital of a district of the same name, on the N. E. coast. It is situate within the narrow strait formed by the islands of Java and Madura, and is defended by batteries. The houses are good, and some are elegant, particularly the country seats of private individuals. There is a fine arsenal, with other extensive

works, calculated for equipments on a very large scale. Vessels also, with their various appointments, are built and equipped at Sourabaya. A mint is likewise at work here, on a new silver and copper coinage. The French, when in possession of the island of Java, intended to have erected Sourabaya into a port of consequence; large sums were expended in the construction of works for the defence of the harbour, and General Daendels was proceeding in his plans when the island was taken by the British. It is seated on a river which separates the European part of the town from the Chinese and the native quarter. Long. 112. 55. E., lat. 7. 14. S.

Souri, a town of Persia, in Laristan, situate on the Persian gulf, 115 m. S. W. of Ormus. Long. 55. 30. E., lat. 26. 18. N.

Sou-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiang-nan. It is so intersected by canals of fresh water that Europeans compare it to Venice. The country round it is almost unequalled in point of fertility, in consequence of which the Chinese call this city the paradise of the world. The brocades and embroideries made here are esteemed throughout the whole empire. The population is prodigious, and the commercial intercourse with strangers so great that the trade of all the provinces might be supposed to centre here. It is seated on the grand canal, and on a river which communicates with the lake Tai, 560 m. S. by E. of Pekin. Long. 120. 0. E., lat. 31. 22. N.

Souterrains, a town of France, department of Creuse, 24 m. N. of Limoges.

South Sea. See *Pacific Ocean*.

Southam, a town in Warwickshire, Eng. 82 m. N. W. of London.

Southampton, a borough and county of itself, and the county-town of Hampshire, Eng. It stands between the Itchen and Test, which here flow into an inlet of the sea, called Trissanton Bay, or Southampton Water. The inlet is navigable almost to the head for vessels of considerable burden, and the two rivers admit small craft some way up the country. It was formerly a port of great commerce, and still possesses considerable trade, particularly with Guernsey and Jersey. 74 m. W. S. W. of London.

Southend, a village in Essex, Eng. at the mouth of the Thames, nearly opposite Sheerness, much resorted to for sea-bathing, and containing handsome accommodation for the company. 44 m. E. of London.

Southfleet, a village in Kent, Eng. 3 m. S. W. of Gravesend. Some stone coffins, urns, &c., have been dug up here, since the commencement of the present century, which evince it to have been a Roman station; probably the Vagniacca of Antoninus.

Southwark, a borough in Surrey, Eng. which may be considered as part of the metropolis, being seated on the opposite side of the Thames, and under the jurisdiction of the corporation of London. It is called the Borough, by way of distinction.

Southwell, a town in Nottinghamshire, Eng. It is an ancient place, enjoying several privileges different from the county, and has a collegiate church. Here are the ruins of a grand palace, demolished in the civil wars of the 17th century. The principal trade is in malt and hops. 132 m. N. N. W. of London.

Southwold, a sea-port in Suffolk, Eng. Here a much esteemed salt is made, and it has also a

trade in corn, beer, and herrings. It is sometimes called Sowle or Sole, and its bay is named Sole bay. In this bay was the great sea-fight, in 1672, between the Dutch admiral, De Ruyter, and James, duke of York, in which the victory was undecided. 305 m. S. E. of London.

South Amboy, a township of Middlesex Co. N. J.

South America, p.t. Dutchess Co. N. Y. 85 m. S. Albany.

Southampton, p.t. Hampshire Co. Mass. 110 m. W. Boston. Pop. 1,253; p.t. Suffolk N. Y. on Long Island. Pop. 4,850; townships in Bucks, Franklin, Cumberland and Bradford Cos. Pa.

Southampton, a county in the E. District of Virginia. Pop. 16,073. Jerusalem is the capital.

South Bainbridge, p.t. Chenango Co. N. Y. on the Susquehanna 142 m. W. Albany.

South Berwick, p.t. York Co. Me. Pop. 1,577.

Southborough, p.t. Worcester Co. Mass. 30 m. W. Boston. Pop. 1,080.

South Branch, p.v. Hardy Co. Va.

Southbridge, p.t. Worcester Co. Mass. 65 m. S. W. Boston. Pop. 1,444. Here are large manufactures of woolen.

Southbury p.t. New Haven Co. Conn. on the Housatonic 40 m. S. W. Hartford. Pop. 1,557



South Carolina, one of the United States, bounded N. by N. Carolina, E. by the Atlantic S. and W. by Georgia, extending from 32. to 58. N. lat. and from 78. 24. to 83. 30. W. long. 200 m. in length and 125 in breadth and containing 30,080 sq. m. It has no mountains except in the northwestern extremity. It is traversed by the great Pedee, Santee and Edisto rivers with their numerous branches; the Savannah washes the Southwestern limit of the State. The coast for 100 m. from the ocean, is covered with forests of pitch pine, with swampy tracts here and there. Beyond this, is a parallel belt of territory, called the Middle Country, consisting of low sand hills, resembling the waves of an agitated sea. This tract occasionally presents an oasis of verdure, or a few straggling pine trees, and sometimes a field of maize or potatoes. The middle country is bounded by another belt of land called the Ridge, where the country rises by a steep and sudden elevation, and afterwards continues gradually to ascend. Beyond, the surface exhibits a beautiful alternation of hill and dale interspersed with extensive forests, and watered by pleasant streams.

The whole seacoast is low and level, and affords hardly any good harbours. Towards the south it is skirted by a range of islands, separated from the main land by narrow channels, which afford a steamboat navigation. These islands, like the neighbouring continent are low and flat, but are covered with forests of live oak, pine and palmet-

toes. Before the cultivation of cotton, many of them were the haunts of alligators, and their thick woods and rank weeds rendered them impenetrable to man. At present, they are under cultivation, and well inhabited and as the voyager glides by their shores in a steamboat, he is enchanted with the prospect of their lively verdure interspersed with thick clumps of palmettoes, and flowering groves of orange trees. The live oak which is so called on account of its being an evergreen, is a noble tree with a trunk sometimes 12 feet girth; its long branches are spread horizontally, and festoons of moss hang from them almost sweeping the ground. The laurel is here seen covered with large white blossoms, shaped like a lily, and a foot in circumference. The long sandy beaches, which border these islands toward the sea, are covered with thousands of water fowl. Among the various tribes of birds which abound in this state may be mentioned the turtle dove, or Carolina



pigeon which in the summer is also found in all parts of the United States. Its notes are remarkably plaintive.

The climate is hot, moist and unhealthy. In summer the heat of the day continues with little abatement through the night, and a comfortable sleep is a blessing not always to be enjoyed. Fevers, generated by the influence of a hot air upon a moist soil, are common. The summer continues from 7 to 8 months, or from March to November. In winter there are often frosts which kill the tender plants, and even the orange trees; but they seldom continue longer than three or four days, nor penetrate the earth deeper than two inches. In the lower parts of the state there is seldom any snow. In the northwestern part, the land is mountainous, and the climate generally salubrious, with a drier air, and a colder winter. The soil along the banks of the rivers is fertile, and in the northwestern parts the land is generally productive. In the neighbourhood of the sea are extensive swamps. The only mineral which the state affords is gold, which exists probably in large quantities, but there are not many mines.

This state is divided into 29 Districts. The population is 581,458. of whom 315,865 are slaves. Columbia is the seat of government, and Charleston is the only large town in the state. There is one large canal called the Santee canal, connecting the Santee and Cooper rivers, 29 m. in length 35 feet wide, and 4 feet deep, completed in 1802; and several smaller canals upon the Wateree Broad and Saluda rivers. A railroad has been commenced to extend from Charleston to Hamburg, on the Savannah, opposite Augusta.

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Cotton and rice occupy the chief attention of the planters. Some tobacco is raised, and indigo was once an important article of cultivation. Wheat, maize and other grains thrive well, but are so much neglected that supplies are sought in the neighbouring states. The exports of cotton from this state form an important item in the national commerce, and amount to 200,000 or 250,000 bales yearly. The export of rice is also great. The commerce is carried on to a great extent by northern vessels. The shipping of South Carolina amounted in 1828 to 33,688 tons. The imports for 1829 were 1,139,618 dollars; the exports of domestic produce were 8,134,616 dollars, total exports 8,175,586.

The legislature is called the General Assembly, and consists of a Senate and House of Representatives. The senators are chosen for four years, according to the population and wealth of the districts. The representatives are chosen for two years, according to population. The Governor is chosen by the legislature for two years. The qualifications for voting amount nearly to universal suffrage. The clergy are ineligible to any civil office. The expenses of the state for 1829, were 315,370 dollars. The public debt was 1,670,000 dollars.

The Baptists have 131 ministers; the Methodists 54; the Presbyterians 46; the Episcopalians 34. There are colleges at Charleston and Columbia.

South Carolina was first settled at Port Royal in 1670, and was originally connected with North Carolina. The two states were separated in 1729. The colonial form of government was preserved after the revolution. The present constitution was formed in 1790 but has been twice amended since that period.

Seventeenth, p.t. Putnam Co. N. Y. 18 m. E. of West Point. Pop. 2,042.

South Farms, p.v. Litchfield Co. Conn.

Southfield, a township of Richmond Co. N. Y. on Staten Island. Pop. 975.

South Gate, p.v. Campbell Co. Ken. 81 m. N. E. Frankfort.

South Hadley, p.t. Hampshire Co. Mass. Pop. 1,185.

South Hero, p.t. Grand Isle Co. Vt. 12 m. S W. Burlington. Pop. 717.

South Hill, p.v. Muhlenberg Co. Va.

Southington, p.t. Hartford Co. Conn. 18 m. S W. Hartford. Pop. 1,844. A township of Trumbull Co. Ohio.

South Kingston, p.t. Washington Co. R. I. on Narraganset Bay, 20 m. S. Providence. Pop. 3,663. The legislature of Rhode Island meet every second year at this place.

Southold, p.t. Suffolk Co. N. Y. on Long Island. Pop. 2,900.

South Quay, p.v. Nansemond Co. Va.

South Reading, p.t. Middlesex Co. Mass. 10 m. N. E. Boston. Pop. 1,310.

Southville, p.v. St. Lawrence Co. N. Y.

Southwick, p.t. Hampden Co. Mass. 110 m. S. W. Boston. Pop. 1,855.

Souto Major, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 14 m. N. W. of Finhel.

Sourvigny, a town of France, department of Allier seated on the Quecne, 10 m. W. by S. Moulins.

Sovano, a town of Italy, in the grand duchy of Tuscany, 45 m. N. N. W. of Rome.

Spa, a town of the Netherlands, in the province of Liege, famous for its mineral waters. That called the Old Spa consists of miserable cottages

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and is properly nothing but the suburb to the other. The houses of the New Spa are mostly of wood and plaster; but the more modern ones are of brick and stone. The church of the Capuchins, and the parish church, are both seated upon eminences. The names of the 5 principal wells are Pouhon, Geronflord, Saviniere, Watpotz, and Tunclet. The inhabitants are employed in making toys for strangers. Spa was taken by the French in 1794, and afterwards annexed to France; but in 1814 they delivered it up to the allies. It is seated in a valley, surrounded by mountains, 17 m. S. E. of Liege.

Spain, a kingdom of Europe, 640 m. long and 500 broad; bounded on the N. by the Bay of Biscay, N. E. by the Pyrenees, which separate it from France, E. and S. by the Mediterranean. S. W. by the Atlantic, and W. by Portugal and the Atlantic. It contains the provinces of Old and New Castile, Andalusia, Arragon, Estremadura, Galicia, Leon, Catalonia, Granada, Valencia, Biscay, Asturias, Murcia, and Navarre, some of which have been separate kingdoms and still retain the title. The air is dry and serene, except during the equinoctial rains, but excessively hot in the southern provinces in June, July, and August. The vast mountains, however, that run through Spain are beneficial to the inhabitants by the refreshing breezes that come from them in the S. parts; though those in the N. and N. E. are in the winter very cold. The soil is very fertile; but there are large tracts of uncultivated ground; and the superior attention paid to the large flocks of sheep greatly impedes the progress of agriculture. The produce of the country consists in wheat, barley, saffron, honey, silk, salt, salt-petre, hemp, barilla, and even sugar-canes, with the richest and most delicious fruits that are to be found in France and Italy; and its wines are in high esteem. Wolves are the chief beasts of prey that infest Spain. The wild bulls have so much ferocity that bull fights were the most magnificent spectacle, the court of Spain could exhibit. The genet, an animal producing a perfume similar to that of the civet, is found in this country. The domestic animals are horses (which are remarkably swift), mules, asses, bees, and sheep. Spain abounds in minerals and metals. Cornelian, agate, jacinth, loadstone, turquoise stones, quicksilver, iron, copper, lead, sulphur, gypsum, calamine, crystal, marbles of several kinds, porphyry, the finest jasper, and even diamonds, emeralds, and amethysts are found here. Anciently it was celebrated for gold and silver mines; but since the discovery of America no attention has been paid to them. The principal rivers are the Duero, Tagus, Guadiana, Guadalquivir, and Ebro. Spain, formerly the most populous kingdom in Europe, is now very thinly inhabited; to which various causes have contributed, as the expulsion of the Moors, the emigration to the colonies, the vast numbers and celibacy of the clergy, the indolence of the natives, and the late desolating war. Here are some considerable manufactures, especially of silk and woollen, but these are far short of that flourishing condition which they might attain, being checked by the royal monopolies, which extend to broad cloth, china, glass, pottery, paper, salt-petre, salt, sulphur, tobacco, and some others.

The Spaniards in general are tall, their complexions swarthy, their countenances expressive. The beauty of the ladies reigns chiefly in their novels and romances: in their persons they are

small and slender. Jealousy is no longer the characteristic of a Spanish husband: the married ladies have here their cortejo, or male attendant, in the same manner as the Italians have their *cicisbeo*. The established religion is popery. There are eight archbishoprics, 46 episcopal sees, and 24 universities, or rather academies. The Spanish language springs from the Roman, but many of the words are derived from the Arabic used by the Moors, who for seven centuries held dominion in the country: the speech is grave, sonorous, and very melodious. The government of Spain, once the most free, is now one of the most despotic monarchies in Europe. It had formerly its cortes or parliaments, which had great privileges; but now, though not absolutely abolished, they have no part in the government. They are assembled, indeed, occasionally, as at the accession of the monarch, but merely as an appendage to the royal state, without power, or any other consequence than what results from their individual rank.

The present population of Spain is estimated at 13,650,172, and its territorial extent at 183,000 sq. m. The revenue of the kingdom is 26,520,000 dollars; the debt 230,443,068 dollars. The army consists of 46,000 men: the navy is insignificant.

The colonies of Spain are the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico with the city of St. Domingo in the W. Indies; the Philippine, Caroline, and Ladrones Islands in the E. Indies; the Canary Islands in the Atlantic and a few settlements on the coast of Africa. The Population of the colonies is estimated at 4,088,000. The capital of the kingdom is Madrid.

Spain was conquered by the Carthaginians and Romans. The Visigoths founded their empire here in 419. The Saracens and Moors invaded and conquered the Southern part of the kingdom in the 8th century. The Moors established a kingdom in the Mediterranean provinces of Spain, and their sovereigns reigned in great splendor at Granada. The Spaniards were roused to resistance by Don Pelayo, and maintained a struggle against the Moors, which the Spanish historians dignify with the name of a continual war of 700 years. The territories gained from the enemy were formed into several distinct kingdoms. These were gradually amalgamated, and in 1469 the marriage of Ferdinand, king of Arragon with Isabella, queen of Castile, united the whole of Christian Spain into one kingdom. These sovereigns conquered Granada, and completed the total subjugation of the Moorish power in the peninsula, at the same time that Columbus under their auspices discovered America and gave them a new world in the west.

In the 16th century, under Charles V., who was king of this country and Emperor of Germany, Spain, was the most powerful monarchy in Europe. Philip II. the successor of this monarch expelled all the *Moriscoes*, or descendants of the Moors who remained in the country, which caused an immense loss to the kingdom in wealth and population. The war of the Succession in the early part of the 18th century, completed the impoverishment of the country, and Spain has been only a second rate power since that time.

In 1808, Napoleon seized the kingdom and placed his brother Joseph upon the throne, but the resistance of the people who were assisted by the armies of Britain, and his reverses in Russia frustrated the design. This event caused the revolt of nearly all Spanish America. In 1820, an in-

surrection of the troops and the people against the tyrant Ferdinand produced a liberal constitution which was sworn to by the king in the ancient assembly of the Cortes. But the Holy Alliance expressed their disapprobation. France interfered; the constitution was put down by the bayonet and despotism restored.

Spain, New. See *Mexico*.

Spailla, a town of Barbary, in the kingdom of Tunis, near which are extensive and magnificent ruins. It is situate on a rising ground, shaded all over with juniper-trees, 90 m. S. W. of Tunis and 100 S. S. E. of Bona. Long. 9. 15. E., lat. 35. 40. N.

Spalatro, or *Spalatto*, a strong sea-port of Austrian Dalmatia, and an archbishop's see. The harbour is large and deep, and well frequented. Without the walls is a sulphureous spring, of great benefit in chronic diseases. Here are the ruins of the palace of Dioclesian, and of a magnificent aqueduct. In 1784 Spalatro was nearly depopulated by the plague. It is seated on a peninsula in the gulf of Venice, 70 m. S. E. of Zara and 102 N. W. of Ragusa. Long. 17. 31. E., lat. 44. 4. N.

Spalding, a town in Lincolnshire, Eng. It is seated on the Welland, and from its neatness, and the canals in its streets, resembles a Dutch town. The inhabitants are not employed in manufactures, but derive their chief support from agriculture, and the extensive grazing carried on in the neighbourhood. Much hemp and flax is grown in the vicinity and there is a good carrying trade in corn and coal. 14 m. S. by W. of Boston and 103 N. of London.

Spalt, a town and castle of Bavarian Franconia, in the district of Anspach. The vicinity produces excellent hops. It is seated on the Retzat, 16 m. E. S. E. of Anspach.

Spandau, a town of Prussia, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, with a fine fortress. The arsenal is in subterranean vaults, and there is a prison for state criminals. Bayonets, ramrods, sword-blades, and sabres, are made here: also musket barrels, which are sent hence to Potsdam to be finished. It is seated on the Havel, opposite the influx of the Spree, 8 m. W. N. W. of Berlin and 12 N. E. of Potsdam.

Spangenberg, a town and castle of Germany in Hesse-Cassel, seated on a mountain 28 m. S. E. of Cassel.

Spanishtown, or *Jago de la Vega*, a town of Jamaica, where the Legislative assembly and the grand courts of justice are held. It is seated in a pleasant valley, on the river Cobre, 16 m. W. N. W. of Kingston.

Sparta, an ancient city of Greece, in the Peloponnesus, of which a few ruins may still be seen in the neighbourhood of the village of Misitra.

Sparta, p.t. Livingston Co. N. Y. 254 m. W. Albany. Pop. 3,777; p.v. Sussex Co. N. J. 92 m. N. Trenton; p.v. Washington Co. Pa.; p.v. Hancock Co. Geo. 25 m. N. E. Milledgeville; p.v. White Co. Ten. 75 m. S. E. Nashville; p.v. Conecuh Co. Alab. 90 m. N. E. Mobile.

Spartanburg, a District of S. Carolina. Pop. 21,148; p.v. the capital of the same name is 100 m. N. Augusta.

Spartel, Cape, a promontory on the coast of Barbary, at the entrance of the strait of Gibraltar. Long. 5. 56. W., lat. 35. 50. N.

Spartocento, Cape, a promontory of Naples, at the S. E. extremity of Calabria Ultra. Long. 16. 40. E., lat. 37. 50. N.

Speedsville; p.v. Tioga Co. N. Y. 7 m. S. E. Ithaca.

Speedwell, p.v. Claiborne Co. Ten. 200 m. N. E. Murfreesborough.

Speights Town, a sea-port of Barbadoes, formerly much frequented by the Bristol traders, and thence called *Little Bristol*. It is situate on the N. W. coast of the island, and defended by two forts. Long. 58. 31. W., lat. 13. 15. N.

Spello, a town of Italy, in the Duchy of Spoleto. Here are the ruins of a theatre and other remains of antiquity. It is seated on a hill, 13 m. N. of Spoleto.

Spencer, a county of Indiana. Pop. 3,187. Rockport is the capital.

Spencer, p.t. Worcester Co. Mass. 51 m. W. Boston. Pop. 1,618; p.t. Tioga Co. N. Y. 190 m. W. Albany. Pop. 1,253; p.v. Owen Co. Ind. 50 m. W. Indianapolis.

Spencertown, p.t. Columbia Co. N. Y. 30 m. S. E. Albany.

Spey, a rapid river of Scotland, which issues from a small lake in the centre of Inverness-shire, flows N. E. into Murray-shire, then divides that county from Banffshire for more than 20 m. and enters the German Ocean at Garmouth.

Spezzia, or *Spetia*, a town of the Sardinian states, in the territory of Genoa, with a good harbour. It is seated at the foot of a hill, on a gulf of the same name, 47 m. S. E. of Genoa. Long. 9. 37. E., lat. 44. 10. N.

Spezzia, an island of Greece, 6 miles long and 2 broad. It has a town of the same name, containing 3,000 inhabitants, and is situate about 20 miles from Napoli di Romania.

Spice Islands. See *Moluccas*.

Spiegelberg, a town of Germany, in the principality of Oettingen, 8 m. N. E. of Oettingen and 13 S. S. E. of Anspach.

Spiez, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, seated on the W. side of the lake Thun, 40 m. S. S. E. of Bern.

Spiegelburg, a town and castle of Hanover, capital of a county of the same name, lying within the principality of Calenberg, belonging as a fief to the king of the Netherlands. 12 m. E. by S. of Halem.

Spigno, a town of Sardinia, in the duchy of Monterrat, with a castle, seated on the Belbo, 11 m. S. S. W. of Aquis and 40 S. E. of Turin.

Spilembergo, a town of Austrian Italy, in Friuli, seated on the Tagliamento, 14 m. W. of Udine.

Spilsby, a town in Lincolnshire, Eng. 31 m. E. of Lincoln and 133 N. by E. of London.

Spinalonga, a seaport of the island of Candia, with a good harbour and a citadel. It is situate near a cape of the same name, 30 m. E. of Candia. Long. 25. 48. E., lat. 35. 20. N.

Spire, a city of Bavaria, capital of the province of Rhine, and formerly of a bishopric of its name. In ancient times the emperors held many diets at Spire, and it was the seat of the imperial chamber till 1689, when the city was burnt by the French, and it was not rebuilt till after the peace of Ryswick in 1697. Most of the citizens are Lutherans; but there are 15 Catholic churches and convents, among which the college formerly belonging to the Jesuits claims the first place. Spire was taken by the French in 1734; and in 1792 it surrendered to the republican troops of France, who evacuated it the next year, but re-entered it in 1794. In 1814 it was ceded to Bavaria. It is seated on the W. side of the Rhine, at the influx of the Spirebach, 54 m. S. by E. of Mentz. Lon. 8. 29. E., lat. 49. 19. N.

Spiritu Santo, a province of Brazil, between that of Porto Seguro and Rio Janeiro. The soil is fertile and watered by a river of the same name, which flows into a large bay of the Atlantic. The capital, of the same name, has a castle, and its port is a small bay about 10 m. from the ocean. Long. 41. 10. W., lat. 20. 10. S.

Spiritu Santo, a town of Cuba, near the middle of the island. 155 m. E. S. E. of Havana. Long. 79. 37. E., lat. 22. 15. N.

Spital, a town of Austrian Illyria, in Carinthia, seated on the Liser, near the Drave, 15 m. W. N. W. of Villach.

Spital, a village in Lincolnshire, Eng. 12 m. N. of Lincoln, on the Roman causeway, leading to the Humber. Here are two springs, one called Julian's Well and the other Castleton Well. Great number of Roman coins have been dug up in this village.

Spitzhead, a famous road in the English Channel, between Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight, where the royal navy frequently rendezvous.

Spitzbergen, a group of dreary islands, lying between 9. and 20. E. long., and 76. 46. and 80. 30. N. lat., having Greenland to the W. and Nova Zembla to the E. The Mainland, or principal island, is 300 m. in length. It was discovered in 1533 by Sir Hugh Willoughby, who called it Greenland, supposing it to be a part of the western continent. In 1596 it was visited by Barentz and Cornelius, two Dutchmen, who pretended to be the original discoverers, and called it Spitzbergen, or sharp mountains, from the many sharp-pointed and rocky mountains with which it abounds. The glaciers on the N. E. present a singular appearance, being high cliffs of an emerald color, impendent over the sea, with cataracts of melted snow, and a black-ground of black conic hills, streaked with white. In the winter it is continual night for four months. The animals are deer, bears, and foxes. The Russians from Archangel maintain a kind of colony here. To the N. E. of this group are small isles called the Seven Sisters, the most arctic land yet discovered.

Spit Rock, p.v. Essex Co. N. Y. 80 m. N. Albany.

Spugen, a town of Switzerland, in the Grisons, seated near the source of the Rhine, 16 m. N. W. of Chiavenna.

Spoleto, a duchy of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical states, 55 m. long and 40 broad; bounded on the N. by Ancona and Urbino, E. by Naples, S. by Sabina, and W. by Orvieto and Perugia. It comprises the greatest part of the ancient Umbria, and contains 105,000 inhabitants.

Spoleto, the capital of the foregoing duchy, and a bishop's see. The houses are in general well built, but the only edifices that have any claim to distinction are the castle, which stands on a hill and is connected with the town by a bridge, and the cathedral, which is certainly a fine structure. Spoleto suffered greatly from earthquakes in 1703 and 1767. Here are the ruins of an amphitheatre, a triumphal arch, and an aqueduct. It is seated in a country noted for good wine, near the river Tessino, 40 m. E. of Orvieto and 60 N. by E. of Rome. Long. 13. 6. E., lat. 42. 45. N.

Sponheim, a town of Germany, and the capital of a county of its name. It is seated among hills covered with vineyards, 27 m. W. by S. of Mentz. Long. 7. 38. E., lat. 49. 54. N.

Sporades, the ancient name of those islands of the Grecian Archipelago which are scattered irregularly along the shores of Europe and Asia,

in contradistinction to the Cyclades, which were grouped circularly around Delos.

Spotswood, p.v. Middlesex Co. N. J. 8 m. S. New Brunswick.

Spotsylvania, a county of the E. district of Virginia. Pop. 11,920. Frederickburg is the capital.

Spree, a river which rises in the mountains of Bohemia, passes through Lusatia into Brandenburg, flows by Berlin, and joins the Havel opposite Spandau.

Spremburg, a town of the Prussian states, in Lusatia, situate on an island formed by the river Spree, 14 m. S. by E. of Cothus.

Spring Bank, p.v. Wayne Co. N. C.

Springg, p.t. Adams Co. Ohio. Pop. 1,739.

Spring, a township of Centre Co. Pa.

Springborough, p.v. Warren Co. Ohio, 77 m. S. W. Columbus. Pop. 370.

Spring Creek, a township of Miami Co. Ohio; p.v. Madison Co. Ten.

Springfield, p.t. Hampden Co. Mass. 97 m. S. W. Boston. Pop. 6,784. It stands on the E. bank of the Connecticut, and occupies a level site at the foot of a hill. The town is handsomely built, principally upon a single street two miles in length. There is a United States Armory comprising an arsenal, barracks, forges, and workshops for the manufacturing of muskets, of which above 16,000 are made yearly. On Chickapee river within the limits of the town is *Springfield Factory Village*, where the cotton manufacture is carried on to a large account. Here are also considerable manufactures of paper.

Springfield, p.t. Sullivan Co. N. H. 30. m. N. W. Concord. Pop. 1,202; p.t. Windsor Co. Vt. Pop. 2,749; p.t. Otsego Co. N. Y. 60 m. W. Albany. Pop. 2,816. Also towns and villages in Burlington and Essex Cos. N. J., Bucks, Delaware, Huntingdon, Mercer, and Bradford Cos. Pa., Hampshire, and Loudon Cos. Va., Effingham Co. Geo., St. Helena Parish Lou. Washington Co. Ken., Rochester Co. Ten., Portage, Columbiana, Richland, Jefferson, Gallia, Ross, Clark, Montgomery, Muskingum and Hamilton Cos. Ohio.

Spring Garden, p.v. Pittsylvania Co. Pa.

Spring Grove, p.v. Iredell Co. N. C.

Spring Hill, villages in Fauquier and Louisa Cos. Va. and Lenoir Co. N. C.

Spring Place, p.v. a Moravian settlement on the Cherokee Lands in Georgia.

Springtown, p.v. Bucks Co. Pa.

Springville, p.v. Niagara Co. N. Y. Susquehanna Co. Pa., and Darlington Dis. S. C.

Spring Water, p.t. Livingston Co. N. Y. Pop. 2,263.

Sprottau, a town of Prussian Silesia, in the principality of Glogau, on a river of the same name, at its confluence with the Bober, 21 m. W. S. W. of Glogau.

Spurn Head, a promontory on the S. E. coast of Yorkshire, Eng. at the mouth of the Humber, on which is a lighthouse. Long. 0. 15. E., lat. 53. 38. N.

Squam, a village in Gloucester, Essex Co. Mass. on the N. side of Cape Ann, with a good harbour.

Squam Lake, a beautiful lake of N. Hampshire near L. Winipissiogee. It is 10 m. long and 6 broad; surrounded by mountains and sprinkled with islands.

Squankum, p.v. Monmouth Co. N. J. 55. m. N. E. Philadelphia.

Squantum, a rocky promontory extending into Boston Bay, on the south side of Neponset river, 5 m. from Boston. It was named from an Indian female who was the last of the aborigines that resided in this neighbourhood. The *Feast of Squantum* is annually held at this spot, and is usually accompanied with a travestie of the Indian customs and language.

Squillace, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, which was much injured by the earthquake of 1783. It is seated on the Favelone, near a gulf of its name, 35 m. S. W. of St. Severino. Long. 16. 40. E., lat. 39. 3. N.

Stantburg, a village of Dutchess Co. N. Y. on the Hudson, 12 m. above Poughkeepsie.

Stablo, a town of the Netherlands, in the province of Liege, with a celebrated Benedictine abbey. Here is a manufacture of leather, and a trade in cloths and stuffs. It is seated on the Rect, 12 m. S. of Limbourg.

Stabruock, or Georgetown, a sea-port of Demerara in S. America, and the capital of the province. It is seated on the river Demerara, and has considerable trade. Pop. 8,000.

Stade, a town of Hanover, in the duchy of Bremen, with a fortress, a college and three churches. It is the seat of the regency, and chief courts of justice of the dutches of Bremen and Verden, and has manufactures of lace, flannels, stockings, hats, and spirituous liquors. The foreign trade is now chiefly confined to the transit business, and a vessel sails daily from this place to Hamburg. It stands on the Swingel, near its confluence with the Elbe, 43 m. N. E. of Bremen. Long. 9. 28. E., lat. 55. 36. N.

Stadt am Hof, a town of Bavaria, on the N. side of the Danube, connected by a bridge with the city of Ratisbon.

Stadberg, a town of Prussia, in the province of Westphalia, on the frontiers of the county of Waldeck. Part of it, called Marsberg, stands on the site of the famous Saxon fort of Elmesburg, which was taken by Charlemagne, who built a church here in honor of St. Peter and St. Paul. Stadberg is situate on the Dassel, 16 m. S. of Paderborn.

Stadthagen, a strong town of Prussian Westphalia, in the principality of Schauenberg, with a palace, belonging to the prince of Schauenberg-Lippe, in the garden of which is a mineral spring. It is 8 m. E. of Minden.

Stafarda, a town of Sardinia, in Piedmont, with a rich abbey. In 1690 a victory was gained near this place by the French over the duke of Savoy. It is seated on the Po, 3 m. N. of Saluzzo.

Staffa, a small island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, on the W. side of that of Mull. It is the greatest natural curiosity in Europe, if not in the world. The whole S. W. end is supported by ranges of basaltic pillars, mostly above 50 feet high, and four feet in thickness. Here is also a magnificent cavern called Fin-na-coul, or Fingal's Cave, which extends 250 feet in length. Its entrance is a natural arch, 53 feet wide and 117 high, from which the cavern is lighted, so that its farthest extremity may be seen; it is supported on each side by ranges of columns, and roofed by the fragments of others that have been broken off in forming it. The bottom of the cave is filled by the sea, reaching to the extremity, and in very calm weather a boat may sail into it. This singular island is every where supported by basaltic rocks and pillars, and so much hollowed by various caves that its whole surface is shaken in stormy weather.

Staffelstein, a town of Bavaria, situate on the Lauter, 16 m. N. N. E. of Bamberg.

Stafford, a borough and the county town of Staffordshire, Eng. The principal trade consists in the manufacture of boots and shoes, which at one time was very considerable, but has greatly declined. Hats and cutlery are also manufactured here, and a considerable tanning business is carried on. It is seated on the river Sow, 144 m. N. W. of London.

Staffordshire, a county of England, 55 m. long and 35 broad; bounded on the W. by Shropshire, N. W. by Cheeshire, N. E. and E. by Derbyshire, S. E. by Warwickshire, and S. by Worcestershire. It contains 780,800 acres, is divided into five hundreds and 181 parishes, has one city and 19 market towns, and sends 10 members to parliament. The number of inhabitants in 1821 was 341,040. The soil in the S. part is good and rich, though not without heaths, which take up a large tract of ground: it abounds in coal and iron. The middle is level and plain, the N. hilly and barren, being full of heaths and moors. There are good stone quarries, plenty of alabaster, and limestone. Tin and brass are among the productions in Staffordshire, and there are several smelting and brass works near the copper mines. Within the last half century material improvements have been introduced into the agriculture of this county; whilst on the rich lands bordering the Trent the dairy has become a source of considerable profit. The trade and manufactures have been greatly extended by the inland navigation, which connects this county, not only with the metropolis, but with the Severn, the Mersey, and the Humber, and the three corresponding ports of Bristol, Liverpool, and Hull. The iron foundries, blast furnaces, slitting mills, and other branches of the iron trade, employ great numbers of people. The cotton manufactures are very considerable, and the silk trade is carried on to some extent. The southern parts of the county are distinguished for the manufactures of locks, buckles, steel toys (particularly watch chains), and a variety of plated, lacquered, japanned, and enamelled goods. In the vicinity of Stourbridge the manufacture of glass is considerable. There are also manufactures of tobacco and snuff boxes, shoes, hats, &c. But the chief manufacture of the county is that of earthenware, for which it has been long and deservedly celebrated, and which may now be ranked among the most important manufactures of the kingdom.

Stafford, p.t. Tolland Co. Conn. 26 m. N. E. Hartford. Pop. 2,514. Here is a mineral spring and several manufactures; p.t. Genesee Co. N. Y. 30 m. S. W. Rochester. Pop. 2,367; a township of Monmouth Co. N. J.; p.v. Stafford Co. Va. 47 m. S. W. Washington.

Stafford, a county in the E. District of Virginia Pop. 9,363.

Stagira, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, celebrated for being the birth-place of Aristotle, whence he is called the Stagirite. It is now called Stavros, and is seated on the gulf of Contessa, 16 m. W. N. W. of Contessa.

Stagne, a sea-port of Austrian Dalmatia, and a bishop's see, seated on a peninsula, in the gulf of Venice, 30 m. N. W. of Ragusa. Long. 17. 50. E., lat. 43. 12. N.

Stagville, p.v. Orange Co. N. Y.

Staines, a town in Middlesex, Eng. seated on the Thames, over which is an iron bridge. At some distance above the bridge, at Coln Ditch, is

the London Mark Stone, which is the ancient boundary to the jurisdiction of the city of London on the Thames, and bears the date of 1230. 16 m. W. by S. of London.

Stalbridge, a town in Dorsetshire, Eng. with a considerable manufacture of stockings. Here is an ancient cross of one stone, 21 feet high, on a base of eight feet. 112 m. W. by S. of London.

Staley, a village in Lancashire, 9 m. E. of Manchester, Eng. It is noted for weavers, dyers, and pressers of woolen cloth, and has some share in the cotton trade.

Stamford, a borough in Lincolnshire, Eng. One of its parishes, St. Martin's, is situate in Northamptonshire, but the greater part is built on the side of a hill in Lincolnshire, and, when approached from the S., presents an interesting and picturesque appearance. The notable custom of Borough English prevails here, by which the younger sons inherit the lands and tenements of the father dying intestate. 89 m. N. by W. of London.

Stamford, a township of Bennington Co. Vt. 10 m. S. E. Bennington. Pop. 563; p.t. Fairfield Co. Conn. 20 m. S. W. Fairfield. Pop. 3,795; p.v. Delaware Co. N. Y.

Stampalia, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, 19 m. long and 5 broad. It is destitute of fresh water, and almost without inhabitants, 30 m. W. of Stanohio.

Stanchio, a fertile island of the Grecian Archipelago, near the coast of Naxos. It is the ancient Cos, the birth place of Hippocrates and Apelles, and is 25 m. long and 10 broad. It abounds with cypress and turpentine trees, and a great variety of medicinal plants. The capital, of the same name, is a bishop's see; seated at the foot of a mountain, at the bottom of a bay, and has a good harbour defended by a castle. 40 m. N. W. of Rhodes. Long. 26. 54. E., lat. 36. 45. N.

Standon, a town in Hertfordshire, Eng. 27 m. N. by E. of London.

Stanley, a town in Gloucestershire, Eng. 105 W. of London.

Stannardsville, p.v. Orange Co. Va. 70 m. W. Fredericksburg.

Standish, p.t. Cumberland Co. Me. on the Saco. 26 m. N. W. Portland.

Stanford, p.t. Dutchess Co. N. Y. 18 m. N. E. Poughkeepsie. Pop. 2,511.

Stanford, p.v. Lincoln Co. Ken.

Stanhope, p.v. Sussex Co. N. J. 50 m. N. Trenton.

Stantonsburg, p.v. Edgecumbe Co. N. C. 70 m. E. Raleigh.

Stanz, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Unterwalden. Near this place, in 1798, the troops of the canton were totally defeated by the French, who afterwards burnt the town and put the inhabitants to the sword. It is seated in a plain, at the foot of the Stanzberg, 8 m. S. E. of Lucern and 38 E. of Bern.

Stara Russa, a town of Russia, in the government of Novogorod, on the river Polista, near the lake Ilmen, 40 m. S. of Novogorod. Long. 33. 2. E., lat. 57. 40. N.

Starenberg, a town and castle of Bavaria, near the N. end of the lake Wurmsee, 14 m. S. W. of Munich.

Stargard, a town of Germany, in the grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, with a castle belonging to the prince, 10 m. N. by E. of Strelitz.

Stargard, New, a town of Prussian Pomerania, with a college, fine manufactures of wool, and a

considerable trade. In 1758 it was taken by the Russians. It stands on the river Ihna, 30 m. E. of Stettin. Long. 15. 13. E., lat. 53. 26. N.

Stark, a county of Ohio. Pop. 26,784. Canton is the capital.

Starkenbourg, one of the three great divisions of Hesse-Darmstadt, situate between the Rhine and the Maine, and forming the southern part of the grand duchy. Its extent is 1,060 square m; its population 200,000. Darmstadt is the capital.

Starks, p.t. Somerset Co. Me. on the Kennebec. 7 m. W. Norridgewock. Pop. 1,471.

Starksborough, p.t. Addison Co. Vt. Pop. 1,342.

Starr, a township of Hocking Co. Ohio.

Start Point, a promontory on the coast of Devonshire, 14 m. S. by W. of Dartmouth. Long. 3. 48. W., lat. 50. 13. N.

Stasfurt, a town of Prussian Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, with some good salt-works, 21 m. S. S. W. of Magdeburg.

Staten Island, an island of New York, 18 m. long and 6 broad, which forms the county of Richmond. On the S. side is a tract of level land; but the island in general is rough and the hills are high. Richmond is the chief town.

Staten Land. See *Zealand, New*.

Statesborough, p.t. Bullock Co. Geo. 45 m. N. W. Savannah.

Statesburg, p.t. Sumter Dis. S. C. 30 m. S. Camden.

Statesville, p.t. Iredell Co. N. C. 130 m. W. Raleigh.

Staufen, a town of Germany, in Baden, situate on the Mehlbach, 8 m. S. of Friburg.

Stauffenburg, a town and castle of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, situate on the Lahn, 5 m. N. N. E. of Giessen.

Stawnton, p.v. Newcastle Co. Del. 6 m. S. W. Wilmington; p.v. Augusta Co. Va., 120 m. N. W. Richmond; a township of Miami Co. Ohio.

Stavanger, a sea-port of Norway, in the government of Bergen. Near it is a fortress, called Deswick. It is seated on a peninsula, 95 m. S. of Bergen. Long. 5. 55. E., lat. 58. 58. N.

Staveren, a town of the Holland in Friesland, formerly a rich city and sea-port, but now much decayed, and the harbour choked up. The ancient kings of Friesland made it their ordinary residence, and there remains enough of its former splendour to make it a considerable town. It has still some trade, especially in fishing, and in passage-boats over the pools and lakes of the neighbourhood. It is seated on the Zuyder Zee, 8 m. W. of Sloten and 17 N. E. of Enchuysea. Long. 5. 13. E., lat. 53. 54. N.

Steenbergen, a town of Holland in N. Brabant, formerly a strong place, with a convenient harbour; but the sea has retired from it about 3 m., which, with the calamities it has suffered by war, has reduced it to a poor town. It has a communication with the Meuse, and is 7 m. N. of Bergen op Zoom.

Steenker, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim, 36 miles N. E. of Drontheim.

Steenkirk, a village of Belgium, in Hainault, famous for the victory obtained by the French over William III. of England in 1692. It is 15 m. N. of Mons.

Stega, a sea-port of Denmark, on the N. coast of the isle of Mona, almost surrounded by a lake, 42 m. S. by W. of Copenhagen. Long. 12. 15. E., lat. 55. 4. N.

Stegoburg, a sea-port of Sweden, in E. Goth

and seated on the Baltic, 9 m. N. of Calmar and 82 S. W. of Stockholm. Long. 16. 40. E., lat. 58. 16. N.

Stein, a small independent town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, seated on the N. side of the Rhine, where it issues from the lake of Constance. Near it is the ancient castle of Hohenklingen, now converted into a watch-tower. The church is on the opposite side of the Rhine, in a place called Burg, which is connected to the town by a bridge. 15 m. W. by N. of Constance and 25 N. E. of Zurich.

Stein, a town of Austria, on the N. side of the Danube, over which is a long wooden bridge to Mautern. Between Stein and Krems is a military manufacture, in which metal articles, sabres, cloth, and clothes are made and kept. 2 m. W. of Krems and 12 N. by W. of St. Pölten.

Stein, a town and castle of Austrian Illyria, in Carniola, on the Freistritz, 11 m. N. of Laubach.

Stein, a town and castle of the Austrian states, in Carinthia, on the Drave, 12 m. S. of Clagenfurt.

Steinau, a town of Prussian Silesia, formerly the capital of a circle, in the principality of Wolaun. It has manufactures of cloth, and is seated near the Oder, 16 m. N. N. E. of Lignitz.

Steinfurt, a town of Prussia, in the province of Westphalia, capital of a county of its name, with a Calvinist academy; seated on the Aa, 10 m. S. S. E. of Bentheim and 33 N. W. of Munster.

Steinheim, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, with a castle, near the river Maine, 4 m. S. E. of Hanau.

Steinhude, a town of Germany, in the county of Schaumburg-Lippe, on the S. side of Steinhuder-mere, in which is the strong fortress of Wilhelmstein. 15 m. N. W. of Hanover.

Steinkurst, a town of Denmark, in Holstein, with a castle, 14 m. S. S. W. of Lubeck.

Stellenbosch and Drakenstein, a district of the Cape of Good Hope, 380 m. long and 150 broad, bounded S. by Cape Agulhas and N. by the river Koussie. It is mountainous, but contains some of the finest land in the colony. The extent is estimated at 55,000 sq. m.; the pop. at 23,000.

Stenay, a town of France, department of Meuse, on the river Meuse, 23 m. N. N. W. of Verdun.

Stendal, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, formerly capital of the Old Mark. Here is a colony of French Calvinists, who carry on manufactures of wool, leather, &c. It stands on the rivulet Ucht, 5 m. W. of the Elbe, and 36 N. by E. of Magdeburg. Long. 11. 58. E., lat. 52. 35. N.

Stephentown, p.t. Rensselaer Co. N. Y. 90 m. S. E. Albany. Pop. 2,716.

Stepney, p.v. Fairfield Co. Conn. 50 m. S. E. Hartford.

Sterling, p.t. Worcester Co. Mass. 46 m. W. Boston. Pop. 1,789; p.t. Cayuga Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,436; p.t. Windham Co. Conn. 44 m. E. Hartford with manufactures of cotton. Pop. 1,240; p.v. Wayne Co. Pa.

Sterlingville, a village of Granville Co. N. C.

Sternberg, a town in the Prussian states, in the New Mark of Brandenburg, with a great trade in cattle, 20 m. E. N. E. of Frankfurt.

Sternberg, a town of Germany, in the grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, situate on a lake, 16 m. S. E. of Wismar.

Sternberg, a town and castle of the Austrian states, in Moravia, 10 m. N. E. of Olmutz.

Stenzingen a town of the Austrian states, in Ty-

rol, celebrated for its manufacture of sword-blades, and for the silver mines in its vicinity. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, on the Eysach, 12 m. N. W. of Brixen.

Stettin, a government of Prussia, comprising the middle of Pomerania, and containing an area of 6,625 square miles, with 300,000 inhabitants.

Stettin, a fortified sea-port of Prussia, capital of Pomerania. It is a handsome town; contains about 21,000 inhabitants, exclusive of the garrison; has numerous manufactures, particularly of cloths, stuffs, hats, stockings, yarn, cotton, ribands, paper, and canvas; and carries on a considerable trade to all parts of Europe. Timber and corn are the principal articles of exportation; and ship-building, is a very profitable branch of employment. In 1795 a fire consumed a great number of houses. In 1806 this place, furnished with 160 pieces of cannon and a garrison of 6,000 men, surrendered to the French. It was garrisoned by them after the disastrous retreat from Russia in 1812, but in 1813 was obliged to capitulate, when the Dutch troops belonging to the garrison hoisted the Orange cockade. It is seated on the Oder, 80 m. N. N. E. of Berlin. Long. 14. 44. E., lat. 53. 30. N.

Stettin, New, a town of Pomerania, in the government of Coslin, with a castle, situate on the Willem, 41 miles E. of Coslin; and 62 E. N. E. of New Stargard.

Steuben, a county of New York. Pop. 33,975. Bath is the capital; p.t. Washington Co. Me. Pop. 695; p.t. Oneida Co. N. Y. 20 m. N. Utica. the township was granted to Baron Steuben for his military services, and here lie his remains. Pop. 2,094.

Steubenville, p.t. Jefferson Co. Ohio, on the Ohio. 147 m. N. E. Columbus. Pop. 3,152. It is regularly built, and is a very flourishing place; it has many manufactures, 2 banks and 2 newspapers; the neighbouring country is fertile and populous.

Stevensburg, a village of Frederick Co. Va.; p.v. Culpeper Co. Va.

Stevenson, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire, famous for the coal strata in its vicinity. It is situate on a hill, 5 m. N. W. of Irvine.

Stevensville, p.v. King and Queen Cos. Va.

Stewart, a county of E. Tennessee. Pop. 6,898. Dover is the capital.

Stewart Islands, five islands in the S. Pacific, discovered by captain Hunter in 1791, and named by him in honor of admiral Keith Stewart. Long. 163. 18. E., lat. 8. 26. S.

Stewarton, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire, with a noted manufacture of bonnets, 6 m. N. of Irvine.

Stewarton, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, 5 m. N. N. E. of Dungannon.

Stewartstown, p.t. Coos Co. N. H. 140 m. N. Concord. Pop. 529.

Stewartsville, p.v. Sussex Co. N. J., and West moreland Co. Pa.

Steyning, a borough in Sussex, Eng. 50 m. S. W. of London.

Steyr, a town of Austria, which has a great trade in articles of iron and steel. The French entered it in 1800, and concluded an armistice for a peace with the Austrians. It is seated at the conflux of the Steyr with the Ens, 30 m. S. E. of Linz.

Steyregg, a town and castle of Austria, situate on a mountain, on the N. side of the Danube, 8 m. E. of Linz.

Stickhausen, a town and castle of Hanover, in the principality of E. Friesland, 22 m. E. S. E. of Emden.

Stigliano, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, famous for its baths; seated near the Salandrella, 26 m. S. S. E. of Acerenza.

Stillwater, p.t. Saratoga Co. N. Y. on the W. bank of the Hudson. 24 m. N. Albany. Pop. 2,601. This spot is celebrated for the battles fought between the armies of Gates and Burgoyne in September and October 1777.

Stillwater, p.v. Sussex Co. N. J. and Miami Co. Ohio.

Stillwellsville, p.t. Montgomery Co. N. Y.

Stilton, a town in Huntingdonshire, Eng. celebrated for a rich kind of cheese, sometimes called *English Parmesan*. 75 m. N. by E. of London.

Stinchar, a river of Scotland, in the S. part of Ayrshire, which has a rapid course of 26 m. and enters the ocean below Ballantrae.

Stirling, a borough of Scotland, capital of Stirlingshire, seated on the river Forth, on a hill, which terminates abruptly in a steep basaltic rock. On this rock is an ancient castle, once a place of great strength, and often the scene of bloody contention. The palace, erected by James V., is a stately building; the outside curiously ornamented with grotesque figures. Here are two churches and a famous grammar school. In the town and its neighbourhood are manufactures of carpets, shalloons, and other woollen stuffs; and the cotton trade is flourishing. A salmon fishery, belonging to the town, is let to a company, who send the fish chiefly to the London and Edinburgh markets. Stirling has undergone considerable improvement within the last 30 years; several new streets have been built on a modern and improved plan on the N. side of the town, and, in the old part of the town, numbers of houses have been rebuilt. From its commodious situation, Stirling commands the pass between the N. and S. part of Scotland. It is 30 m. N. W. of Edinburgh. Long. 3. 45. W., lat. 56. 6. N.

Stirlingshire, a county of Scotland, 35 m. long and 10 broad; bounded on the N. by Perthshire, N. E. by Clackmannanshire, and the frith of Forth, S. E. by Linlithgowshire, S. by Lanarkshire and Dumbartonshire, and W. by Dumbartonshire. It is divided into 24 parishes, and contains 65,376 inhabitants. The principal rivers are the Forth, Carron, and Avon; and the great canal crosses it from the mouth of the Carron. The S. part of the county is mountainous, but the part near the Forth is fertile. It abounds in coal, ironstone, limestone.

Stirum, a town of Prussia in the grand duchy of Lower Rhine, seated on the Roer, 12 m. N. of Dusseldorp.

Stock, a township of Harrison Co. Ohio.

Stockach, a town of Germany, in Baden and near which the Austrians gained a victory over the French in 1799, and in 1800 the latter defeated the former, and took possession of the town. It is seated on a river of the same name, 17 m. N. E. of Constance.

Stockbridge, a borough in Hampshire, Eng. 66 m. W. by S. of London.

Stockbridge, p.t. Berkshire Co. Mass. 130 m. W. Boston, with manufactures of cotton, woolen and chairs, and quarries of marble. Pop. 1,580; p.t. Windsor Co. Vt. Pop. 1,333; p.t. Madison Co. N. Y.

Stockom, a town of the Netherlands, in the ter-

ritory of Liege, seated on the Meuse, 11 m. N. of Maestricht.

Stockeran, a town of Austria, situate near the Danube, 14 m. N. N. W. of Vienna.

Stocketown, p.v. Northampton Co. Pa.

Stockholm, a province of Sweden, comprising the eastern parts of Upland and Sudermania, & the districts of Roslagen and Soderota. It has an area of 2,736 square miles, with 100,000 inhabitants.

Stockholm, the capital of Sweden lies in a situation remarkable for its romantic scenery. It is a very long, irregular, and occupies, besides two peninsulas, three rocky islands, situate in the Maelar, in the streams which issue from that lake, and in a bay of the Baltic. There are few smaller islands, or rather inlets, on which are situate forts or buildings for naval purposes. A variety of contrasted and beautiful views are formed by numerous rocks of granite, rising boldly from the surface of the water, partly bare and craggy, and partly dotted with houses, or feathered with wood. The harbour is an inlet of the Baltic; the water is of such depth that ships of the largest burden can approach the quay. At the extremity of the harbour, several streets rise one above another in the form of an amphitheatre, and the palace, a magnificent building, crowns the summit. Except in the suburbs, where several houses are of wood, painted red, the generality of the buildings are of stone or of brick whitened with stucco. There is a royal academy of science, instituted by the celebrated Linnæus, and a few other learned men, in 1741; and also a royal academy of arts. The arsenal contains an immense number of trophies and standards taken from different nations. Stockholm, with a small territory surrounding it, forms a separate government, has its own magistrates, and contains nearly 100,000 inhabitants, who manufacture glass, china, silk, woolen, &c. It is 320 m. N. E. of Copenhagen, 1,000 N. E. of Paris, and 900 N. E. of London. Long. 18. 9. E., lat. 59. 20. N.

Stockholm, p.t. St. Lawrence Co. N. Y. 30 E. Ogdensburg. Pop. 1,944; p.v. Morris Co. N. J.

Stockport a town in Cheshire, Eng. with a market, and considerable manufactures of cotton, printed goods, and hats. From its contiguity to Manchester, and the facilities of its canal navigation, Stockport partakes of the prosperity of that town. The number of inhabitants in 1821 was 21,726. It is seated on the Mersey, 7 m. S. E. of Manchester and 179 N. W. of London.

Stockport, p.v. Wayne Co. Pa. on the Delaware. 150 m. N. Philadelphia.

Stockton, a borough in the county of Durban, Eng. Here are two docks for ship building, manufactures of canvases and ropes to a considerable extent, also of diapers, huckabacks, checks, &c. It is seated on the river Tees not far from its mouth. 243 m. N. by W. of London.

Stockton, p.t. Chatanque Co. N. Y. 60 m. S. W. Buffalo. Pop. 1,604.

Stoddard, p.t. Cheshire Co. N. H. Pop. 1,150.

Stoddardsville, p.v. Luzerne Co. Pa.

Stokes, a county of N. Carolina. Pop. 16,194. Salem is the capital. A township of Madison Co. Ohio.

Stokesbury, p.v. Stokes Co. N. C.

Stokesley, a small but neat town in N. York shire, Eng. 238 m. N. by W. of London.

Stolberg, a town of Prussian Saxony, capital of

a county of the same name, with a castle. It is seated in a valley between two mountains, in which are mines of copper and iron, 12 m. N. E. of Nordhausen and 55 W. N. W. of Leipzig. Long. 11. 5. E., lat. 51. 36. N.

Stalberg, a town of Saxony, where great quantities of cloth are made, 9 m. S. W. of Chemnitz.

Stalhofen, a town of Germany, in the grand duchy of Baden, 8 m. S. W. of Baden.

Stolpe, a town of Prussian Pomerania, with a castle, three churches, and a Lutheran nunnery. The inhabitants, estimated at 5,000, carry on a considerable trade in linen and wood, and here is also a fine salmon fishery. It is seated on the Stolpa, 10 m. from its mouth, in the Baltic, and 56 E. N. E. of Colberg. Long. 16. 48. E., lat. 54. 27. N.

Stolpemünde, a town of Pomerania, on the Baltic Sea, with a harbour, at the mouth of the Stolpa, 10 m. N. W. of Stolpe.

Stolpen, a town of Saxony, with a castle on a mountain, 15 m. E. of Dresden.

Stolsenau, a town of Hanover, in the county of Hoya; seated on the Weser, 14 m. S. S. W. of Nienburg.

Stolsenburg, a town of W. Prussia, formerly a suburb of the city of Dantzic, but with the adjacent suburbs of Old Scotland, St. Albert, and Schidlitz, was formed into a separate town, having its own magistrates and municipal rights in 1772.

Stone, a town in Staffordshire, Eng. a considerable manufacture of shoes; 140 N. W. of London.

Stone Arabia, p.v. Montgomery Co. N. Y. 60 m. N. W. Albany.

Stone Creek, a township of Somerset Co. Pa.

Stoneham, p.t. Middlesex Co. Mass. 10 m. N. Boston. Pop. 739.

Stonehaven, or **Stonehise**, a sea-port of Scotland, and the country town of Kincardineshire. The harbour is secured by a high rock and stone pier. Near it are the ruins of the castle of Donnotyre, on a lofty perpendicular rock, almost surrounded by the sea. The town has a manufacture of brown linen, and some trade in dried fish and oil. 20 m. N. N. E. of Montrose. Long. 2. 6. W., lat. 56. 55. N.

Stonehenge, a remarkable monument of antiquity in Wiltshire, on Salisbury Plain, consisting of several very large stones, some placed upright and others horizontally across them. Most antiquaries suppose this work to have been a temple of the Druids, because it is in a circular form, and seems to have been much more regular than it appears to be at present. It has puzzled many diligent enquirers to account for the bringing and placing of those enormous stones; for it is thought no method now known is sufficient to have raised those that lie across to that height. 6 m. N. of Salisbury.

Stonehouse, a town in Devonshire, Eng. It contains a national school, very extensive barracks, a royal naval hospital, &c.; and is situate about half way between Plymouth and Devonport.

Stoneleigh, a town in Warwickshire, Eng. 5 m. S. W. of Coventry.

Stonesborough, a village of Greene Co. Ken.

Stonesville, p.v. Greenville Dis. S. C.

Stoney Point, p.v. Albemarle Co. Va. Iredell Co. N. C. Abbeville Dis. S. C.

Stonington, p.t. New London Co. Conn. on Long Island Sound 15 m. E. N. London. It has manufactures of cotton and woolen and is engaged in the whale fishery. This town was bombarded by the British squadron in 1814 but without effect. Pop. 3,401.

Stony Point, a fortress of New York, taken by the British in 1779, but recovered soon after by the Americans, and the British garrison made prisoners of war. It is seated on the Hudson, opposite Verplank's Point.

Storkau, a town of Prussia, in the Ucker Mark of Brandenburg, 27 m. S. E. of Berlin.

Stornaway, a sea-port of Scotland, on the E. side of the isle of Lewis, at the head of Loch Stornaway, which is a good harbour for ships of any burden. It is a port of the custom-house, and has a post-office and a regular packet weekly. Long. 6. 38. W., lat. 58. 18. N.

Stoneville, p.v. Dutchess Co. N. Y.

Stortford, or **Bishop's Stortford**, a town in Hertfordshire, Eng. with a market on Thursday On the E. side are the ruins of a castle, on an artificial mount. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the river Stort, which is navigable hence to the Lea, 10 m. E. N. E. of Hertford and 30 N. N. E. of London.

Stossen, a town of Saxony, 6 m. S. of Weissenfels.

Stoughton, p.t. Norfolk Co. Mass. 17 m. S. Boston with manufactures of cotton and woolen. Pop. 1,591.

Stour, a river which rises on the most northerly point of Dorsetshire, passes by Stourminster, Blandford, and Winborn then enters Hampshire, and flows into the Avon, opposite Christchurch.

Stour, a river in Kent, Eng. which flows by Sandwich into Hope Bay.

Stour, a river of Eng. which forms the entire boundary between Essex and Suffolk.

Stour, a river which rises in the S. part of Staffordshire, Eng. enters Worcestershire at Soubridge, and flows by Kidderminster into the Severn, opposite Stourport.

Stourbridge, a corporate town in Worcestershire, Eng. with manufactures of glass, iron, and earthen ware. 126 m. N. W. of London.

Stourminster, a town in Dorsetshire, Eng. with a manufacture of white baize. Near it are the ruins of a castle, which was the seat of the W. Saxon kings. 108 m. W. by S. of London.

Stourport, a handsome town in Worcestershire, Eng. 4 m. S. of Kidderminster.

Stow Market, a thriving town in Suffolk, Eng. with a manufacture of sacking, ropes, &c., and a considerable malting business. 70 m. N. N. E. of London.

Stow on the Wold, a town in Gloucestershire, Eng. 80 m. W. by N. of London.

Stow, p.t. Middlesex Co. Mass. 30 m. N. W. Boston. Pop. 1,221; p.t. Washington Co. Vt. 24 m. N. W. Montpelier. Pop. 1,570; p.t. Portage Co. Ohio. 128 m. N. E. Columbus. Pop. 790.

Stow Creek, a township of Cumberland Co. N. J.

Stonesville, p.v. Lincoln Co. N. C. 185 m. W. Raleigh.

Stones, a small town in Somersetshire, Eng. 147 m. W. by S. of London.

Stoytown, p.v. Somerset Co. Pa.

Strabane, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, situate on the Mourne, near the Foyle, 11 m. S. S. W. of Londonderry.

Strabane, a township of Washington Co. Pa.

Stradella, a strong town of the Sardinian states, in the Milanese, with a castle. The French became masters of it in 1800. It is seated on the Versa, near the Po, 10 m. S. E. of Pavia.

Strafford, a county of N. Hampshire. Pop.

58,916. Dover is the capital; p.t. Stafford Co. N. H. 55 m. N. E. Concord. Pop. 2,200; p.t. Orange Co. Vt. Pop. 1,935. Here is a mine of copperas.

Strakonitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachin, with a castle; seated on the Wotawa, 11 m. S. W. of Piseck.

Stralsund, a government of the Prussian states, comprising the part of Pomerania formerly belonging to Sweden, along with Rugen and other islands on the N. coast. It has an area of 1,400 square m. with 115,000 inhabitants.

Stralsund, a sea-port of Prussia, formerly the capital of Swedish Pomerania. It contains about 11,000 inhabitants; and its trade and commerce are considerable. The churches and other public buildings are handsome; and the library belonging to the college has a capital collection of coins. Charles XII., in 1714, came hither after his return from Turkey, and ennobled the magistracy. Stralsund was forced to submit to the allies in 1715, was restored in 1720, surrendered to the French in 1807, and was finally ceded to Prussia in 1813. It is almost surrounded by the Baltic and the lake Fransen, and has a harbour separated from the isle of Rugen by a narrow channel. The manufactures are various, but most of them on a small scale, and the trade is considerable, particularly in corn. 40 m. E. N. E. of Rostock, and 85 N. W. of Stettin. Long. 13. 16. E., lat. 54. 20. N.

Strammell, a town of the Prussian states, in Pomerania, on the river Rega, 21 m. N. E. of New Stargard.

Strangford, a small town of Ireland, in the county of Down, seated on a bay of its name, at the narrow part which connects Strangford Lough with the Irish Sea, 7 m. E. of Down. Long. 5. 30. W., lat. 54. 31. N.

Strangford Lough, a large bay, or inlet of the sea, in the county of Down, on the E. coast of Ireland, about 17 m. long and 5 broad, abounding with excellent fish, particularly smelts; and off the bar, about August, is a periodical herring fishery. It contains a great many small islands; and the burning of kelp profitably employs a great number of hands in them. The bar or entrance into it from the Irish Sea is 3 m. below Strangford and not a m. in breadth.

Stranraer, a borough and sea-port of Scotland, in Wigtownshire, with considerable manufactures of cotton and linen. Vessels employed in the coasting trade and herring fishery frequent this place; and some ships sail hence to the Baltic and Ireland with corn. It is situate at the head of Loch Ryan, 26 m. W. by N. of Wigon. Long. 4. 57. W., lat. 55. 0. N.

Strasbourg, a city of France, capital of the department of Lower Rhine, and a bishop's see. It is situate near the Rhine; and the River Ill runs through it, and forms many canals, over which there are several bridges to connect the different quarters of the city. It is a place of considerable commerce, and has manufactures of tobacco, porcelain, steel, lace, carpets, cloth, leather, &c. The inhabitants are computed at 60,000. The principal structures are built of a red stone, dug from the quarries which are along the Rhine. This town, formerly imperial, was taken by Louis XIV. in 1681. The citadel and fortifications, which he constructed, have been so much augmented that Strasbourg may be considered one of the strongest places in Europe. It was confirmed to France by the peace of Ryswick in 1697. The university, which had been curtailed of its

classes during the French revolution, was replaced on its former footing in 1803. The town is entered by six gates. In the cathedral is a clock, which shows the motions of the constellations, the revolutions of the sun and moon, the days of the week, the hours, &c. Another remarkable circumstance in this cathedral is its pyramidal tower, which is 549 feet high. In the church of St. Thomas is the magnificent tomb of the famous marshal Saxe. 65 m. N. of Basel and 75 E. of Nancy. Long. 7. 45. E., lat. 48 35. N.

Strasburg, a town of W. Prussia, in the circle of Culm, with a castle; seated on the Drigenta, 30 m. E. N. E. of Thorn.

Strasburg, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 15 m. N. by W. of Prenzlau.

Strasburg, a town of Austrian Illyria, in Carinthia, seated on the river Gurk, 13 m. N. of Clagenfurt.

Strasburg, p.t. Lancaster Co.; p.t. Franklin Co. Pa.; p.v. Shenandoah Co. Va.

Strasnitz, a town of the Austrian states, in Moravia, with a castle and a college, on the river March, 12 m. S. S. W. of Hradisch.

Stratford, a village in Suffolk, Eng. 12 m. S. W. of Ipswich.

Stratford, a village in Essex, Eng., separated from Bow in Middlesex, by the river Lea, over which is a bridge, said to be the most ancient stone arch in England. 3 m. E. N. E. of London.

Stratford, Fenny, a town in Buckinghamshire, Eng., with a manufacture of thread lace; seated on the Lyssel, and the Roman highway called Watling-street, 45 m. N. W. of London.

Stratford Stony, a town in Buckinghamshire, Eng. The inhabitants are principally lace-makers. It is seated on the Ouse, 52 m. N. W. of London.

Stratford-on-Avon, a town in Warwickshire, Eng. It is memorable as the birth-place of Shakespeare, who was buried here in 1616. Here is a manufacture of silk buttons, and some trade in corn and malt. The town is situate on the Avon, over which is a long bridge, 8 m. S. W. of Warwick and 95 N. W. of London.

Stratford, p.t. Coos Co. N. H. Pop. 443; p.t. Fairfield Co. Conn., 14 m. S. W. New Haven Pop. 1,807. A township of Montgomery Co. N. Y. Pop. 552.

Stratham, p.t. Rockingham Co. N. H., 8 m. S. W. Portsmouth. Pop. 838.

Strathaven, a town of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, with a manufacture of cotton, seated on the Avon, 8 m. S. of Hamilton and 12 W. of Lanark.

Strathmore, a river of Scotland, in Sutherlandshire, which flows into a bay of the North Sea, called Loch Hope.

Strathy, a river of Scotland, in Sutherlandshire, which issues from a small lake, and flows into a bay of the N. Sea, sheltered to the W. by a large promontory, to which it gives name.

Stratton, a town in Cornwall, Eng., 222 m. W. by S. of London.

Strasbourg, a town of Bavaria, capital of a territory of the same name, with a castle. It has broad streets, handsome churches, a flourishing academy, and a convent of Ursuline nuns. In 1743 it was taken by the Austrians, who demolished the fortifications, but it was restored in 1745. It is seated on the Danube, 22 m. S. E. of Ratisbon and 68 N. E. of Munich. Long. 12 28. E., lat. 48. 60. N.

Strausberg, a town of Prussia, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, with an old castle on a mountain. It has manufactures of baize and cloth, and stands on the lake Strause, 21 m. E. N. E. of Berlin.

Straustown, p.t. Bucks Co. Pa.

Strehla, a town of Saxony, in Meissen, near which the Prussians were defeated by the Austrians in 1760. It is seated on the Elbe, 14 m. N. W. of Meissen.

Strehlen, a town of Prussian Silesia, with manufactures of woollens, stockings, and leather; seated on the Ohla, 22 m. S. of Breslau.

Strelitz, New, a town of Lower Saxony, capital of the duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. It owes its origin to the destruction of the ducal palace, in Old Strelitz: in consequence of which, in 1713, the duke began to erect a magnificent palace, 2 m. from the site of the old one, at a place called Glienke, which was before his hunting seat; and in 1733 he founded a town adjoining to the palace, and ordered it to be called New Strelitz. The centre is a spacious market-place, and thence a number of streets branch out in straight lines; the chief street leads to the palace, and the next to a pleasant lake. It is seated among lakes 55 m. S. E. of Gustrow and 56 N. by W. of Berlin. Long. 13. 18. E., lat. 53. 21. N.

Strelitz Old, a small town of the duchy of Mecklenburg, the residence of the younger branch of that house, till the castle was burnt down in 1712. See the preceding article.

Strengnes, a town of Sweden, in Sudermania, and a bishop's see, seated on the lake Maerler, 30 m. W. by S. of Stockholm. Long. 17. 4. E., lat. 59. 20. N.

Strickersville, p.v. Chester Co. Pa.

Striegau, a town of Prussian Silesia, in the principality of Schweidnitz, seated on a river, at the foot of a mountain, 11 m. N. of Schweidnitz.

Stromsholm, a town of Sweden, in Westmania situate on the lake Mealer, 45 m. S. W. of Upsal. Long. 16. 24. E., lat. 59. 30. N.

Stroma, a small island of Scotland, on the coast of Caithness-shire, in Pentland Frith. Its caverns were once used by the inhabitants of the neighbouring island as places of interment. Near its N. end is a dangerous whirlpool.

Stromberg, a town of Prussian Westphalia, in the government of Munster, 20 m. E. N. E. of Munster and 20 N. W. of Paderborn.

Stromboli, the most northern of the Lipari Islands. It is a volcano, which rises in a conical form to the height of 3,000 feet; and on the E. side are three or four little craters ranged near each other, nearly at two-thirds of its height. Notwithstanding its fires, it is inhabited, and produces a great deal of cotton. Of all the volcanoes recorded in history, Stromboli seems to be the only one that burns without ceasing; and it has long been looked upon as the great lighthouse of the Mediterranean, the flames being seen by night at a great distance. Long. 15. 40. E., lat. 38. 40. N.

Stromness, a town of Scotland, on the S. W. side of the island of Pomona, with a good harbour, 9 m. W. of Kirkwall.

Stromoe, the principal of the Feroe Islands, in the Northern Ocean, 30 m. in length and 10 in breadth. It has a town called Thorshaven, which is the capital of all the islands and the common market. Long. 7. 0. W., lat. 62. 10. N.

Stromsøe, a town of Norway, in the province

of Aggerhuys, 18 m. S. W. of Christiania. See *Drammen*.

Stromstadt, a town of Sweden, in W. Gothland celebrated for its shell fish. It stands on the coast of the N. Sea. 43 m. N. N. W. of Uddevalle. Long. 11. 4. E., lat. 59. 4. N.

Strong, p.t. Somerset Co. Me. Pop. 985.

Strongsville, p.t. Cuyahoga Co. Ohio. 125 m. N. E. Columbus. Pop. 6,311.

Strongoli, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, seated on a high rock, 3 m. from the sea, and 7 N. of St. Severino.

Stronsa, one of the Orkney Islands, situate N. E. of that called Pomona. It is 7 m. from N. to S. and nearly the same in breadth, but so indented by bays that no part of it is above a mile and a half from the sea. It produces much kelp, and feeds many sheep and cattle.

Strontian, a village of Scotland, in Argyshire and in the district of Ardnamurchan, noted for its lead mines, in which a new kind of mineral was discovered in 1790, and named *Strontites*.

Stroud, a town in Gloucestershire, Eng. It is seated on a brook, the waters of which are peculiarly adapted to the dyeing of scarlet, and its banks are consequently crowded with the houses of clothiers: a navigable canal accompanies its progress to the Severn, and is now extended to join the Thames at Lechlade. Stroud is 11 m. S. by E. of Gloucester and 100 W. by N. of London.

Stroud, a considerable village in Kent, Eng.

Stroudsburg, p.v. Northampton Co. Pa.

Stuartsburg, p.v. Westmoreland Co. Pa.

Studland, a village in Dorsetshire, Eng. in the neighbourhood of which are several curious barrows.

Stuhlingen, a town of Baden, in a lordship, of the same name, with a castle on a mountain, 9 m. S. of Furstenburg.

Stuhlweissenburg, a town of Hungary, capital of a county of its name, and the see of a bishop, situate in marshy ground, occasioned by the river Sarwits. It was formerly the place for the coronation of the kings, and generally also of their interment; but it is much decayed, since its works were dismantled in 1702. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 13,000. 36 m. S. W. of Buda, and 80 S. E. of Presburg. Long. 18. 28. E. lat. 47. 18. N.

Sturbridge, p.t. Worcester Co. Mass. 70 m. S. W. Boston, with manufactures of woollen and cotton. Pop. 1,683.

Stutgard, a city of Germany, capital of the kingdom of Wurtemberg. It is surrounded by walls and ditches, and has an ancient castle, with a rich cabinet of curiosities, a magnificent palace, an orphan house, a college, a ducal academy, and observatory, a military academy one of the largest libraries in Germany. It has manufactures of silks, stockings, ribands, &c. and around it are innumerable vineyards and gardens. The streets are narrow in the city, and the houses generally of wood; but there are fine houses, and straight streets, in one of the suburbs. Stutgard was repeatedly entered by the armies on both sides between 1796, and 1815. It is seated in a plain among mountains, near the river Neckar, 36 m. E. of Baden and 52 N. E. of Strasburg. Long. 9. 21. E., lat. 48. 44. N.

Styria, a province of Austria, 125 m. long and 17 broad; bounded on the E. by Hungary, S. by Carniola, and W. by Carinthia and Salzburg. It is divided into Upper and Lower Styria; the former containing the circles of Judenburg and

Bruck, and the latter those of Gratz, Marchburg, and Cilley. Though a mountainous country there is much land fit for tillage, and the soil is fertile. The mountains are clothed with oak, beech, and pine; every kind of grain is well cultivated, and the white wine is very pleasant. It contains mines of excellent iron, whence the arms made here are in great esteem; also mines of lead and coal. The principal rivers are the Enns, Muhr, Drave, and Save. The inhabitants are for the most part Catholics, but Protestants are tolerated, and Jews in a limited degree. Gratz and Judenburg are the chief towns.

Suabia, the former name of one of the ten circles of Germany, bounded on the N. by Franconia and the circle of Lower Rhine, W. by that circle and Alsace, S. by Switzerland, and E. by Bavaria. It comprised the greater part of the kingdom of Wurtemberg, the grand duchy of Baden and some other territories.

Suakem, or *Suakham*, a sea-port and the capital of the country of Abex, seated on a small island of the same name, in the Red Sea. It is the residence of a Turkish governor under the bashaw of Cairo, and was once a very flourishing place, but is now gone to decay. Long. 37. 55. E., lat. 19. 56. N.

Subiaco, a town of the papal states, in Campagna di Roma, seated on the Teverone, 33 m. E. by N. of Rome.

Succadana, a town on the S. W. coast of Borneo, capital of a kingdom of the same name. The chief products of the country are camphor and diamonds. It is seated at the mouth of a river. Long. 110. 15. E., lat. 1. 10. S.

Success, a township of Coos Co. N. H. Pop. 14.

Success Bay, a bay on the S. E. coast of Terra del Fuego. The S. promontory, at its entrance, is called Cape Success. Long. 65. 27. W. lat. 55. 1. S.

Sucasunny p.v. Morris Co. N. J.

Suczava, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, formerly a flourishing city, but now much declined. It is seated on a river of the same name, 70 m. N. W. of Jassy. Long. 25. 52. E., lat. 47. 57. N.

Suda, a strong fort of the Isle of Candia, situate on an islet, in a gulf of its name, which is one of the finest and safest harbours in the Levant. This fort was constructed by the Venetians, who preserved it a great while after Candia was no longer in their possession. It is 8 m. E. of Canea.

Sudbury, a borough in Suffolk, Eng. 54 m. N. E. of London.

Sudbury, p.v. Rutland Co. Vt. 43 m. W. Windsor. Pop. 612, p.t. Middlesex Co. Mass. 20 m. W. Boston. Pop. 1,424.

Suderhamn, a town of Sweden, in the government of Gefleborg, with a considerable trade in linen, butter, timber, and flax; situate at the mouth of a river, near the gulf of Bothnia, 20 m. N. of Gefle. Long. 17. 5. E., lat. 63. 20. N.

Suderkoping, a town of Sweden, in E. Gothland, seated on a navigable river, 10 m. S. S. E. of Nordkoping.

Sudermania, a province of Sweden Proper, 62 m. long and 42 broad; bounded by Upland, Westmania, Nericia, and the Baltic. It is the most populous part of Sweden, and abounds in corn, and mines of divers metals. Nykoping is the capital.

Sudertolge, a town of Sweden, in Sudermania, with a manufacture of worsted and silk stockings, 16 m. W. S. W. of Stockholm.

Sudores, one of the Feroe Islands, in the Northern Ocean, remarkable for a dangerous whirlpool near it, which is occasioned by a crater, 61 fathoms deep in the centre. The danger, especially in storms, is very great; but at the reflux, and in very still weather, the inhabitants venture in boats, for the sake of fishing.

Suen-hoa, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li, seated amid mountains, near the great wall, 77 m. N. N. W. of Pekin. Long. 114. 39. E., lat. 40. 38. N.

Suez, a sea-port of Egypt, with a castle, seated at the N. end of the W. arm of the Red Sea, called the gulf of Suez. This gulf is separated from the Mediterranean by an isthmus, 125 m. over, which joins Asia to Africa. The town is surrounded by a sandy country, and is without water. Several vessels are employed in the navigation between this port and Jidda, where the commodities are bartered for Indian goods and the coffee of Arabia. The commerce of Cairo with Suez is carried on by caravans, which wait the arrival, and set out on the departure of the vessels, that is, about the end of April, and in the course of July and August. The merchandise consists in corn, wood, iron, lead, wool, cloth, cordage, &c. 65 m. E. of Cairo. Long. 32. 51. E., lat. 30. 2. N.

Suffield, p.t. Hartford Co. Conn. 18 m. N. Hartford. Pop. 2,636. A township of Portage Co. Ohio. Pop. 397.

Suffolk, a county of England, 58 m. long and 38 broad; bounded on the S. by Essex, W. by Cambridgeshire, N. by Norfolk, and E. by the German Ocean. The number of inhabitants in 1821 was 270,542. The soil is of various qualities, but the country, in general, is level. Near the shore it is sandy and full of heaths, but abound in rye, peas, turnips, carrots and hemp, with numerous flocks of sheep. High Suffolk or the woodlands, which is in the inland part, yields good pasture, which feeds abundance of cattle. That part on the confines of Essex and Cambridgeshire affords also excellent pasture; and to the N. and N. W. it is fruitful in corn. Its chief produce is butter and cheese; but the latter has gained almost proverbially the character of the worst in England. Ipswich is the principal town.

Suffolk, a county of Massachusetts, comprising Boston and Chelsea. Pop. 62,162. Boston is the Capital. A county of New York, consisting of the E. part of Long Island. Pop. 26,980; p.v. Nansemond Co. Va. 28 m. S. W. Norfolk.

Sugar Creek, townships in Stark. Tuscarawas Green and Wayne Cos. Ohio.

Sugar Leaf, a township of Luzerne Co. Pa.

Sugar Grove, p.v. Warren Co. Pa.

Suggsville, p.v. Clark Co. Alab.

Sugulmessa, or *Sigilmessa*, a town of the kingdom of Tafilet, the capital of a district, which abounds in corn, dates, and other fruits, and has mines of iron, lead, and antimony. It is seated on the Zig, 140 m. N. N. E. of Tafilet. Long. 5. 5. W., lat. 29. 40. N.

Suhl, a town of Prussian Saxony, capital of Henneburg, with manufactures of fustian, linen, leather, and steel. It is seated on the Hazel, 7 m. N. of Schleusingen.

Suklingen, a town of Hanover, in the county of Hoya, on a river of its name, 22 m. W. by N. of Nieburg.

Suire, a river of Ireland, which rises in Tipperary flows by Clonmel and Carrick to Waterford, and meets the Barrow at the head of Waterford Haven.

Sullivan, a county of New Hampshire. Pop. 19,687. Newport is the capital. A county of N. York. Pop. 12,372; Monticello is the capital. A county of Indiana. Pop. 4,686. Merom is the capital. A county of E. Tennessee. Pop. 10,073; Blountsville is the capital.

Sullivan, p.t. Hancock Co. Me. 35 m. E. Castine. Pop. 538. p.t. Cheshire Co. N. H. 38 m. S. W. Concord. Pop. 555. p.t. Madison Co. N. Y. Pop. 4,077; p.v. Tioga Co. Pa. a township of Lorain Co. Ohio. Pop. 206.

Sullivan's Island, a low island at the entrance of Charleston harbour, S. C.

Sully, a town of France, department of Loiret, seated on the Loire, 20 m. S. E. of Orleans.

Sulmona, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra, and a bishop's see. It contains 11 churches and 12 convents, and was the birthplace of the poet Ovid. It is seated on the Sora, 26 m. S. W. of Civita di Shieti. Long. 14. 55. E., lat. 42. 0. N.

Sultana, a decayed town of Persia, in Irak, with a magnificent mosque, which contains the tomb of sultan Chodaband, or Hodabunda. 50 miles N. W. of Casbin. Long. 51. 53. E., lat. 36. 16. N.

Sultangore, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Lahore, 62 m. S. E. of Lahore.

Sultangore, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Oude, the station of a British detachment, 32 miles S. of Fysabad and 50 N. of Allahabad.

Sultz, a town of Germany, in Mecklenburg, with a salt mine, seated on the Rekenitz, 18 m. E. S. E. of Rostock.

Sultz, a town of France, department of Upper Rhine, with a medicinal spring, 13 m. S. S. W. of Colmar.

Suls, a town of Germany, in the kingdom of Wurtemberg, with some salt-works; seated near the Neckar, 12 m. N. of Rothweil.

Sulza, a town in the grand duchy of Saxe-Weimar, with a salt mine, seated on the Ilme, 13 m. E. N. E. of Weimar.

Sulzbach, a town and castle of Bavaria, in a duchy of its name, the regency of which is united to Amberg. It stands in a mountainous country, fertile in hops, 6 miles N. W. of Amberg.

Sulzburg, a town of Germany in Baden, with a fine palace seated in a territory fertile in good wine, 8 m. S. W. of Friburg.

Sumatra, the most western of the Sunda Islands, in the Indian Ocean. Its general direction is nearly N. W. and S. E. The equator divides it into almost equal parts; the one extremity being in 5. 53. N., the other in 5. 56. S. lat. and Acheen Head, its N. extremity, is in Long. 95. 34. N. It is 950 m. in length, and from 150 to 200 in breadth; and is separated from Malacca by the strait of that name, and from Java by the strait of Sunda. A chain of mountains runs through its whole extent; the ranges in many parts, being double and treble; yet their altitude is not sufficient to occasion their being covered with snow during any part of the year. Between these ridges are extensive plains, considerably elevated above the surface of the maritime lands. In these the air is cool; and, from this advantage they are esteemed the most eligible portion of the country, are the best inhabited, and the most cleared from woods, which elsewhere, in general, cover both hills and valleys with an eternal shade. Here too are found many lakes and rivers which facilitate the communication between the different parts. The inhabitants consist of Malays,

Achense, Battas, Lampoons and Rejans; the latter are taken as a standard of description, with respect to the person, manners, and customs of the Sumatrans. They are rather below the middle stature; their bulk in proportion; their limbs, for the most part, slight, but well shaped, and particularly small at the wrist and ancles. Their hair is strong and of a shining black. The men are beardless, great pains being taken to render them so, when boys, by rubbing their chins with a kind of quick lime. Their complexion is properly yellow, wanting the red tinge that constitutes a copper or tawny colour. Those of the superior class, who are not exposed to the rays of the sun, and particularly the women of rank, approach to a considerable degree of fairness; but the major part of the females are ugly. The rites of marriage among the Sumatrans consist simply in joining the hands of the parties, and pronouncing them man and wife, without much ceremony, excepting the entertainment which is given upon the occasion. But little apparent courtship precedes their marriages. Their manners do not admit of it, the young people of each sex being carefully kept asunder, and the girls being seldom trusted from their mothers. The opportunities which the young people have of seeing and conversing with each other are at the public festivals, where the persons who are unmarried meet together, and dance and sing in company. A man, when determined in his choice, generally employs an old woman as his agent, by whom he sends a present. The parents then interfere, and the preliminaries being settled, a feast takes place. At these festivals, a goat, a buffalo, or several, according to the rank of the parties, are killed, to entertain, not only the relations and invited guests, but for all the inhabitants of the neighbouring country who chose to repair to them. The greater the concourse, the more is the credit of the host, who is generally, on these occasions, the father of the girl. Polygamy is allowed; but it is extremely rare that an instance occurs of a man having more than one wife, and that only among a few of the chiefs. This continence they owe, in some measure, to their poverty. Mothers carry their children straddling on their hip, and usually supported by a cloth tied in a knot on the opposite shoulder. The children are nursed but little, and are not confined by any swathing or bandages. The original natives of Sumatra are pagans; but it is to be observed that when the Sumatrans, or any of the natives of the eastern islands, learn to read the Arabic character, and submit to circumcision, they are said to become Malays, the term Malay being understood to mean Mussulman. The wild beasts of Sumatra are tigers, elephants, rhinoceroses, bears, and monkeys. The tigers prove to the inhabitants, both in their journeys and even their domestic occupations, most destructive enemies; yet, from a superstitious prejudice, it is with difficulty they are prevailed upon to use methods for destroying them, till they have sustained some particular injury in their own family or kindred. Alligators likewise occasion the loss of many inhabitants; and yet a superstitious idea of their sanctity also preserves them from molestation. The other animals of Sumatra are buffaloes, a small kind of horses, goats, hogs, deer, bullocks, and hog-deer. This last is an animal somewhat larger than a rabbit, the head resembling that of a hog, and its shanks and feet those of a deer; the besoar stone found on this animal has been valued at ten times

As weight in gold. Of birds there is a greater variety than of beasts. The coo-ow, or Samatran pheasant, is a bird of uncommon beauty. Here are storks of a prodigious size, parrots, dung-hill fowls, ducks, the largest cocks in the world, wood pigeons, doves, and a great variety of small birds, remarkable for the beauty of their colours. The reptiles are lizards flying lizards, and camelions. The islands swarm with insects, and their varieties are no less extraordinary than their numbers. Rice is the only grain that grows in the country. Here are sugar-canes, beans, peas, radishes, yams, potatoes, pumpkins, and several kinds of pot-herbs unknown to Europe; and also most of the fruits to be met with in other parts of the E. Indies, in the greatest perfection. Indigo, saltpetre, sulphur, arsenic, brasil-wood, two species of the bread-fruit tree, pepper, cassia, camphire, benjamin, coffee, and cotton, are likewise the produce of this island. Here also are the cabbage-tree and silk cotton tree: and the forests contain a great variety of valuable species of wood, as ebony pine, sandal, eagle or aloes, teak, machineel, and iron wood, and also the banyan tree. Bees' wax is a commodity of great importance here; and there are likewise the edible birds' nests. Gold, tin, iron, copper, and lead, are found in the country; and the first is as plentiful here as in any part of Asia. Sumatra is divided into many petty kingdoms, the chief of which are Acheen, Indrapore, Palimban, and Jambi. The English and Dutch have factories on this island; the principal one of the former being fort Marlborough, at Bencoolen, where, as also at the Dutch settlement of Pedang, Christian missionaries have been for some time established.

Sumbouas, an island in the Eastern seas, about 200 m. long and 40 broad. It is divided into the districts of Beema, Dompoo, Tambora, Sangur, Pekat, and Sumbawa, all governed by their respective chiefs. The island furnishes sappan wood, rice, horses, saltpetre, sulphur, wax, birds' nests, tobacco, &c., though but little trade is at present carried on. In the W., part of the island is a town of the same name, with a good harbour.

Sumbhoonant, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Nepaul, with a celebrated temple, which is annually visited by an immense number of pilgrims from Bootan and Thibet. Long. 85. 38. E., lat. 27. 33. N.

Sumbul, a town of Hindoostan, in a territory of its name, lying E. of Dehli, subject to the nabob of Oude. 52 m. W. N. W. of Bereilly and 75 E. of Dehli.

Sumbulpour or **Sumelpour**, a town of Hindoostan, in a district of its name, in the province of Orissa, 144 miles W. N. W. of Cattach and 280 W. of Calcutta. Long. 83. 40. E., lat. 21. 25. N.

Sumak, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, 14 m. E. of Pergamo.

Sumersin, a town of Hungary, in the island of Schut, 16 miles S. S. E. of Presburg.

Summerytown, p.v. Montgomery Co. Pa. 35 m. N. W. Philad.

Summet-tioun, a town of Birmah, the inhabitants of which are chiefly employed in the manufactures of saltpetre and gunpowder. It is seated on the Irrawaddy, 68 miles S. by W. of Ummarapoora.

Sumnerfield, p.v. Guilford Co. N. C.

Sumnerst, p.t. Schoharie Co. N. Y. 33 m. S. W. Albany. Pop. 1,733.

Sunnitsville, p.v. Sullivan Co. N. Y.

Sumner, a county of W. Tennessee. Pop. 20,606. Gallatin is the capital; p.v. Oxford Co. Me. Pop. 1,090.

Sumter, a district of S. Carolina. Pop. 22,278. Sumterville the capital is 100 m. N. W. Charleston.

Sunapee, a lake of New Hampshire 11 miles in length, in Hillsborough and Cheshire Cos. Its waters pass through Sugar River into the Connecticut.

Sunbury, p.t. Northumberland Co. Pa.; p.t. Liberty Co. Geo. 45 m. S. E. Savannah, on Newport river which here forms a tolerable harbour. It is a port of entry; p.t. Gates Co. N. C.; p.t. Delaware and Berkshire Cos. Ohio.

Sunart, Loch, an inlet of the sea, on the W. coast of Scotland, which extends 20 miles E. into the county of Argyll, from the N. end of the island of Mull.

Sunda Islands, islands in the S. E. part of the Indian Ocean. The chief of them are Borneo, Sumatra, and Java; the two latter separated by a channel called the Strait of Sunda.

Sunderbunds, a tract of country in Bengal consisting of that part of the delta of the Ganges which borders on the sea. In extent it is equal to the principality of Wales. It is completely enveloped in wood, infested with tigers, and composed of labyrinth of rivers and creeks, all of which are of salt, except those that immediately communicate with the principal arm of the Ganges. Here salt, in quantities equal to the whole consumption of Bengal and its dependancies, is made and transported with equal facility; and here also is found an inexhaustible store of timber for boat-building.

Sunderburg, a town of Denmark, in the island of Aelsen, with a castle. It is seated on a strait called Sunderburg Sound, 12 miles E. of Flamburg. Long. 10. 0. E., lat. 54. 51. N.

Sunderdoo, a fortified island and sea-port of Hindoostan, in Concan, reduced by commodore James in 1756. It is 36 miles N. N. W. of Goa. Long. 73. 20. E., lat. 16. 3. N.

Sunderland, a sea-port in the county of Durham, Eng. For the exportation of coal, it is next in consequence to Newcastle. Its port, at the mouth of the Wear, will admit vessels of 400 tons; the entrance is defended by a battery, and a pier, on which is a lighthouse. Here are several small dockyards, manufactures of salt, glass, copperas, and earthenware, and a trade in lime, grindstone, and other articles. Sunderland is much frequented during the bathing seasons, and the neighbourhood for several miles round is enriched by many elegant seats and mansions. The pestilential cholera first appeared in England at this place at the latter part of 1831. It is situated on the river Wear, over which is a magnificent iron bridge of one immense arch, which will admit ships of 200 tons burden to sail under it, 13 miles N. E. of Durham and 269 m. N. by W. of London.

Sunderland, p.t. Franklin Co. Mass. 90 m. W. Boston, with manufactures of cotton. Pop. 665; p.t. Bennington Co. Vt. 15 m. N. E. Bennington. Pop. 463.

Sundi, a province of Congo, which lies along the river Zaire. Its rivers renders it extremely fertile, and in the mountains are mines of several metals. The capital is of the same name. Long. 17. 55. E., lat. 4. 50. N.

Sunderwald, a sea-port of Sweden, and the cap

ital of Medelpadia. The chief trade is in tar, birch-bark, deals, hops, flax, and linen. It is seated near the gulf of Bothnia, 210 miles N. by W. of Stockholm. Long. 17. 50. E., lat. 63. 25. N.

Samergong, or *Sannergowm*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, once a large city, and famous for a manufacture of fine cotton cloth. It is seated between the Burrampooter and a branch of the Ganges, 15 m. S. E. of Daoca.

Sanfish, p.v. Monroe Co. Ohio; a township of Pike Co. Ohio.

Superior, Lake, a lake of N. America between the United States and Canada. 490 miles in length 1,700 miles in circumference, and the largest body of fresh water on the globe. It contains many islands; two of them very large, especially Isle Royale, which is 100 miles long, and in many places, 40 broad. The Indians suppose these islands to be the residence of the Great Spirits. Upwards of 30 rivers enter this lake, some of which are of considerable size, and its water is remarkable for purity and transparency. It abounds with fishes, particularly trout and sturgeon. Storms are even more dreadful on this lake than on the ocean. It discharges its water from the S. E. corner, through the strait of St. Mary, into lake Huron; but the quantity does not appear to be one-tenth part of what is conveyed into it by the rivers.

Supino, a town of Naples, in the Molise, with a castle, seated at the source of the Tamara, 17 m. N. by W. of Benevento.

Sur or *Sowr*, a town of Syria, in Palestine, on the coast of the Mediterranean, where stood the famous city of Tyre, destroyed by Alexander the Great. It is now no more than a village, situated on a peninsula which projects from the shore into the sea, in the form of a mallet with an oval head. The village consists of about 60 families, who live obscurely on the produce of their little grounds and a trifling fishery, 18 miles S. S. W. of Saïda and 60 m. S. W. of Damascus.

Sura, a town of Sweden, in Westmanland, 15 m. N. of Stroomsholm.

Surat, a city of Hindoostan, in Gusezat, with a strong citadel. The squares are large, and the streets spacious, but not paved, so that the dust is troublesome. Each street has gates of its own, with which it is shut up in times of turbulence. The larger houses are flat roofed, with courts before them; and those of the common people are high roofed. It is said to have 320,000 inhabitants; and its trade is considerable, notwithstanding the sandbanks that obstruct the entrance of the Tapti, which causes large vessels to load and unload at Swally, 15 miles to the W. of Surat. In this city are Mahometans of several sects, many sorts of Gentoos, and Jews and Christians of various denominations. It is one of the stations of the London Missionary Society. The Mahometans at Surat are not, by far, so strict as they are in Arabia, or in other Turkish countries; nor are the distinctions of tribes among the Hindoos who reside here strictly observed. The latter are almost all of the cast of the Banians; and their skill and dexterity in matters of calculation and economy often raise them to places of considerable trust. Some of them are very rich, but all live in a style of moderate simplicity, and wear only a plain robe of white cotton. All people of distinction in Surat, and through the rest of India, speak and write the Persian language; but in trade, corrupt Portuguese is the

language used. This city was long the emporium of the most precious productions of Hindoostan, for hither were brought from the interior parts an immense quantity of goods, which the merchants carried in their ships to the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf, the coasts of Malabar and Coromandel, and even to China. Since the rise of Bombay, however the traffic of this place has greatly declined, and now consists chiefly of raw cotton and a few of its own manufactures. One thing singular in Surat is, that, though there is no hospital for human beings, there is an extensive establishment of this nature for sick or maimed animals. When the Europeans turn out an old horse, or any other domestic animal, to perish as useless, the Hindoos voluntarily assume the care of it, and place it in this house, which is full of infirm and decrepit cows, sheep, rabbits, hens, pigeons, &c. The country round Surat is fertile, except towards the sea, where it is sandy and barren. Among the animals may be mentioned the Nyl Ghau, a creature some-



what between a cow and a deer and of an ashy grey colour. Before the English E. India Company obtained possession of Bombay, Surat was the seat of their presidency, and the centre of their eastern trade. It is situated 20 miles up the river Tapti and 147 m. N. of Bombay. Long. 72. 48. E., lat. 21. 11. N.

Surgooja, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a circar of the same name, in the province of Orissa. 75 m. N. E. of Ruttunpour and 210 S. S. W. of Patna. Long. 83. 32. E., lat. 23. 6. N.

Surguinsville, p.v. Hawkins Co. Ten. 240 m. N. E. Murfreesborough.

Surgut, a town of Asiatic Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, surrounded by palisades, and seated on the Oby, 265 m. N. N. E. of Tobolsk. Long. 73. 30. E., lat. 61. 30. N.

Surinam, a country of Guiana, extending 75 miles along a river of the same name. It abounds with game, and singular animals of different kinds; the toad, in particular, being remarkable for its enormous size and ugly form. The products are fruits, indigo, sugar, tobacco, gums, and wood for dyeing. The woods are full of monkeys, and it is said there are serpents 30 feet



long. Here is found the Phalanger, or Surinam rat, an animal about the size of a small rabbit.

This country was ceded by the English to the Dutch, for the province of New York, in 1774. It was taken by the British in 1799, and again in 1804; but restored in 1814. The capital is Paramaribo.

Suriagia, a sea-port of Japan, in the island of Nippon, capital of a province of the same name with a castle, where the emperors formerly resided. 170 m. E. of Meaco. Lon. 139. 5. E., lat. 39. 30. N.

Surrey, a county of England, 37 m. long and 27 broad, bounded on the N. by Middlesex, E. by Kent, S. by Sussex, and W. by Hampshire and Berkshire. In 1831 the number of inhabitants was 398,658. The soil is very different in the extreme parts from that in the middle, whence it has been compared to a coarse cloth with a fine border; for the edge of the country on all sides has a rich soil, extremely fruitful in corn, and grass, particularly on the N. and W. towards the Thames; but it is far otherwise in the heart of the county, where are wide tracts of sandy ground and barren heath, and in some places long ridges of hills. It produces corn, boxwood, walnuts, hops, and fullers'-earth. Medicinal herbs are raised to a considerable extent, and about 3,500 acres of land consist of gardens for the supply of the London market. The principal rivers, besides the Thames (which is the boundary of this country on the N.), are the Mole, Wey, and Wandale. The spring assizes are held at Kingston, and the summer at Guilford and Croydon alternately.

Surry, a county of the E. District of Virginia. Pop. 7,108. A county of N. Carolina. Pop. 14,501. Rockford is the capital; p.t. Hancock Co. Me. Pop. 561; p.t. Cheshire Co. N. H. 40 m. S. W. Concord. Pop. 539.

Sursee, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucerne, seated on the river Sur, near the lake of Sempach, 12 m. N. W. of Lucerne.

Sus, a river of Morocco, which rises in Mount Atlas, flows through the kingdom of Sus, and enters the Atlantic at Messa. Its annual inundations enrich the country.

Sus, or *Sussa*, a kingdom or province of the empire of Morocco, bounded on the W. by the Atlantic, N. by Morocco Proper, E. by Tafilet, and S. by Darah. It is a flat country, abounding in corn, sugar-canes, and dates. The inhabitants, who are chiefly Berbers, or ancient natives, are distinguished by their industry, and many of them, who live in towns, become opulent, and are much more polite than the natives of Fez and Morocco. In the mountainous part they are entirely free, and are governed by their own chiefs. The principal town is Tarudant.

Susa, or *Sousa*, a sea-port of Tunis, the chief mart of the kingdom for oil and linen, and formerly a place of some repute: near it are considerable remains of ancient buildings. It stands on the E. coast, 75 m. S. E. of Tunis. Long. 11. 15. E., lat. 35. 40. N.

Susa, a province of the Sardinian states, in Piedmont, consisting of a broad valley interspersed with steep rocks. It has an area of 700 square m. with 65,000 inhabitants.

Sussa, a town of Piedmont, with a strong fort, called Brunette. Here are four churches and several religious houses, and near it is a triumphal arch to the honor of Augustus Cæsar. It is seated on the Doria, among pleasant mountains, and is the principal passage out of France into Italy. It was taken by the French in 1799, but restored in 1814. 23 m. W. N. W. of Turin. Long. 7. 16. E., lat. 45. 10. N.

Sussex, a village of Clermont Co. Ohio.

Susdal, a town of Russia, in the government of Volodimir, and a bishop's see. It is built of wood and is seated on the Nerl, 90 m. N. E. of Moscow, Long. 40. 25. E., lat. 56. 26. N.

Susquehanna, a river of the United States, which issues from the lake Otsego. It crosses three times the line that divides the state of New York from Pennsylvania, after which it flows S. E. to Wilkesbarre, and then S. W. to Sunbury, where it meets the W. branch of the Susquehanna. It then flows by Harrisburg to Havre de Grace, where it enters the head of Chesapeake Bay. Toward its mouth its course is much impeded by falls, and several canals have been formed to assist in navigation. Vast quantities of salmon and shad are taken in its waters.

Susquehanna, a county of the W. District of Pennsylvania. Pop. 16,777. Montrose is the capital; p.v. Broome Co. N. Y.; t. Dauphin Co. Pa.

Sussex, a town of France, department of Upper Vienne, 15 m. S. E. of Limoges.

Sussex, a county of England, 70 m. long and 28 where broadest; bounded on the N. by Surrey, N. E. and E. by Kent, S. by the English Channel, and W. by Hampshire. The number of inhabitants in 1821 was 233,019. The soil is various, that of the downs, and thence to the sea, is fertile in corn and grass, the latter feeding sheep whose wool is remarkably fine; the middle abounds with meadows and rich arable ground, and the N. side is shaded with extensive woods, that used to supply fuel for the iron works when they were in a flourishing state. The chief commodities are corn, malt, cattle, wool, wood, iron, chalk, and glass. Sussex is not distinguished for any manufacture but that of gunpowder at Battle, and of needles at Chichester. Chichester is the capital.

Sussex, a county of New Jersey. Pop. 20,389. Newton is the capital; a county of Delaware. Pop. 27,118. Georgetown is the capital; a county of the E. District of Virginia. Pop. 12,730.

Susteren, a town of the Netherlands, in the province of Limburg, 2 m. from the river Meuse and 10 S. of Buremonde.

Sutherlandshire, a county of Scotland, with about 24,000 inhabitants. Some parts of this county, called forests are trackless deserts, destitute of trees; or bleak mountains, abounding with wild roses. In these parts there are few inhabitants, and no villages, but along the frith of Dornoch. The country is populous and well cultivated. It has abundance of ironstone, limestone, and slate, and many veins of lead ore. Dornoch is the county town.

Sutri, a town of the Papal States, in the patrimony of St. Peter, seated on the Puzzoia, 22 m. N. W. of Rome.

Sutton Colefield, a corporate town in Warwickshire, Eng. Hardware forms the principal article of trade. 110 N. W. of London.

Sutton upon Trent, a small town in Nottinghamshire, Eng.

Sutton, p.t. Merrimack Co. N. H. 20 m. N. W. Concord. Pop. 1,424; p.t. Worcester Co. Mass. 46 m. S. W. Boston, with manufactures of cotton. The Blackstone canal passes through this town. Pop. 2,186; p.v. Caledonia Co. Vt. 38 m. N. E. Montpelier. Pop. 1,005. A township of Meigs Co. Ohio.

Sutanne, St., a town of France, in the department of Mayenne, with a considerable pepper manufacture, 24 m. W. of Mans.

Swesborg, a strong fortress of Sweden, built on several rocky islets in the gulf of Finland. In 1808 it surrendered to the Russians. 3 m. S. of Helsingfors.

Swenborg, a sea-port of Denmark, in the island of Funen, with the best harbour in the island. Here are manufactures of woolen and linen. 22 m. S. of Odense. Long. 10. 37. E., lat. 55. 9. N.

Swaffham, a town in Norfolk, Eng. noted for butter. 93 m. N. E. of London.

Swainsborough, p.v. Emanuel Co. Geo. 80 m. S. E. Milledgeville.

Swale, a river in Yorkshire, Eng. This river was held sacred by the Saxons from the circumstance of upwards of 10,000 persons having been baptized in it by Paulinus, archbishop of York, upon their conversion to Christianity.

Swally, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat, with a harbour, where ships receive and deliver their cargoes for the merchants of Surat. It is seated near the gulf of Cambay, 15 m. W. of Surat. Long. 72. 33. E., lat. 21. 10. N.

Swatwell, a village in the county of Durham, Eng.

Swamp Churches, p.v. Montgomery Co. Pa.

Swan, a township of Hocking Co. Ohio.

Swan River, a river of N. America, which rises in lake Etowwamahmeh, passes through Pwan Lake, and falls into the Mississippi about 40 m. from its source. All the country in the neighbourhood of this and Red Deer River abounds in beavers, moose deer, saw deer, elks, bears, buffaloes, &c. The soil is good, and promises to reward the industrious cultivator. A great number of persons have recently emigrated to this country from Great Britain and Ireland.

Swanville, a township of Waldo Co. Me. 15 m. S. W. Castine. Pop. 633.

Swanage, a village in Dorsetshire, Eng. seated on a bay of the same name, in the English Channel, 4 m. E. S. E. of Corfe Castle.

Swannano, p.v. Buncombe Co. N. C.

Swansborough, p.v. Onslow Co. N. C. 40 m. S. W. Newbern.

Swanscomb, a village in Kent, Eng. 2 m. W. by S. of Gravesend.

Swansea, a sea-port and borough of Wales, in Glamorganshire. Coal, iron, and limestone abound in its neighbourhood, and great quantities are exported. It has a considerable trade to Bristol, and extensive works for the smelting of copper and lead ore. 206 m. W. of London.

Swanshals, a town of Sweden, in W. Gothland, 25 m. W. S. W. of Lindköping.

Swanton, a township of Franklin Co. Vt. on L. Champlain 30 m. N. Burlington. Pop. 2,158.

Swanton, a town in Kent Co. Md.

Swanzey, p.t. Cheshire Co. N. H. 44 m. S. W. Concord. Pop. 1,816; p.t. Bristol Co. Mass. 47 m. S. Boston. Pop. 1,077. Here are manufactures of paper and other articles.

Swarteberg, a town of Sweden, in W. Gothland, 18 m. N. W. of Uddevalla.

Swartkops, a town and fortress of the Netherlands, in Overysel, seated on the Vecht, 4 m. from its mouth and 8 N. of Zwoll.

Swaters, a river of Pennsylvania flowing into the Susquehanna at Middletown. Also a township of Dauphin Co. Pa.

Swearsyville, a township of Adams Co. Missouri.

Sweden, a kingdom of Europe, extending 1,000 m. from N. to S. and 300 from E. to W., bounded on the N. by Norwegian Lapland, E. by Russia,

S. by the gulf of Finland and the Baltic, and W. by the Sound, the Cattegat, and Norway. It was formerly divided into five general parts; Sweden Proper, Gothland, Nordland, Lapland, and Finland; and each of these subdivided into provinces. The greater part of Finland, however, was ceded to Russia in 1808, but in 1814, on ceding the small province of Swedish Pomerania, it acquired Norway, including which, and Norwegian Lapland, the total extent of surface may be computed at 343,000 sq. m. with a pop. scarcely exceeding 3,500,000. The Pop. of Sweden alone is 2,790,000.



The whole country is now divided into 23 governments, Umea, Hernosand, Gefleborg, Upsal, Stockholm, Westeras, Nykoping, Orebro, Stora Kopparberg or Fahlun, Carlstadt, Lindkoping, Jonkoping, Kronoberg or Wexio, Calmar, Carlsrona, Scaraborg, Elfsborg, Gottenburg Halmstadt, Christianstadt, Malmohus, and Wisby. Though enclosed by mountains on the W. and N., it is in general a very flat country; and it is remarkable that along the whole road, from Gottenburg in the W. to Stockholm in the E., there is not a single acclivity of consequence, till within a few miles of the latter. It is well watered by rivers (though not a single navigable one worth mentioning), numerous lakes, and inland pieces of water, on the banks of which the palaces and villas are usually built. At Stockholm, spring and autumn are scarcely to be perceived; for winter continues nine months, and summer during the remaining three. In winter the cold is excessive, and the heat in summer is considerable, the air being serene all that time. During this season all the rocks are quite covered with flowers, and the gardens have plenty of fruits. The trees are early in blossoming, the soil being fat and sulphureous; but the fruits have not so good a taste as in more southern countries. The animals are horses, cows, hogs, goats, sheep, elks, reindeer, bears, wolves, foxes, wild cats, and squirrels. The horses are so little and feeble that seven are put to a travelling carriage, four a breast in the first line, and three in the second; but a lame or foundered horse is seldom to be seen, which is attributed, in a great degree, to the manner of stabling them on perforated boards without litter. In some parts are rich silver, copper, and iron mines, and vast forests of timber trees. The articles of export, are boards, gunpowder, leather, iron, copper, tallow, skins, pitch, rosin, and masts; and the imports salt, brandy, wine, linen cloth, stuffs, tobacco, sugar, spices,

and paper. The inhabitants are of a robust constitution, and able to sustain the hardest labour. They are, however, more polished than formerly, and have several public schools and colleges, where the arts and sciences are taught. Their houses are generally of wood, with very little art in their construction. The roofs in many places are covered with turf, on which their goats often feed.

The form of the Swedish government has frequently varied. Before the accession of Gustavus I. it was an elective monarchy. By the union of Calmar, in 1397, it was stipulated that the same monarch should rule over Denmark, Sweden, and Norway; and hence Sweden became a merely tributary kingdom to Denmark. From this state of subjection to a tyrannical foreign yoke, it was rescued by Gustavus Vasa, on whom the Swedes, in 1523, conferred the sovereignty, and made the crown hereditary in his male issue. He was entrusted with great prerogatives; and these were augmented by Gustavus Adolphus, the right of succession being extended, at the same time, to the female line. In the minority of his daughter Christina, the regal powers were greatly circumscribed, and the nobles acquired such an exorbitant authority as gave great umbrage to the clergy, citizens, and peasants. This proved a favourable opportunity for Charles XI. to obtain from the states a formal cession of absolute sovereignty, which quietly devolved upon his son, Charles XII. Upon the death of the latter, the Swedes conferred the crown upon Ulrica Eleonora, his youngest sister, stipulating, at the same time, great limits to the prerogative. Ulrica resigned the crown to her consort Frederic I. From this period the Swedish monarch was the most limited one in Europe, till 1772, when Gustavus III. effected a revolution, by which he regained the most essential royal prerogatives, without, however, being an absolute monarch. He was assassinated in 1792, leaving his son Gustavus Adolphus, a minor, who attained his majority in 1796. This prince was deposed on the 1st of May, 1809, and his uncle, the duke of Sudermania, was called to the throne. But soon after his accession, in consequence of the sudden death of his son, the crown prince, he assembled the diet of the kingdom, in order to choose a successor to the throne. The Swedish diet met for this purpose at Orebro, on the 8th of August 1810, and, after a short speech from the king, they elected the French marshal, prince of Pontecorvo, to the dignity of crown prince of Sweden. This person, though a Frenchman and raised to rank and eminence under Bonaparte greatly distinguished himself in the service of the allies in 1813, at the head of the Swedish army, and in 1814 secured Norway to Sweden by the treaty of Kiel. The established religion is the Lutheran, and they have one archbishop and 13 bishops. Stockholm is the capital. The annual revenue is 4,500,000 dollars: the public debt 17,264,812 dollars. The army amounts to 45,000 men.

Sweden, p.t. Oxford Co. Me. 52 m. N. W. Portland Pop. 487; p.t. Monroe Co. N. Y., 15 m. W. Rochester. Pop. 2,938.

Swedesborough, p.v. Gloucester Co. N. J., 16 m. S. W. Philadelphia.

Sweiny, a town of the kingdom of Darfour, and a place of general resort for merchants trading to Egypt. 45 m. N. of Cobbe.

Swever's Island, an island on the coast of New

Holland, about 8 m. in length, situated at the bottom of the gulf of Carpentaria. Long. 138. 45 E., lat. 11. 8. S.

Sweet Springs, p.v. Monroe Co. Va.; 93 m. S. W. Staunton. Here are some mineral springs.

Sweetville, p.v. Marion Dis. S. C.

Sweet Water Valley, p.v. Maria Co. Ten 16 m. S. E. Murfreesborough.

Swindon, a town in Wiltshire, 83 m. W. of London.

Swinemunde, a town of the Prussian states, in Pomerania, in the isle of Usedom; situate at the mouth of the river Swine, 13 m. E. by N. of Usedom. Long. 14. 12. E., lat. 53. 56. N.

Swineshead, a town in Lincolnshire, Eng. 5 m. E. of Boston and 110 N. of London.

Swinaea, a small island of Scotland, one of the Orkneys, situate near the middle of the Pentlands frith. Here are two whirl-pools, that are dangerous to mariners, particularly in a calm.

Switzerland, a country of Europe, bounded on the N. and E. by Germany, S. by Italy, and W. by France. It is 220 m. long and 140 broad, and is separated from the adjacent countries by high mountains, called the Alps. Switzerland has been divided, since 1815, into 22 cantons, namely, Lucerne, Uri, Schwitz, Unterwalden, Zug, Friburg, Soleure, Tesino, Valais, Bern, Basle, Schaffhausen, Zurich, Vaud, Neuchâtel, Geneva, Appenzel, Glaris, Grisons, St. Gall, Thurgau and Aargau. The first nine are Catholics, the next seven are Calvinists, and the others contain both religions. Each canton has its distinct internal government. The general government of the country is by a diet, composed of a member from each canton, which assembles annually in June at Friburg, Bern, Soleure, Basle, Zurich or Lucerne, in rotation; and the president is styled Landamman of Switzerland. The diet declares war, concludes peace, makes alliances with foreign states, and also decides on all treaties of commerce. There are four passages over the Alps into Italy from Switzerland; the first is beyond the lake of Geneva, over Mount Cenis which leads to Savoy; the second begins in the country of the Grisons, crosses Mount St. Bernard, and leads to the valley of Aosta in Piedmont; the third begins in the country of the Grisons, crosses Mount Simplon, and leads to the duchy of Milan; the fourth crosses Mount St. Gothard, and the bailiwicks of Italy, and terminates in the Milanese. The principal lakes are those of Constance, Geneva, Lucerne, Zurich, and Neuchâtel. The most considerable rivers are the Rhine, Rhone, Aar, Arve, Reuss, and Limmat. Switzerland exceeds every country in the world in diversity of appearance: the new chain of Alps, with enormous precipices, extensive regions of perpetual snow, and glaciers that resemble seas of ice, are contrasted by the vineyard and cultivated field, the richly wooded brow and the verdant valley with its crystal stream. Agriculture, cannot, of course, be carried to great extent, but the grain produced is sufficient for domestic consumption. The chief riches consist of excellent pastures, in which many cattle are bred and fattened, and the goats and chamois feed on the mountains and in the woods. The men are strong and robust. The women are tolerably handsome, and are in general very industrious. The peasants retain their old manner of dress, and are content to live upon milk, butter, and cheese; and there are some of the mountaineers who never have any bread. In 1797, the partic-

zans of France having excited disturbances in Switzerland, the French entered the country ;



and, after defeating the troops and the peasants, who opposed them in several battles, they abolished the constitutions of the principal cantons, erected what was termed the Helvetic Republic, and vested the government in two councils and a directory. This constitution was abolished, in 1802, by the first consul of France, and another was presented for their acceptance, but rejected ; he offered them a new one in 1803, which they consented to accept. In December, 1813, the allied armies traversed the country, for the purpose of invading France, when some partial changes again took place in the administration of Switzerland, which was the cause of violent commotions amongst several of the cantons ; but, in 1814, on the meeting of the diet, these disturbances were appeased, and on the 8th of September a federal compact was signed at Zurich. The population of Switzerland in 1827 was 2,037,030. The revenue is about 2,500,000 dollars. The army amounts to 15,000 men.

Switzerland, a county of Indiana. Pop. 7,111. Vevay is the capital.

Shoebestown, p.v. Lancaster Co. Pa.

Sys, a town of Sweden, in W. Gothland, 13 m. S. W. of Lindköping.

Sycamore, a township of Hamilton Co. Ohio. Pop. 2,779. A township of Crawford Co. Ohio.

Sydney Bay, a bay on the S. side of Norfolk Island, in the S. Pacific, formed by Point Hunter and Point Ross, which are nearly 2 m. asunder. Long. 168. 12. E., lat. 29. 4. S.

Sydney, a town of New S. Wales, founded by governor Phillips, on a cove of Port Jackson, in 1788, as a British settlement for the colony of convicts ; originally intended for Botany Bay. It is now the principal seat of the government, and has a handsome church, an orphan school, a commodious gaol, a military hospital, a naval yard, a good market, &c. The governor's house is built of stone, and has a very good appearance ; the lieutenant-governor's is of brick as are also those belonging to the judge and the commissary. The generality of the houses are built of logs and plastered, and all the roofs are covered either with shingles or thatch. It is situate on the S. side of the harbour of Port Jackson. Long. 151. 23. E, lat. 33. 48. S.

Syene, or *Asuan*, a town of Egypt, with a small fort, on the right bank of the Nile. It was anciently a city, and celebrated for the first attempt to ascertain the circumference of the earth by

Eratosthenes, a native of Cyrene, about the year 275 B. C. The remains of the ancient town are on an eminence to the S. where columns and pillars of granite scattered here and there denote its situation. Near it on a small island in the Nile anciently called Elephantina, are the ruins of a temple of Cnuphis. 400 m. S. of Cairo. Long. 33. 20. E., lat. 24. 0. N.

Sylt, an island of Denmark, on the W. coast of Jutland, of an irregular form, about 40 m. in circumference, but in no part above 2 m. from the sea. Great quantities of oysters are found here. The chief town is Morsum. Long. 8. 26. E., lat. 54. 57. N.

Sylvania, p.v. Bradford Co. Pa.

Sylves, a town of Portugal, in Algarva, situate on a river of the same name, 15 m. E. N. E. of Lagos and 42 W. of Tavira.

Symmes, townships in Lawrence and Hamilton Cos. Ohio.

Symphoropol, the capital of the Crimea, or Russian province of Taurida. The houses are built of stone, and roofed in the ancient Greek style, with tiles. There are likewise numerous modern handsome buildings, for the residence of the governor, judges, and other civil officers. The old Tartar part of the town, called Achmelsbet, is dirty and ill built. The environs are beautiful ; and 2 m. to the E. of the city is the mountain Tchatirdagh, the highest in the Crimea, and the Mons, Berosus of the ancients. Sympheropol is situate on the Salgir, the principal river of the province, 65 m. W. by S. of Caffa, and 90 S. by E. of Precob. Long. 34. 0. E., lat. 44. 52. N.

Syracuse, a sea-port of Sicily, in Val di Noto and a bishop's see, with a fine harbour, defended by a castle. It was once the metropolis of all Sicily ; war, tyranny, and earthquakes have reduced it to less than one-fourth of its former size, when it was deemed one of the most famous cities in the world, and 22 m. in compass. Near this place in 1718, there was a sea-fight between the Spaniards and English, in which the latter were victorious. It is seated near the sea, 72. m. S. by W. of Messina and 110 S. E. of Palermo. Long. 15. 10. E., lat. 37. 5. N.

Syracuse, p.v. Onondaga Co. N. Y. 155 m. W. Albany, on the Erie Canal, at the point where a branch strikes off to Lake Ontario along Oswego river. Great quantities of salt are manufactured here from the water of a spring, a mile and a half from the town. The water is brought from the spring by aqueducts and is evaporated in the sun. The vats cover 160 acres.

Syria, or *Suristan*, a province of Turkey in Asia, bounded on the N. by Natolia and Diarbeck, E. by the latter and the deserts of Arabia, S. by Arabia Petrea, and W. by the Mediterranean. Under the general name of Syria was included the ancient Phœnicia, lying S. of Syria Proper. This province abounds in oil, corn, and several sorts of fruits, as well as peas, beans, and all kinds of pulse and garden-stuff ; but it would produce much more than it does, if it were well cultivated ; for there are the finest valleys in the world, between mountains whose sides are proper for the cultivation of tobacco, olives, and vines. The Jerboa, a pretty little animal somewhat like a mouse is common here. The inhabitants have a trade in silk, camlets, and salt. Syria was possessed by a succession of foreign nations, before the time of Ptolemy, when it became a province of the Roman empire. Five centuries after, when the sons of Theodosius divided their immense

patrimony, this country was annexed to the empire of Constantinople. In this situation it con-



tinued till the year 622, when the Arabian tribes, under the banners of Mahomet, seized or rather laid it waste. Since that period it has been torn to pieces by the civil wars of the Fatemites and Omniades—wrested from the califfs by their rebellious governors—taken from them by the Turkmen soldiers—invaded by the European crusades—retaken by the Mamelukes of Egypt—and ra-

vaged by Tamerlane and his Tartars; it fell, at length, into the hands of the Ottoman Turks, who have been its masters nearly three centuries. It is divided into five pachalics, or governments; Aleppo, Tripoli, Damascus, Acre, and Palestine. Aleppo is the capital.

Syriam, a sea-port of Birmah, in Pegu, seated at the head of a river of the same name, opposite the mouth of Pegu River, 2 m. to the S. is the great pagoda of Syriam. 8 m. E. by N. of Rangoon and 60 S. of Pegu. Long. 96. 17. E., lat. 16. 50. N.

Syrk, a town of France, department of Moselle, 14 m. S. E. of Luxembourg.

Szakely, a town of Hungary, 18 m. E. S. E. of Debreczen.

Szais, a district of Austria, in Croatia, comprising an area of 320 sq. m., with 40,000 inhabitants. It has a small town of the same name, as the Crona, 24 m. S. by E. of Carlstadt.

Szucca, a town of W. Prussia, seated on the Vistula, 12 m. S. by W. of Culm.

T

TAAIF, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas, with a considerable trade in raisins and almonds, and other fruits. It is situate on a lofty mountain, 60 m. S. E. of Mecca. Long. 41. 35. E., lat. 21. 5. N.

Tas, a strong city of Arabia, in the province of Yemen, with a fortress. Here is the tomb of a saint, who, according to tradition, was king of the country. The city is seated at the foot of a fertile hill, 48 m. E. N. E. of Mocha. Long. 44. 10. E., lat. 13. 45. S.

Tasings, an island of Denmark, between those of Langeland and Funen, 8 m. long and 4 broad. Long. 10. 37. E., lat. 54. 48. N.

Taata, a town of Upper Egypt, 1 m. from the Nile. It is the residence of a governor, has many curious remains of antiquity, and is 200 m. S. of Cairo. Long. 31. 25. E., lat. 26. 56. N.

Tabaga, an island in the bay of Panama, 4 m. long and 3 broad. It is mountainous, but abounds with fruit-trees. Long. 80. 16. W., lat. 7. 50. S.

Tabarca, an island on the coast of Barbary, at the mouth of the Zaine. It was fortified, and had a populous city of the same name, when under the dominion of the Genoese, who had a coral fishery here. But in 1757, on the Genoese attempting to transfer the island to France, the Tabarcans surrendered their city to Tunis; and they were cruelly deceived by the bey, for he razed the fortifications, and took away most of the inhabitants as slaves. 50 m. W. N. W. of Tunis. Long. 9. 16. E., lat. 36. 50. N.

Tabaria, the ancient Tiberias, a town of Palestine, situate on the W. side of a lake, formerly called the sea of Tiberias, 50 m. N. N. E. of Jerusalem and 70 S. S. W. of Damascus. Long. 35. 45. E., lat. 32. 40. N.

Tabasco, a province of Mexico, bounded on the N. by the bay of Campeachy, E. by Yucatan, S. by Chiapa, and W. by Guaxaca. It is 100 m. long and 50 broad, and its chief riches consist in cocoa-nuts. There are showers every day for nine months in the year.

Tabasco, the capital of the above province, call-

ed by the Spaniards *Nuestra Senora de la Victoria*, from a great victory obtained here by Cortes on his first arrival. It is situate on an island of the same name, 30 m. long and 10 broad, formed by the river Tabasco and that of St. Peter and Paul, and on the bay of Campeachy, 270 m. N. E. of Chiana. Long. 93. 20. W., lat. 18. 20. N.

Taberg, a town of Sweden, noted for its rich mines of iron, 10 m. S. of Jonkoping.

Taberg, p.v. Oneida Co. N. Y. 118 m. N. W. of Albany.

Table Bay, See *Cape of Good Hope*.

Table Island, one of the New Hebrides, in the S. Pacific. Long. 167. 7. E., lat. 15. 38. S.

Taboo, a town of Cassina, the capital of a country lying to the E. of Zahara. It is 280 m. N. by W. of Agades. Long. 12. 10. E., lat. 24. 0. N.

Tabor, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of its name. The Hussites, under their celebrated general Zisca, fortified it, and made it their principal retreat. It is seated on a mountain of the same name, by the river Luschnitz, 11 m. N. E. of Bechin.

Tabor, a mountain of Palestine, which commands a view of the Jordan, the lake Genesareth, and the Mediterranean. 6 m. S. of Nazareth.

Tabris. See *Tauris*.

Tabristan, a province of Persia, on the S. shore of the Caspian Sea, bounded by Astrabad on the E. and Chilan on the W.

Tacames. See *Atacama*.

Tacaxze, a river which rises in Abyssinia, flows N. W. into Nubia, and joins the Nile at Ilat.

Tachas, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, on the river Mies, 28 m. W. of Pilsen.

Tacuta, a town of the republic of Mexico, in a district of its name. 6 m. W. N. W. of Mexico.

Tadcaster, a town in W. Yorkshire, Eng. a market on Wednesday, on the river Wharfe, over which is one of the finest bridges in the county built with the materials which once formed the castle that stood on the S. bank of the river. 11 m. S. W. of York and 186 N. by W. of London.

Isdican, or *Tuduan*, a town of Persia, in Faristan, situate in a fruitful valley, 60 m. S. of Shiras.

Tadmor. See *Palmyra*.

Tadousac, a town of Lower Canada, which is of great resort for trading with the Indians who bring hither furs to exchange for cloth and other European goods. It is situate at the mouth of the Saguenay, on the river St. Lawrence 18 m. N. E. of Quebec. Long. 69. 35. W., lat. 48. 5. N.

Tafalla, a town of Spain, in Navarre, with a university. Charles II., king of Navarre, built a palace here, which he made his ordinary residence; and Philip IV. honoured the town with the title of city. It is seated on the Cidasso, in a country producing good wine, 18 m. S. of Pamplona. Long. 1. 36. W., lat. 42. 29. N.

Taflet, a kingdom of Barbary, on the E. side of Mount Atlas, tributary, to Morocco. It is bounded on the N. by Algiers, E. by the Beriberes, S. by Zahara, and W. by Darah and Morocco. The country is sandy and mountainous, but produces wheat and barley by the sides of the rivers. The inhabitants live upon camels' flesh and dates, and they breed horses to sell to foreigners. The Arabs live in tents and the Beriberes, the ancient inhabitants, dwell in villages.

Taflet, the capital of the above kingdom, with a castle. It is a trading place, and seated on a river of its name, 275 m. S. E. of Morocco. Long. 4. 20. W., lat. 30. 40. N.

Taganrog, a sea-port and fort of Russia, situate on the N. W. extremity of the sea of Asoph. It is the largest and best port on this sea; carries on a considerable trade with Constantinople and the Archipelago, particularly in corn and butter; and is employed in ship-building. 33 m. W. N. W. of Asoph. Long. 18. 40. E., lat. 47. 14. N.

Tagkannuc Mountains, a branch of the Green-Mountain chain, extending from Vermont through the western part of Massachusetts into Connecticut. The highest summit is Saddle Mountain, which See.

Tagliacozza, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, 18 m. S. W. of Aquila and 33 E. N. E. of Rome.

Tagliamento, a river of Austrian Italy, which rises in the Alps, on the frontiers of Germany, and runs S. through Friuli and Trevisano, into the gulf of Venice.

Tagoast, or *Tagavast*, a town of Western Africa, in the province of Sus, by some said to have been the birthplace of St. Augustin. A great many Jews live here, who carry on considerable trade. It is seated in a fertile plain, 37 m. S. of Tarudant.

Tagumadert, a town of the kingdom of Darah, with a strong castle on a mountain, seated on the river Darah, 20 m. S. of Tattah.

Tagus, or *Tajo*, a river which has its source on the confines of Arragon, in Spain, runs through New Castile, by Aranjuez, Toledo, and Talavera, whence it proceeds by Alcantara, in Estremadura, when entering Portugal, it flows by Abrantes and Santarem, below which it forms the harbour of Lisbon, and then enters the Atlantic Ocean.

Tai, a lake of China, in the provinces of Kiangnan and Tche-kiang, nearly 50 leagues in circumference, and 75 m. S. E. of Nan-king.

Taief, a town of Arabia Deserta, in Hedjas, with a castle on a mountain, 60 m. S. E. of Mecca.

Taillebourg, a town of France, department of Lower Charente, 30 m. S. E. of Rochelle.

Tain, a borough of Scotland, in Ross-shire, with a large square tower adorned with five spires, and an elegant church, formerly collegiate. It is seated near the frith of Dornoch, 10 m. N. of Cromarty. Long. 3. 51. W., lat. 57. 46. N.

Tai-ouan, a city and sea-port, capital of the island of Formosa. The streets are nearly straight from 30 to 40 feet in breadth, and some of them above 2 m. in length. They are covered seven months in the year with awnings, to defend them from the heat of the sun. The harbour is sheltered from every wind. It is seated on the W. side of the island. Long. 120. 30. E., lat. 23. 25. N.

Tai-ping, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiangnan, seated on the Kianku, 25 m. S. S. W. of Nan-king. Long. 118. 15. E., lat. 32. 26. N.

Tai-ping, a strong city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Quang-si, seated on a point of land, almost surrounded by a river, 360 m. W. by S. of Canton. Long. 107. 0. E., lat. 22. 36. N.

Tai-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Tche-kiang, seated on the bank of a river, in a mountainous country, 720 m. S. S. E. of Peking. Long. 121. 2. E., lat. 28. 55. N.

Tai-tong, a strong city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Chan-si, seated near the Great Wall, in a mountainous country, 155 m. W. of Peking. Long. 113. 0. E., lat. 40. 6. N.

Tai-yuen, a city of China, capital of the province of Chan-si. It is 8 m. in circumference, but much decayed since it was the residence of the princes of the last imperial family of Tai-ming-tchao. 220. S. W. of Peking. Long. 111. 56. E., lat. 37. 54. N.

Talveda, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with a celebrated temple. It is 24 m. E. S. E. of Mysore.

Talavera, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a fort. It has manufactures of silk, and a pottery. A very obstinate battle was fought in its vicinity between the British and French armies in 1809. It is seated on the Tagus, in a valley abounding in corn, fruits, and excellent wine, 58 m. S. W. of Madrid. Long. 4. 1. W., lat. 39. 41. N.

Talbot, a county of Maryland. Pop. 12,947. Easton is the capital.

Talcaguana, a sea-port of Chile, on the S. E. shore of the bay of Concepcion, and near the ruins of the old city of Concepcion. It is now the only Spanish settlement in the bay. 9 m. from the new city of Concepcion. Long. 73. 0. W., lat. 36. 42. S.

Ta-li, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Yun-nan. Here are made curious tables and ornaments of fine marble, which is naturally beautiful with different colors, representing mountains, flowers, trees and rivers. 160 m. W. N. W. of Yun-nan. Long. 100. 6. E., lat. 24. 54. N.

Tallahassee, p.t. the seat of government for the territory of Florida, in Leon Co. stands on Wakulla river, 25 m. from the gulf of Mexico. It has a healthy situation and the country around it is fertile, but the place is yet in its infancy; it has been incorporated as a city. Lat. 30. 27. N. 220 m. E. Pensacola, 213 N. W. St. Augustine. Pop. 2,633.

Tallano, a sea-port of Corsica, situate on the gulf of Tallano, 24 m. N. N. W. of Bonifacio, and 398. S. W. of Corte. Long. 9. 18. E. lat. 15. 20. N.

Tallapoosa, the eastern branch of Alabama river
Tallord, a town of France, department of Upper Alps, seated on the Durance, 9 m. S. of Gap.

Tallmadger, p.t. Portage Co. Ohio, with a coal mine. Pop. 1,220.

Talmon, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, with a harbour, near the mouth of the Gironde, 20 m. S. W. of Saintes.

Talnere, a celebrated town and fortress of Hindoostan, in the province of Khandeish, taken by the British in 1818. Long. 75. 2. E., lat. 21. 13. N.

Tamalameca, a town of Terra Firma, in the province of St. Martha, seated on the Magdalena, 140 m. S. of St. Martha. Long. 74. 15. W., lat. 9. 6. N.

Tamanah, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Concan, 24 m. S. by E. of Gheriah.

Tamara, the capital of the island of Socotera, with a good harbour. The trade consists chiefly in aloes, frankincense, ambergris, and dragons' blood. It is seated on a bay, on the N. coast of the island. Long. 53. 45. E., lat. 11. 56. N.

Tamarica, or **Itamarica**, a province of Brazil, between Paraíba on the N., and Pernambuco on the S. On the coast is an island of the same name, 24 m. in length, which has a harbour, and good fresh water. Long. 35. 5. W., lat. 7. 56. N.

Tambov, a government of European Russia, to the W. of those of Penna, and Saratov. It is divided into 12 circles, and contains an area of 21,000 sq. m. with 1,140,000 inhabitants. The soil in the S. part is very fertile; in the N. it is sandy, and in many parts woody and fertile. It is watered by a number of lakes and rivers.

Tambov, a town of Russia, capital of the above government, and a bishop's see, with manufactures of woollen, linen, canvas and alum. It is seated on the Tsna, which flows into the Moksha, 228 m. S. E. of Moscow. Long. 41. 45. E., lat. 52. 44. N.

Tamiah, a town of Egypt, on a canal which communicates with the Nile, 12 m. N. E. of Fayoum.

Tampico, a sea-port of Mexico, on the gulf of Mexico, with a tolerable harbour, which however only admits small vessels. It has a considerable commerce with the United States and Europe. Lat. 22. 40. N. Long. 98. 36. W. 30 m. S. E. Panuco.

Tamworth, a borough in Staffordshire, Eng. with manufactures of carpets and narrow cloths. In the neighbourhood are many streams of water, upon which are corn and cotton mills, and near it are several coal mines. 111 m. N. W. of London.

Tamworth, p. t. Stafford Co. N. H. on Osepee River. Pop. 1,554.

Tanaro, a river of the Sardinian states, which rises in Piedmont, flows by Cherasco, Alba, Asti, and Alexandria, and joins the Po below Valenza.

Tancos, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 12 m. S. S. E. of Tomar.

Tancroval, a town of Africa, seated on the Gambia, where the English have a fort. Long. 14. 27. W. lat. 13. 10. N.

Tanda, or **Tanrah**, a town in Bengal, of which it was the capital in the 17th century. It is seated on the Ganges, 120 m. N. W. of Dacca. Long. 87. 56. E., lat. 53. 25. N.

Tanderages, a town of Ireland, in the county of Armagh, with an extensive linen manufacture and a considerable trade. It stands near the Newry canal, 11 m. E. N. E. of Armagh and 13 m. N. N. W. of Newry.

Tangetown, p.v. Frederick Co. Md. 40 m. N. W. Baltimore.

Tangermunde, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, with a castle, 24 m. W. N. W. of Brandenburg.

Tangier, a sea-port of the kingdom of Fez, with a castle, and surrounded by a wall. The trade consists in supplying the opposite coasts with provision. It was taken by the Portuguese in 1471, and ceded to Charles II. of England, on his marriage with the princess Catherine: but he did not think it worth the expense of keeping, and, in 1683, caused the work to be blown up. It is seated on the strait of Gibraltar, 940 m. N. W. of Fez. Long. 5. 48. W., lat. 35. 46. N.

Tanjore, a province of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel, 95 m. long and 90 broad. It is an appendage of the Carnatic, but subject to his own rajah, who pays an annual subsidy to the English E. India Company. The Mahometans never having actually occupied this territory, or affected any permanent establishment in it. The Hindoo religion has been preserved in considerable splendor, and the ancient temples, with their vast endowments, remained untouched. In almost every village there is a temple, with a lofty gateway of massive but not inelegant architecture, where a great many Brahmins are maintained, either by the revenues formerly attached to them, or by an allowance from government. The Brahmins are here the chief holders of land, and perform almost every office of husbandry, excepting holding the plough. They are all extremely loyal, on account of the protection they receive, and also the allowance granted by the British government of 45,000 pagodas (about £18,000 sterling) annually, which is distributed for the support of the poorer temples!

Tanjore, a city of Hindoostan, capital of the foregoing province. Here is one of the handsomest temples in the S. of India; also the rajah's palace, which is a grand square, surrounded by a wall and a wet ditch. It is seated on a branch of the Caveri, 205 m. S. by W. of Madras. Lat. 79. 12. E., lat. 10. 46. N.

Tankia, a town and fortress of Thibet, at the foot of a mountain, 275 m. W. S. W. of Lam. Long. 87. 22. E. lat. 29. 5. N.

Tanna, a fertile island in the S. Pacific, one of the New Hebrides, on which are a volcano and some hot springs. It is 22 m. long and 10 broad, and was discovered in 1774, by Cook, who named the harbour where he lay Port Resolution, from the name of his ship. The inhabitants are brave and hospitable; their arms are bows and arrows, slings, spears, and clubs. Long. 169. 41. E., lat. 19. 32. S.

Tanna, a town of Hindoostan, in the island of Salsette, on the E. coast, 15 m. N. E. of Bombay.

Tanore, a sea-port of Hindoostan, in the province of Malabar, belonging to the British, 22 m. S. S. E. of Calicut. Long. 75. 50. E., lat. 10. 55. N.

Taormina, the ancient Tannomenium, a sea-port of Sicily, in Val di Demona, seated on a rocky eminence, on the E. coast 34 m. S. S. W. of Messina.

Taouta, a small island in the S. Pacific, 66 leagues N. E. of Otaheite. Long. 145. 2. W., lat. 14. 30. S.

Taipoor, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, 63 m. E. S. E. of Seringapatam.

Tappahannock p.t. Essex Co. Va. on the side of Rappahannock river 57 m. N. E. Rich

mond. Its situation is low and unhealthy but is a place of considerable trade.

Teppan, p.v. Rockland Co. on the Hudson 26 m. above New York.

Teppan Sea, a wide expansion of the Hudson, a little above the preceding village. - It is 10 m. long and 4 wide.

Teppanooly, a sea-port on the W. side of the island of Sumatra, situate on a small island called Punchongkeheel. The bay is very deep, and capable of containing the united navies of Europe. The English E. India Company have a factory here. It was taken by the French, but restored at the peace in 1763. Long. 98. 50. E., lat. 1. 40. N.

Tapy, a river of Hindoostan, which rises at Maltoy, in the country of Berat, and runs into the gulf of Cambay, 20 m. below Surat.

Tar, or *Pamlico*, a river of N. Carolina, which flows by Louisburg, Tarborough, Greenville, and enters Pamlico Sound, 43 m. S. E. of Washington.

Taransa, one of the Western islands of Scotland, 4 m. in length and 2 where broadest. Long. 8. 55. W., lat. 58. 2. N.

Tarantaise, a province of Sardinia, in Savoy between Proper Aceta, Faucigny, and Maurienne. It has an area of 780 square miles, with 40,000 inhabitants. The surface is rugged and mountainous.

Tarare, a town of France, department of Rhone, situate at the foot of a mountain, 20 m. W. N. W. of Lyons.

Tarascon, a town in the department of Mouths of the Rhone, with a castle, seated on the Rhone, opposite Beaucaire, with which it communicates by a bridge of boats. It has a trade in oil, brandy, starch, and silk stuffs. 10 m. N. of Arles and 14 E. by S. of Nismes.

Tarascon, a town in the department of Arriege, 7 m. S. E. of Foix.

Tarab, a city of Western Tartary, and the capital of Turkestan. It is seated on a river, which flows into the Sirr, 350 m. N. by E. of Samarcand. Long. 68. 30. E., lat. 44. 20. N.

Tarragona, a strong town of Spain, in Arragon, and a bishop's see. It is seated partly on a rock and partly in a fertile plain, 60 m. W. N. W. of Saragossa, and 180 N. E. of Madrid. Long. 1. 36. W., lat. 42. 2. N.

Tarbat, a town of Scotland, in the county of Cromarty, 6 m. E. of Tain.

Turbat, East, a town of Scotland, in the county of Argyle, 25 m. S. of Campbellton.

Tarbes, a town of France, capital of the department of Upper Pyrenees, and a bishop's see, with an ancient castle, and a college, and manufactures of linen, paper, and leather. It is seated on the Adour, 42 m. S. W. of Auch and 112 S. by E. of Bordeaux. Long. 0. 4. E., lat. 43. 14. N.

Tarborough, p.v. Edgecombe Co. N. C. on Pamlico River. 83 m. N. W. Newbern. It has a considerable inland trade.

Taranto, a sea-port of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, and an archbishop's see. It is seated on a peninsula, and defended by a strong castle; but the harbour is become shallow, and its trade is consequently diminished. 75 m. N. W. of Otranto, and 150. m. E. by S. of Naples. Long. 17. 29. E. lat. 40. 35. N.

Targa, a town of the kingdom of Fez, on the Mediterranean, with a castle on a rock, 90 m. S. E. of Tangier.

Tarija (the Julia Traducta of the Romans), a fortified sea-port of Spain, in Andalusia, with a castle. It is seated on an eminence, and on the

strait of Gibraltar, 53 m. S. E. of Cadiz. Long. 5. 36. W., lat. 36. 5. N.

Tariffville, p.v. Hartford Co. Conn. Here are large manufactures of cotton and carpeting.

Tarija, or *St. Bernardo de Tarija*, a town of Tucuman, capital of the jurisdiction of Tarija, which abounds in pastures that feed a vast number of cattle and sheep. It stands near the source of the Tarija, which flows into the Vermejo, 136 m. N. N. E. of St. Salvador de Jujui. Long. 64. 50. W., lat. 21. 40. S.

Tarku, the capital of the province of Daghestan, seated on the W. coast of the Caspian Sea, 52 m. S. S. E. of Terki and 300 N. N. E. of Tauris. Long. 47. 5. E., lat. 43. 50. N.

Tarleton, p.v. Pickaway Co. Ohio.

Tarma, a town of Peru, capital of a province of its name, which has many mines of silver, and feeds abundance of cattle. 120 m. N. E. of Lima.

Tarn, a department of France, including part of Languedoc. It takes its name from a river, which rises in the department of Lozere, and flows by Mithoud, Alby, Guillac, Montauban, and Moissac into the Garonne. The superficial extent is estimated at 2,100 sq. m. with 300,000 inhabitants, of whom upwards of 40,000 are Protestants. Castres is the capital.

Tarn-et-Garonne, a department of France, formed of portions of the departments of Lot and Upper Garonne, in 1808. It has an area of 1,500 sq. m. with 250,000 inhabitants, of whom about 30,000 are Protestants. Montauban is the capital.

Tarnopol, a town of Austrian Galicia, capital of a circle of its name, with a briak trade; seated on the Sereth. 84 m. E. of Lemberg.

Tarnow, a town of Austrian Galicia, capital of a circle of the same name, and a bishop's see, seated on the Danajee, 47 m. E. of Cracow.

Tarnowitz, a town of Prussian Silesia, with a valuable iron mine. It stands near the frontiers of Poland, 38 m. E. S. E. of Oppeln.

Taro, a town of Italy, in the grand duchy of Parma, on the river Taro, 28 m. S. W. of Parma.

Tarporley, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Thursday, 11 m. E. S. E. of Chester and 173 N. W. of London.

Tarragona, a sea-port of Spain, in Catalonia, and a bishop's see. It was very powerful in the time of the Romans, and has many noble monuments of antiquity. The cathedral is worthy of notice for its vast dimensions, the elegance of its Gothic architecture, and a magnificent chapel built with rich marble and jasper. The ordinary exports are wine and brandy; but its harbour is dangerous, and not much frequented. This town was taken by storm, by the French, in 1810, when it was nearly reduced to ashes. It is seated on a hill, at the mouth of the Francoli, in the Mediterranean, 54 m. W. S. W. of Barcelona and 260 E. by N. of Madrid. Long. 1. 16. E. lat. 41. 10. N.

Tarrega, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, situate on a hill, on the river Cervera, 33 m. N. by W. of Tarragona.

Tarsus. See *Terasso*.

Tartary, a country of Asia, which, taken in its utmost limits, reaches from the eastern ocean to the Caspian Sea, and from Corea, China, Thibet, Hindoostan, and Persia, to Russia and Siberia. It lies between 55. and 135. E. long., and between 35. and 55. N., lat., being 3,600 m. in length and 960 in extreme breadth, but not above 330 in the narrowest part. It may be considered under two grand divisions; namely, Eastern and Western

Tartary. The greatest part of the former belongs to the emperor of China, is tributary to him, or is under his protection. It is divided into three provinces, *Taiticar*, *Kirin*, and *Leao-tong*. A considerable part of Western Tartary has been conquered by the Russians; and that part of it E. from the mountains of *Imaus*, or *Belur*, to the Caspian Sea, has for many ages been attached to Persia, and is called Independent Tartary. These vast countries include all the central part of Asia, and are inhabited by Tartars of different denominations and different manners. For various particulars concerning them, see the articles *Circassia*, *Crimea*, *Cossacs*, *Georgia*, *Imeritia*, *Kalmucs*, *Mandshars*, *Mingrelia*, *Mongolia*, *Ossetia*, *Samoyedes*, and *Usbeks*.

Tartas, a town of France, department of Landes. The Midouse runs through it; and on one side of this river it rises in the form of an amphitheatre. It is 12 m. N. E. of Dax.

Tarradant, a town of W. Africa, capital of the province of Sus, and the residence of a governor, or some sheriff related to the emperor of Morocco. 120 m. S. W. of Morocco. Long. 8. 35. W., lat. 29. 58. N.

Tarris, a town of Austrian Illyria, in Carinthia, seated on the rivulet called *Gailitz*. 28 m. W. S. W. of Clagenfurt.

Tashkund, a city of Independent Tartary, capital of a part of the province of Turkestan. It is seated on the *Sihon*, 210 m. N. of Samarcand. Long. 64. 43. E., lat. 42. 40. N.

Tasman's Land, a peninsula, connected with Van Diemen's Land by an isthmus 1,800 feet long and 600 broad.

Tassacorta, a town of the isle of Palma, one of the Canaries. It lies S. W. of St. Cruz, and being exposed to westerly winds is little frequented, but by boats. Long. 17. 58. W., lat. 28. 38. N.

Tassasudon, the capital of Bootan, a feudatory country of Thibet. The castle, or palace, is an extensive quadrangular building of stone, with accommodation for the raja, or lama, all the officers of state, a very numerous establishment of Gylongs, and a temple of the great idol Mahamoonie. It is seated on the *Tchintchieu*, in a well-cultivated valley, surrounded by mountains, 280 m. S. S. W. of Lassa. Long. 89. 40. E., lat. 27. 49. N.

Tassing, an island of Denmark, between Fuen and Langeland, separated from the former by a strait. It is 18 m. in circuit, and has a town of the same name. Long. 10. 47. E., lat. 55. 7. N.

Tate, a township of Clermont Co. Ohio.

Tatnall, a county of Georgia. Pop. 2,039.

Tatta, a city of Hindoostan, capital of an extensive district of its name, in the province of Sindy. It is seated on a branch of the river *Sinde* or *Indus*, called the *Richtel River*. In the 17th century it was very extensive and populous, possessing manufactures of silk, wool, and cotton; and it was celebrated for its cabinet ware. Little of these now remain, and the limits of the city are very circumscribed. The *Indus*, and its branches, admit of an uninterrupted navigation from *Tatta* to *Moultan*, *Lahore*, and *Cashmere*, for vessels of nearly 200 tons; and a very extensive trade was carried on between those places, in the time of *Aurangzebe*; but this trade is now much diminished, owing to a bad government in *Sindy*, and to a hostile disposition of the *Seiks*. 280 m. W. N. W. of Amedabad and 390 S. S. W. of *Moultan*. Long. 67. 37. E., lat. 24. 50. N.

Tattal, a town on the common frontiers of Morocco, Darah, and Tafflet, and in the route from Morocco to Timbuctoo. 170 m. S. by E. of Morocco. Long. 6. 15. W., lat. 28. 25. N.

Tattershall, a town in Lincolnshire, Eng., 128 m. N. E. of London.

Tauckel, a town of Prussia, in Pomerelia, seated on the *Verd*, 30 m. N. W. of Culm.

Tasmace, a town of European Turkey, in the province of *Janna*, 18 m. N. W. of *Zeitoun*.

Tasmago, a fertile island in the Pacific Ocean, 24 m. in circuit, discovered by *Quiros* in 1696. Long. 170. 45. W., lat. 13. 0. S.

Taunton, a river of Massachusetts flowing S. W. into *Narraganset Bay*. It is navigable 20 m. to *Taunton* for vessels of 50 tons.

Taunton, p.t. Bristol Co. Mass. on the above river, 32 m. S. Boston. Pop. 6,045. Here are large and thriving manufactures of cotton, iron, copper, lead, and Britannia ware. 7,500,000 yards of calico are made here yearly.

Taunton, a borough in Somersetshire, Eng. The silk trade furnishes the principal employment of the inhabitants, the manufacture of coarse woolen goods, which was formerly carried on here to considerable extent, having been transferred to *Wellington* and other neighbouring towns. 141 m. W. by S. of London.

Taurass, an isle of France, department of Finisterre, at the mouth of the river *Morlaix*, with a fort to defend the port of *Morlaix*.

Taurids. See *Crimes*.

Tauris, or *Tahris*, a city of Persia, capital of *Aderbeitran*, and formerly the capital of Persia. It is of an irregular figure, and has neither walls nor fortifications. The river *Spingteha* flows through it, and the *Agri* passes on the N. side of the city. The bazaars, from their largeness, the beautiful domes with which they are covered and the merchandise with which they are filled, make as fine an appearance as any in Asia. Here were formerly 300 caravanseras so spacious that 300 persons might lodge in each; and the mosques and baths were grand and magnificent structures. In 1724 it was terribly shaken by an earthquake, and nearly 100,000 persons perished. Soon after this calamity the Turks laid siege to it, and they were driven away with great loss but they took it the next year after a bloody contest, in which the Persians lost 30,000 men and the Turks 80,000. Of 950 mosques, mentioned by *Chardin*, the ruins of three only are visible. The inhabitants carry on a good trade in cotton, cloth, silks, gold and silver brocades, fine turbans, and shagreen leather. It is seated in a fertile plain, at the foot of a mountain, 95 m. S. E. of *Naksivan* and 320 N. W. of *Ispahan*. Long. 45. 0. E. lat. 38. 28. N.

Taurus, or *Kurra*, a chain of mountains in Asia, which begins near the shores of the *Archipelago* and extends 600 m. to the river *Euphrates*. The *Taurian* chain was formerly considered as extending to the sources of the *Ganges*, and the extremities of Asia, so far as discovered by the ancients; but various parts of it were known by different names.

Taus, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of *Fissen*, 31 m. S. S. W. of *Pilsen*.

Tavastland, a district of European Russia, in the middle of Finland, 160 m. long and 100 broad. The N. part is mountainous and woody, but the greater part consists of fertile plains, watered by numerous rivers and lakes. Notwithstanding the goodness of the soil, in which it is scarcely surpas

sed by any province in Sweden, it is far from being well cultivated; and the peasants are generally poor. The chief traffic is in corn, flax, hemp, dried fish, cattle, leather, tallow, and lime.

Tavastus, or *Tavastborg*, a town of Finland, formerly capital of the district of Tavastland. It has a strong castle, and is seated on a river which flows into the lake Wana, 110 m. E. N. E. of Abo.

Taverna, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 20 m. E. N. E. of Nicastro.

Tavira, or *Tavila*, a sea-port of Portugal, in Algarva, with a castle, and one of the best harbours in the kingdom, defended by two forts. It is seated at the mouth of the Gilaon, in the gulf of Cadiz, 96 m. N. W. of Cadiz and 136 S. E. of Lisbon. Long. 7. 36. W., lat. 37. 8. N.

Tavistock, a borough in Devonshire, Eng. with a manufacture of serges. In its vicinity was born the famous sir Francis Drake. It is seated on the river Tavy, 32 m. W. by S. of Exeter and 207 of London.

Tavoy, a sea-port on the W. coast of Siam, in a district of its name, which was wrested from the Siamese by the Birmanians, and subsequently ceded to the British in 1824-5. The town is 150 m. W. N. W. of Siam. Long. 98. 20. E., lat. 14. 45. N.

Tazewell, p.v. Lancaster Dis. S. C.

Tay, a river of Scotland, which rises on the W. borders of Perthshire, flows through Loch Tay to Dunkeld, Perth, and Newburg, below which to the sea (above 20 miles) it may be deemed a continued harbour, and is called the Frith of Tay, having Fifeshire on one side and the counties of Perth and Angus on the other.

Tay, Loch, a lake of Scotland, in Perthshire, 15 m. long and in most parts above one broad, formed by several streams and the river Tay, which flows through its whole length.

Taylorville, p.v. Hanover Co. Va. 30 m. from Richmond; p.v. Fairfield Dis. S. C. 18 m. from Columbia; p.t. Shelby Co. Ken. 30 m. S. E. Louisville.

Tazewell, a county of the W. District of Virginia. Pop. 4,104; p.v. the capital of this Co. 303 m. W. Richmond; p.v. Claiborne Co. Ten. 50 m. N. E. Knoxville.

Tazanskaisa, a bay of Siberia, in Obekaisa Gulf, about 140 miles long and 3 broad.

Tchad, a lake of Central Africa, in the kingdom of Bornou, in lat. 13. N. long. 15. W. It was first seen by Doctor Oudeney and his companions, and afterwards visited by Clapperton and Denham. It is 200 m. long and 150 broad. It receives the rivers Yeou from the W. and Shary from the S. It abounds in fish, and its borders exhibit all the splendour of tropical vegetation. Its water is fresh. Major Denham travelled along the greater part of the shore, but was obliged to leave 144 m. of it unexplored. He was informed that it had no outlet.

Tching-tcheu, a city of China, capital of the S. part of Hou-quang. It is seated on the river Heng, which has a communication with an extensive lake, called Tong-ting-hou, 740 m. S. by W. of Pekin. Long. 112. 25. E., lat. 28. 11. N.

Tcheng-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in Fo-kien. It has a considerable trade with Emony, Pong-hou, and Formosa; and is 950 m. S. of Pekin. Long. 117. 35. E., lat. 24. 32. N.

Tchang-te, a city of China, of the first rank, in Ho-nan. It is remarkable for a fish, like a crocodile, the fat of which is of such a singular nature that when once ignited it cannot be ex-

tinguished. Near it is a mountain so steep and inaccessible that in the time of war it affords a safe asylum to the inhabitants. It is 265 m. S. S. W. of Pekin. Long. 111. 5. E., lat. 29. 2. N.

Tchao-king, a city of China, of the first rank, in Quang-long, seated on the river Si, 70 m. W. of Canton.

Tchao-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in Quang-tong, seated on the Peikiang, 86 m. E. of Canton.

Tche-kiang, a province of China, one of the most considerable in extent, riches, and pop. It is bounded on the N. and W. by Kiang-nan, S. W. by Kiang-si, S. by Fo-kien, and E. by the ocean. In this province, whole plains are covered with dwarf mulberry trees, purposely checked in their growth; and prodigious quantities of silk-worms are bred. The principal branch of trade consists in silk stuffs; and those in which gold and silver are intermixed are the most beautiful in China. The tallow tree grows here, and a species of mushrooms, which are transported to all the provinces of the empire; and here also are found the small gold fish with which ponds are commonly stocked. In Tche-kiang are reckoned 11 cities of the first rank, 72 of the third, and 18 fortresses, which in Europe would be deemed large cities. Hang-toheou is the capital.

Tcheou-chan, an island near the W. coast of China, belonging to the province of Tche kiang. It is about 24 m. long and from 5 to 10 broad.

Tchernigof, a government of Russia, formerly a part of the Ukraine. Its capital, of the same name, is seated on the Desne, 345 miles S. S. W. of Moscow. Long. 66. 45. E., lat. 51. 24. N.

Tcherne, a town on the W. coast of Natolia, with a citadel. It stands almost opposite Scio, at the head of a spacious road, which is famous for the destruction of the Turkish fleet, by the Russians, in 1770. It is 48 miles W. of Smyrna. Long. 26. 26. E., lat. 38. 26. N.

Tching-kiang, a city of China, of the first rank, in Se-tchuen, 910 miles S. W. of Pekin. Long. 104. 26. E., lat. 27. 18. N.

Tching-kiang, a strong city of China, of the first rank, in Kiang-nan, and the key of the empire towards the sea. Its situation and trade, and the beauty of its walls, give it a pre-eminence over the other cities of the province. It is seated on the S. side of the Kian-ku, 470 miles S. S. E. of Pekin. Long. 18. 55. E. lat. 32. 14. N.

Tching-kiang, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Yun-nan, 36 miles S. by E. of Yun-nan. Long. 102. 40. E., lat. 24. 44. N.

Tching-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in Hou-quang, seated on an angle formed by two rivers. Under it are five cities of the third class, in which a kind of plain earthenware is prepared, which the Chinese prefer to the most elegant porcelain. It is 765 miles S. S. W. of Pekin. Long. 109. 40. E., lat. 28. 23. N.

Tching-ting, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li, 136 miles S. S. W. of Pekin. Long. 114. 21. E., lat. 38. 9. N.

Tching-tou, a city of China of the first rank, in the province of Se-tchuen. It was formerly the residence of the emperors, and one of the largest and most beautiful cities in the empire; but in 1646, during the civil wars that preceded the last invasion of the Tartars, it was almost entirely destroyed. Its temples, and the ruins of ancient palaces are objects of admiration to stran-

pers. 1810 m. S. W. of Pekin. Long. 103. 44. E., lat. 30. 40. N.

Tchin-ngan, a city of China, of the first rank, in Quang-si, 1,950 m. S. S. W. of Pekin. Long. 106. 0. E., lat. 23. 21. N.

Tchi-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in Kiang-nan; seated on the river Kiang, 870 m. S. of Pekin. Long. 117. 0. E., lat. 30. 45. N.

Tchi-yuen, a city of China, of the first rank, in Kwei-tcheou, 960 m. S. S. W. of Pekin. Long. 107. 51. E., lat. 27. 1. N.

Tchoka. See *Saghalian*.

Tchong-king, a city of China, of the first rank, in Se-tchuen. It is seated on a mountain, rising in the form of an amphitheatre, at the conflux of the Kincha with the Kian-ku, 750 m. S. W. of Pekin. Long. 106. 30. E., lat. 29. 42. N.

Tchou-kiang, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Yun-nan, 75 m. W. of Yunnan. Long. 101. 20. E., lat. 25. 6. N.

Tchukotski, the most eastern part of Siberia, in the province of Okotsk. The attention of the natives is confined chiefly to their deer, with which the country abounds. They are a well-made, courageous, warlike race, and are formidable neighbours to the Koriace, who often experience their depredations.

Tchukotskoi, a cape of Siberia, on the eastern extremity of Asia, and the S. W. limit of Beer-ing strait. Long. 172. 30. W., lat. 64. 15. N.

Tchu-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in Tche-kiang, 730 m. S. S. E. of Pekin. Long. 120. 33. E., lat. 23. 38. N.

Tchiticar, the largest of the three provinces of Chinese Tartary, bounded on the N. by Siberia, N. E. by the sea of Okotsk, S. E. by the province of Kirin, and W. by Western Tartary and Siberia. It is a mountainous country, watered by the river Saghalian, which receives many others in its course.

Tchiticar, a city of Chinese Tartary, capital of the foregoing province, and the residence of a Mandshur general. This city was built by the Emperor of China, to secure his frontiers against the incursions of the Russians. It is seated on the Nonni, 355 m. N. N. E. of Pekin. Long. 123. 30. E., lat. 47. 25. N.

Tebesta or *Tinax*, a town of Tunis in Africa, on the borders of Algiers, with a castle, and several remains of antiquity. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, 130 m. S. E. of Tunis.

Tecuit, a town of Morocco, in the province of Sus, seated in a country abounding in grain, dates, and sugar-canes, 4 m. E. of Meema.

Tecklenburg, a town of Prussian Westphalia, capital of a fertile county of the same name. It has manufactures of linen cloth, and is 23 m. N. by E. of Munster. Long. 7. 47. E., lat. 52. 14. N.

Tecosotepec, a sea-port of Mexico, in Guaxaca, with a fortified abbey and several handsome churches. It is seated on a large bay of the same name, in the Pacific Ocean. Long. 95. 55 W., lat. 16. 28. N.

Tecrit, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Mosul, seated on a rock, near the W. side of the Tigre, 130 m. S. of Mosul.

Teculet, a town of Morocco, with an old castle, seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, 99 m. W. of Morocco. Long. 9. 46. W., lat. 31. 5. N.

Tecumseh, a village in Lenawee Co. Michigan. 64 m. S. W. Detroit.

Teddington, a village of Middlesex, Eng. seated on the Thames, 13 m. W. S. W. of London.

Tedlez, a town of Algiers, on the coast of the Mediterranean, with a castle, 45 m. E. of Algiers.

Tednest, a town of Morocco, in the province of Hen, almost surrounded by a river. It was taken by the Portuguese in 1517, but they were driven away soon after. 40 m. N. E. of Mogador.

Tedsi, a town of Morocco, in the province of Sus, seated in a plain abounding in corn, 30 m. S. E. of Taradant.

Tecmbo, a city of Central Africa, capital of the kingdom of Fouta Jalloo. The inhabitants estimated at 8,000, carrying on manufactures of cloth, iron, silver, wood, leather, &c. 169 m. E. of Sierra Leone.

Tees, a river which rises on the confines of Cumberland, Eng. separates the counties of Durham and York, and enters the German Ocean below Stockton.

Tefessad, a town of Algiers, with mines of iron in its neighbourhood, 32 m. S. W. of Algiers.

Tefis, a city of Asia, the capital of Georgia, called by the inhabitants *Thilis-Caba* (Warm Town), from the warm baths in its neighbourhood. It contains 20,000 inhabitants, of whom more than one-half are Armenians. The streets seldom exceed seven feet in breadth, and the houses are of stone with flat roofs, which serve as walks for the women. Here is a foundry for cannon, mortars, and balls; also a public school founded by emperor Alexander. The most flourishing manufactures are those of silks and printed linens; but the chief trade is in furs sent to Turkey and the S. of Persia. In 1723 it was taken by the Turks, and in 1734 retaken by Kosh Khan. It is seated on the Kur, at the foot of a hill, 300 m. S. S. W. of Astracan. Long. 45. 1 E., lat. 42. 20. N.

Tefa, a strong town of Morocco, capital of a district of the same name, seated on the side of a mountain, 70 m. N. N. E. of Morocco. Long. 55. W., lat. 32. 0. N.

Tefira, a town of Algiers, in the province of Mascara, 55 m. S. S. W. of Oran.

Tegasa, a town of Zahara, capital of a territory of that name, remarkable for mountains of alk. Long. 6. 30. W., lat. 21. 40. N.

Tegeraky, a town of the kingdom of Fenna, 80 m. S. W. of Mourzook.

Tegern, a town of Bavaria, with a celebrated abbey, seated on a lake called the Tegern See. 3 m. S. S. E. of Munich.

Teglio, a town Austrian Italy, in the Valle line. 9 m. S. W. of Tirano.

Tekeren, a city of Persia, and lately the residence of the Shah. It stands on the site of the ancient city of Rai, and is 4 m. in circuit, surrounded by a strong wall flanked with towers. The houses are built of unburnt brick. During the summer it is unhealthy. Lat. 35. 40. N. long. 50. 52. E. 360 m. N. Ispahan. Pop. 15,000.

Teignmouth, a sea-port in Devonshire, Eng. seated at the mouth of the Teign, 187 m. W. by S. of London.

Telnitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, with a castle and a convent; seated on the Radbuz, 30 m. W. S. W. of Pilsen.

Telsendorf, a town of Austria, in the province of Salzburg, 12 m. N. W. of Salzburg.

Tijuca, a district of Brazil about 50 m. long and 24 broad, particularly noted for its production of diamonds.

Tijueso, the capital of the above district, is situated on the side of a hill, and is very irregularly

built. The circulation of property created by the diamond works rendered it a flourishing town.

Telles, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, 18 m. E. N. E. of Capua.

Telfair, a county of Georgia. Pop. 2,136. Jacksonville is the capital.

Telgen, or *Telga*, a town of Sweden, in Sudermania, on the lake Maelar, 12 m. S. W. of Stockholm.

Telgte, a town of Prussian Westphalia, 5 m. E. N. E. of Munster.

Tell, a township of Huntingdon Co. Pa.

Telles, a town of the kingdom of Fez, with a small harbour, on the Mediterranean, 100 m. E. S. E. of Tetuan.

Tellicherry, a town of Hindoostan, in Malabar. It has a considerable trade, and is seated at the mouth of a river, 42 m. N. N. W. of Calicut. Long. 75. 38. E., lat. 11. 48. N.

Tellico, p.v. Monroe Co. Ten.

Teltone, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, on a lake of the same name, 7 m. S. S. W. of Berlin.

Telteck, a town of Austria, in Moravia, 16 m. S. of Igla.

Temendefust, a town of the kingdom of Algiers, 10 m. E. of Algiers.

Temeswar, a strong town of Hungary, capital of a territory called the Bannat of Temeswar. It stands on the river Bege, which forms a morass round it, and the fortress requires a garrison of 14,000 men. This place formerly passed for impregnable; but it was taken by prince Eugene, in a dry season, in 1716. 80. m. N. N. E. of Belgrade and 160. S. W. of Buda.

Temissa, a town of Fezzan, where the caravans from Tombuctoo, Bornou, &c., which travel by the way of Cairo to Mecca, usually provide the stores of corn, dates, dried meat, and other requisites for their dreary journey. 120 m. E. N. E. of Mourzook.

Tempelborg, a town of the Prussian states, in Pomerania, on the S. side of a lake and on the frontiers of Poland, 43 m. E. by N. of New Stargard.

Temple, a township of Kennebec Co. Me. Pop. 798; p.t. Hillsborough Co. N. H. 30 m. S. Concord. Pop. 647.

Templeton, p.t. Worcester Co. Mass. Pop. 1,551.

Templin, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, with a great trade in timber. It was totally consumed by fire in 1735, but has been rebuilt in a beautiful manner. It stands between the Bodensee and Dalgensee, 18 m. S. W. of Prenzlau and 42 N. by E. of Berlin.

Tenasserim, a town of Birmah, capital of a district of its name, situate on a large river, 47 m. S. E. of Mergui. Long. 98. 50. W., lat. 11. 35. N.

Tenbury, a town in Worcestershire, Eng. 133 m. W. N. W. of London.

Tenby, a sea-port of Wales, in Pembrokeshire, 263 m. W. of London. Long. 4. 40. W., lat. 51. 44. N.

Tenck Island, an island in the S. Pacific, 2 m. in circumference, discovered by lieutenant Ball, in 1790. It is low, but entirely covered with coconuts and other trees. Long. 161. 31. E., lat. 1. 39. S.

Tenda, a town of the Sardinian states, in Piedmont, with a fortified castle on a rock. It stands on the Roia, 66 m. S. of Turin.

Tenadoe, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, on the coast of Asia Minor, 14 m. S. of the strait of Gallipoli. It is 11 m. long and 7 broad, is in-

habited almost wholly by Greeks, and its muscadine wine is the best in all the Levant. On the E. side is the town, at the foot of a mountain, with a harbour defended by a castle. Long. 26. 0. E., lat. 39. 50. N.

Teneriffe, one of the Canary Islands, and the most considerable of them for riches, trade, and population. It lies W. of the Grand Canary, is 70 m. long and 22 broad, and abounds in wine, different sorts of fruits, cattle, and game. One part of this island is surrounded by inaccessible mountains, of which one in particular, called the Peak of Teneriffe, is 12,072 feet above the level of the sea, and the distance to the Peak from the port of Oratavia, at the base of the mountain, is above 11 m. This island is subject to volcanic eruptions and in 1704 one destroyed several towns and many thousand people. The laborious works in this island are chiefly performed by oxen and mules, horses being scarce and reserved for the use of the officers. Hawks and parrots are natives of the island, as are swallows, sea-gulls, partridges, canary birds, and blackbirds. There are also lizards, locusts, and dragon-flies. St. Christophe de Laguna is the capital, but the governor resides at St. Cruz.

Tenariffe, a town of the republic of Colombia, in the former vice-royalty of New Granada, seated on the Magdalena, 100 m. S. S. W. of St. Martha.

Tenez, or *Tenis*, a town of Algiers, in the province of Mascara, capital of a district of its name, with a fort. It has a considerable trade in corn and is seated on a river, 4 m. from the sea and 85 W. S. W. of Algiers.

Te-nan, a city of China, of the first rank, in Hou-quang, 550 m. S. by W. of Peking. Long. 113 21. E., lat. 31. 20. N.

Tennessee, a river of the United States, the largest of all those which flow into the Ohio. Its commencement is formed in the state to which it gives name, by the junction of the Clinch with the Holston, 35 m. below Knoxville. It flows S. W., on the E. side of Cumberland Mountains, into Georgia, where it makes a circuit to the W. of called the Great Bend; it then re-enters the state of Tennessee, which it passes quite through into that of Kentucky, where it enters the Ohio, 50 m. above the conflux of that river with the Mississippi. The Tennessee is 600 yards broad at its mouth, and is thence navigable by vessels of great burden for 260 m., to the Muscle Shoals, in the Great Bend: here the river widens to between 2 and 3 m. for nearly 30 m.; and these shoals can only be passed in small boats; hence it may be navigated, by boats of 40 tons burden, 400 m. further to its commencement.

Tennessee, one of the United States, bounded N. by Kentucky; E. by North Carolina; S. by Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi; and W. by the river Mississippi, separating it from Missouri and Arkansas. Its length is about 430 m.; its breadth 104 m. It lies between 35. and 36. 36. N. lat., and between 81. 30. and 90. 10. W. long., and contains 40,000 sq. m. The western part of the State is comparatively level. The eastern portion is mountainous.

The Cumberland Mountains extend through the state from N. E. to S. W., dividing it into two sections. In East Tennessee are many parallel ridges, the most lofty of which, are the Laurel, Stone, Yellow, Iron, Bald, and Unaka Mountains. All these are peaks of a continued chain. *Wet-Bags* and *Copper Ridge*, and *Church*, *Powell's*,

and Bay's Mountains, are in the N. E. The summits of some of these mountains exhibit plateaus of considerable extent, which admit of good roads, and are inhabited and cultivated. The heights subside as they approach the Mississippi and Ohio. The mountains contain a great number of caverns, which are among the most remarkable features of the country. They are of so frequent occurrence that very few have been explored; and little more is known of them, than that they abound in nitrous earth. One of them has been descended 400 feet below the surface, and found to consist of a smooth limestone rock, with a stream of pure water at the bottom, sufficient to turn a mill. A cave on a high peak of the Cumberland Mountain has a perpendicular depth that has never been fathomed. The enchanted Mountains, which are portions of the Cumberland ridge, exhibit some very singular footprints of men, horses, and other animals distinctly marked in a solid rock of limestone. In many cases they appear as if the feet which marked them had slid down while the stone was in a soft state. One of the tracks is 16 inches long and 13 inches wide.

The whole state is well watered. The largest rivers are the Cumberland and Tennessee, which fall into the Ohio. The Obian, Forked Deer, Big Hatchee and Wolf rivers intersect the western part of the State, and fall into the Mississippi.

The valleys of the small rivers are extremely beautiful, and rich beyond any of the same description in the western states. The valleys of the great streams of the Tennessee and Cumberland, differ little from the alluvions of the other great rivers of the West. On the small valleys are many fine plantations, and yet so lonely that they seem lost among the mountains.

The climate is delightful, being milder than in Kentucky, and free from the intense heat which prevails in the southern portion of the Mississippi valley. Snows of some depth are frequent in the winter, but the summers, especially in the higher regions, are mild. In these parts, the salubrity of the climate is thought to equal that of any part of the United States; but the low valleys where stagnant waters abound, and the alluvions of the great rivers are unhealthy. Maize is planted in the central parts of the state early in April.

The soil in East Tennessee is remarkably fertile, containing great proportions of lime. In West Tennessee the soil is various, and the strata descend from the mountains in the following order; first, loamy soil, or mixtures of clay and sand; next, yellow clay; thirdly, a mixture of red sand and red clay; lastly, white sand. In the southern parts, are immense beds of oyster shells, on high table land, at a distance from the Mississippi, or any other stream; some of these shells are of an enormous size. The soil of the valleys and alluvions is extremely fertile.

Nearly all the forest trees of the western country are found in this state, but the laurel tribes are not common. Juniper, red cedar, and sassa cover the mountains. Apples, pears, and plums, which are properly northern fruits, are raised in great perfection. The sugar maple is very abundant.

Inexhaustible quarries of gypsum of the finest quality abound in East Tennessee. Marble in many beautiful varieties is abundant. Iron ore is found in plenty, and some lead mines have been worked. Salt springs are numerous, but the water is not sufficiently strong to admit of their be-

ing made profitable. Nitrous earth abounds in the saltpetre caves.

The gold region elsewhere described in the southern states, extends into the southeastern part of Tennessee. The spot affording the metal, is situated about 12 miles south of the Tellico plains, near the Unika mountain, which separates this state from North Carolina. The gold occurs in small grains, and appears to have been produced by the disintegration of the rocks which compose the mountain. The gold is found in the small rivulets and brooks, and also on the declivities of the mountains, and very near their summits. It is contained in a stratum of the soil of 10 or 12 inches in depth, and is separated from the earth by washing.

Tennessee also contains an ore of zinc of an excellent quality. The Cumberland mountains are rich in coal. Manganese, roofing slate, and magnetic iron ore, may be also numbered among the mineral productions.

This state is politically divided into 2 Districts, East and West. The former has 22 counties and the latter 40. The population is 684,822 of whom 142,382 are slaves. Nashville is the capital. The other considerable towns are Knoxville and Murfreesborough. Agriculture is in a great measure confined to the raising of cotton: but the soil is well adapted to maize, wheat, rye, barley and oats, which are all more or less cultivated. There are some manufactures of iron, hemp, cotton and cordage.

The legislature is called the General Assembly and consists of a Senate and House of Representatives. The members of both and the Governor are chosen for 2 years. Suffrage is universal; and the clergy are excluded from office. The Baptists are the most numerous religious sect; they have 141 ministers; the Methodists 125, the Presbyterians 80 and the Lutherans 10. There are colleges at Greenville, Knoxville, and Nashville. Tennessee was settled by emigrants from Virginia and North Carolina: the first settlements were made between 1765 and 1770. In 1796 a constitution was formed, and the territory was admitted into the union as a state.

Tennis, a town of Egypt, situate on an island in a lake of the same name, sometimes called Lake Menzaleh, 28 m. S. E. of Damietta.

Tensaw, a river of Alabama, flowing into Mobile Bay, and formed by the union of the Alabama and Tombigbee rivers. A river of Louisiana joining with the Washitau to form Black River.

Tensaw, p.v. Baldwin Co. Alabama.

Tenstadt, a town of Prussian Saxony, 10 m. N. E. of Langensalza.

Ten-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in Chang-tong, with a good port and a strong garrison. It is seated on the N. side of a peninsula of the Yellow Sea, 250 m. S. E. of Peking. Long. 120. 50. E., lat. 37. 20. N.

Tenderden, a town of Kent. 57 m. E. by S. of London.

Tentugal, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 8 m. W. N. W. of Coimbra.

Teramo, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, 25 m. N. E. of Aquila.

Tarasso, a sea-port of Asia Minor, on the coast of Caramania, and an archbishop's see. It was formerly called Tarsus, and was the capital of Cilicia, the literary rival of Athens and Alexandria, and the birthplace of the apostle Paul. It is seated on the Mediterranean, 100 m. W. by N. of Alexandretta. Long. 35. 15. E., lat. 37. 4. N.

Tuyandama, a cataract near Bogotá in Colombia, caused by a branch of the Magdalena falling into a narrow chasm among the rocks. The cataract consists of 3 pitches and the whole fall is 687 feet.

Terceira, one of the Azores, of a circular form about 55 m. in circumference, and very fertile. It contains several towns and villages, with a number of forts. Angra is the capital.

Terchia, or **Turshia**, a town of Persia in the province of Chorasan, situate on the borders of the Great Salt Desert, 160 m. W. N. W. of Herat. Long. 57. 25. E., lat. 35. 5. N.

Terga, a town of Morocco, seated on the Omirabi, 90 m. N. of Morocco.

Tergetist, or **Tervia**, a town of European Turkey, in Wallachia. Here is a fine palace, belonging to the hosbodar, or reigning prince; but he chiefly resides at Bucharest. It stands on the Jalonitz, 35 m. N. N. W. of Bucharest. Long. 25. 53. E., lat. 45. 28. N.

Terki, a town of Asiatic Russia, in the government of Caucasus, formerly a frontier place against Persia. It is seated on a river of the same name, near the Caspian Sea, 180 m. S. of Astracan. Long. 47. 30. E., lat. 43. 22. N.

Termed, a town of Ubeo Tartary, capital of a district in Bokharia; seated in an angle formed by the union of two rivers, 150 m. S. of Samarcand. Long. 65. 35. E., lat. 37. 15. N.

Termini, a town on the N. coast of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, with a strong castle. Its mineral waters are much celebrated, and it has a considerable trade. It is situate on a rocky eminence, near the mouth of a river of the same name, 20 m. S. E. of Palermo.

Termoli, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, seated near the sea, 32 m. S. E. of Lanciano.

Ternate, one of the Molucca islands, lying to the W. of Gilolo, formerly the seat of sovereignty. It abounds in cocoa-nuts, bananas, citrons, oranges, almonds, and other fruits proper to the climate. There are also a great number of birds of paradise. It is a mountainous country, and contains a great number of woods, which furnish abundance of game. It is in the possession of the Dutch, from whom it was taken by the British in 1810, but restored, with their other Indian possessions, in 1814. The inhabitants are Mahometans and very indolent. 100 m. E. of Celebes. Long. 127. 4. E., lat. 0. 50. N.

Terneuse, a town and fort of the Netherlands, in Flanders, on the W. branch of the Scheldt, called the Hondt. It is 8 m. N. of Sas van Ghent and 25 W. N. W. of Antwerp.

Terni, a town of the ecclesiastical states, in the duchy of Spoleto, seated on the Nera, near the influx of the Velino, which has a famous cataract a mile from the town. Terni was the birth-place of Tacitus the historian. It is 15 m. S. S. W. of Spoleto and 46 N. of Rome.

Ternava, a town of Bulgaria, and an archbishop's see. It was formerly the seat of the princes of Bulgaria, and a strong place, but the fortifications are ruined. It is seated on a mountain, near the Jenera, 88 m. N. W. of Adrianople and 67 N. E. of Sofia. Long. 26. 2. E., lat. 43. 1. N.

Terrouenne, a town of France, department of Pas de Calais, seated on the Lis, 6 m. S. of St. Omer.

Terra del Espíritu Santo, the largest and most western island of the New Hebrides, in the S. Pacific, being 40 leagues in circuit. The land is exceedingly high and mountainous, and in ma-

ny places the hills rise directly from the sea. Except the cliffs and branches, every part is covered with wood, or laid out in plantations. Besides the bay of St. Philip and St. Jago, on the N. side of it, the isles which lie along the S. and E. coast from several good bays and harbours. Long. 167° E., lat. 15. S.

Terra Firma, a country of S. America, bounded on the N. by the Carribbean Sea. It is now included in the Republic of Colombia.

Terra del Fuego, a large island, separated from the southern extremity of America by the strait of Magellan, and so called from the volcanoes observed on it. The sea intersects it into several islands, all of them barren and mountainous; but on the lower grounds are found several sorts of trees and plants, and a variety of birds. The natives are short in stature, not exceeding five feet six inches; their heads large, their faces broad, their cheek-bones prominent, and their noses flat. They have little brown eyes, without life; their hair is black and lank, hanging about their heads in disorder, and besmeared with train oil. They wear no other clothing than a small piece of seal skin, hanging from their shoulders to the middle of the back, being fastened round the neck with a string. They live chiefly on seals' flesh, of which they prefer the oily part. There is no appearance of any subordination among them, and their whole character is a strange compound of stupidity, indifference, and inactivity.

Terracina, a decayed town of the ecclesiastical states, in Campagna di Roma, with a castle on a rock. Formerly it was called Anxur, and was the capital of the Volsci, and its cathedral was originally a temple of Jupiter. It is seated near the sea, on the frontiers of Naples, 54 m. S. S. E. of Rome. Long. 13. 15. E., lat. 41. 24. N.

Terranova, a sea-port of Sicily, in Val di Noto, seated near the mouth of a river of the same name, 20 m. E. S. E. of Alicata. Long. 14. 10. E., lat. 37. 9. N.

Terranova, a sea-port of Sardinia, seated at the bottom of a bay on the N. E. coast, 62 m. E. N. E. of Sassari. Long. 9. 35. E., lat. 41. 3. N.

Terrasson, a town of France, department of Dordogne, seated on the Vézère, 28 m. E. of Périgueux.

Terre Haute, p.v. Vigo Co. Ind. on the Wabash 91 m. S. W. Indianapolis.

Terridon, **Loch**, an inlet of the sea, on the W. coast of Scotland, in Ross-shire, between Gairloch and Applecross. It has many creeks and bays.

Terriore, a strong town and fortress of Hindocutan, in the Carnatic, 25 m. N. of Trichinopoly.

Terryville, p.v. Mecklenburgh Co. Va.

Tersel, a town of Spain, in Arragon, and a bishop's see, with a citadel. It is 80 m. S. W. of Saragossa and 119 E. of Madrid. Long. 1. 0. W., lat. 40. 25. N.

Tersere, or **Veere**, a fortified sea-port of the Netherlands, in Zealand on the N. E. coast of the isle of Walcheren. It has a good harbour, and a fine arsenal. 4 m. N. by E. of Middleburg, with which it communicates by a canal. Long. 3. 42. E., lat. 51. 36. N.

Teuchon, a town of Austrian Silesia, capital of a circle of the same name. It is surrounded by a wall, and at a little distance, on an eminence, is the old castle where the ancient dukes resided. The inhabitants carry on a trade in leather, woolen stuffs, and wine; and make excellent fire-arms. This town was taken by the Prussians in 17th.

but restored in 1763. In 1779 a treaty of peace was concluded here between the emperor of Germany and the king of Prussia. It is seated in a morass, near the river Elsa, 36 m. E. S. E. of Troppau and 60 E. by N. of Olmutz. Long. 18. 32. E., lat. 49. 43. N.

Tesgedelt, a town of Morocco, seated on a craggy rock, said to be impregnable, at the mouth of the Techubit, 140 m. W. N. W. of Morocco.

Teshoo Loomboo, the capital of Thibet, or of that part which is immediately subject to the Teshoo Lama, who is sovereign of the country during the minority of the grand lama. Its temples and mausoleums, with their numerous gilded canopies and turrets, and the palace of the lama, render it a magnificent place. It stands at the N. end of a plain, upon a rocky eminence, 220 m. S. W. of Lassa and 470 N. by E. of Calcutta. Long. 89. 7. E., lat. 29. 4. N.

Tesino, a town of the Austrian states, in Tyrol, 25 m. E. N. E. of Trent.

Tesset, a town of Zahara, capital of a district of the same name. It is 350 m. S. S. W. of Taflet. Long. 5. 45. W., lat. 25. 54. N.

Tetbury, a town in Gloucestershire, Eng. 99 m. W. of London.

Tetschen, or *Tetzen*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leutmeritz, with a castle on a rock, on the river Elbe, 29 m. S. E. of Dresden.

Tettwang, a town of Germany, in the kingdom of Wurtemberg, 8 m. N. of Lindau.

Tetuan, a city of the kingdom of Fez, with a castle. The houses have only small holes towards the streets, which are very narrow, and the windows are on the other side, facing a courtyard, which is surrounded by galleries, and in the middle is generally a fountain. The houses are two stories high, flat at the top; and the women visit each other from the tops of them. The shops are very small, and without any door; the master sits cross-legged on a counter, with the goods disposed in drawers round him, and all the customers stand in the street. Several European consuls formerly resided in this city; the English are still allowed to touch here, and considerable communication is kept up with Gibraltar. It is seated on the river Cuz, near the Mediterranean, 110 m. N. N. W. of Fez. Long. 5. 23. W., lat. 35. 37. N.

Teverone, a river of Italy, the ancient Anio, which rises in the Appennines, 50 miles, above Tivoli, glides through a plain till it comes near that town, when it is confined for a short space between two hills, covered with groves. These were supposed to be the residence of the sibyl Albunea, to whom an elegant temple was here dedicated. The river moving with augmented rapidity, as its channel is confined, at last rushes over a lofty precipice, and the noise of its falls resounds through the hills and groves of Tivoli. Having gained the plain, it soon afterwards receives the waters of the lake Solfatara, and then joins the Tiber, near Rome.

Teviot, a river of Scotland, which rises in the mountains in the S. W. of Roxburghshire, and, passing N. W. through the county, unites with the Tweed a little above Kelso.

Teupitz, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, with a castle on a lake, 25 m. S. by E. of Berlin.

Teuschnitz, a town and castle of Bavarian Franconia, 17 m. N. of Culmbach.

Tewaring, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, 30 m. N. W. of Pilsen.

Teuskesbury, a borough in Gloucestershire, Eng.

Here is one of the noblest parish churches in the kingdom, which is almost the only remains of the celebrated monastery to which it formerly belonged. 103 m. W. N. W. of London.

Teuskesbury, p.t. Middlesex Co. Mass on the Merrimack, adjoining Lowell, 24 m. N. W. Boston. Pop. 1,527. Within the limits of the township is the village of Belleville, with manufacture of cotton and woolen.

Teuskesbury, a township of Hunterdon Co. N. J.

Texas, a province of Mexico, and the frontier district toward the United States: bounded N. by Missouri Territory and E. by Louisiana, from which it is separated by the Sabine, and the Gulf of Mexico on the S. Our knowledge of this extensive province—containing, according to Humboldt's table, a surface of 84,000 square miles, and according to others 100,000—is still very imperfect, and almost solely derived from Pike's journal of his hasty return from Chihuahua, guarded all the way by Spanish dragoons to prevent him from taking notes. But its rising political and commercial relations with the United States will soon disperse this ignorance. By an act of the Mexican congress it has been united to the province of Coahuila, under the name of *Coahuila-y-Texas*. This province is exceedingly well watered, and is the most fertile of all the Mexican states. The large and beautiful savannas, waving with grass feed vast numbers of wild horses and mules, which are exported in great numbers to other parts of Mexico, and to the United States, and form a present a chief article of commerce. Immediately to the W. of the Sabine, the soil is rich without being low, and for a space of 12 successive miles, is covered with magnificent pines. W. of this again is one of the richest and most fertile tracts in nature, diversified by hills and dales; and divided, as it were, into natural meadows and shrubberies, in such admirable order, as to seem the work not of nature, but of art; this soil is rich, friable, and contains much iron. It is as fertile on the hills as on the plains, and the climate is delightful, being neither too warm nor excessively cold. The tract between the Sabine and Brazos rivers is occupied by 2,500 American families, emigrants from the United States, who raise cotton, maize, tobacco, rice, and sugar-canes. Besides these emigrant families, about 600 Spanish families are congregated in the vicinity of Nacogdoches, and inhabit the Ranchos, where they rear cattle.

The principal American establishment to the W. of the band of pines above mentioned, is the *Ais Bayou*, entirely inhabited by Americans, who have already erected 7 or 8 cotton mills, and the products are exported to Nacitoches free of duty, as the consumption comes entirely from that place. The second American establishment is on the Brazos a Dios river, 150 miles from Nacogdoches. As this stream frequently overflows its banks, its vicinity is somewhat unhealthy. These emigrants have built a town named San Felipe de Austin, from that of the founder, General Austin, an American, who promised to the federal government to locate from 500 to 600 families on the banks of the Brazos river. At Nacogdoches another grant has been made to an American of the name of Edwards, who resided at Mexico. This grant borders on that of Austin, and contains more than 2,000 square miles. N. of this, another grant has been made to a Mr. Thorn, son-in-law of Ed-

wards; and on the other side a similar grant has been made to general Weevil. The colony called Fredonia, in this province, was established in 1824 by Mr. Austin, who has offered to every colonist a lot of 640 acres, or an English square mile, with a house. The constitution of this government is that of a federal republic, and has been literally copied from that of the United States, but the Catholic religion was alone to be tolerated. But such an absurd intolerant clause as this in any of the new independent states of Mexico, cannot long be in force in the vicinity of such a free government as that of the United States, as such an act would exclude all but Roman Catholic emigrants,—whereas all are made equally welcome to the United States. In 1825 captain Sedgewick, of Russellville in Kentucky, obtained a grant from the Mexican government of from 6 to 8 millions of acres, in this province, along the borders of Louisiana. One principal condition was inserted in this grant, that a certain number of the colonists should be free from all taxes for five years. The capital of Texas under the old government was San Antonio de Bejar, on a small stream of the same name, and contained, according to Pike, about 2,000 souls; but the present capital, Saltillo, on the confines of Coahuila and New Leon, is said to contain 8,000 souls. Its site is bad, being surrounded with arid plains, where the traveller suffers much from want of water. The western part of Texas is inhabited entirely by Spaniards. The soil is excellent, and all the habitations are watered by artificial canals, which cause the waters of the Rio de Nueces and neighbouring springs to irrigate the gardens and fields.

Texel, an island of the Netherlands, separated from N. Holland by a narrow channel of the same name, defended by a strong fort on the mainland, called the Helder. This channel is the best and most southern entrance into the Zuyder Zee, and through it most of the ships pass that are bound to Amsterdam. In 1799 the fort was taken by the English, and the whole of the Dutch fleet, lying within the channel, surrendered to them; but the English abandoned the fort soon afterwards. Long. 4. 59. E., lat. 53. 10. N.

Teya, or *Theya*, a river of the Austrian states, which rises near Teltsch, in Moravia, flows E., by Znaim, on the borders of Austria, and enters the Moraw, on the confines of Hungary.

Teyn, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, seated on the Muldau, 10 m. S. E. of Piseck.

Tezar, a town of Fez, capital of the province of Cuzi, containing a mosque half a mile in circumference. It is seated on a small river, 45 m. E. of Fez. Long. 4. 15. W., lat. 33. 40. N.

Texcoco, a town of Mexico, once the capital of a rich kingdom. Here Cortez caused a canal to be dug, and built 18 brigantines, to carry on the siege of Mexico. It is seated near the lake of Mexico, 20 m. E. of Mexico.

Tezala, a town of Algiers, in the province of Mascara, with a castle, 15 m. S. W. of Oran.

Tezout, a town of the kingdom of Fez, seated on the point of a rock, 15 m. S. of Melilla.

Tezzoute, an ancient town of Algiers, in the province of Constantia. Its ruins extend 10 m. in circumference, among which are magnificent remains of city gates, an amphitheatre, a temple dedicated to Esculapius, and other elegant structures. 90 m. S. S. W. of Constantia.

Thaines, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, near

the mouth of a river of the same name, 120 m. S. of Tunis. Long. 10. 15. E., lat. 34. 50. N.

Thame, or *Tame*, a river which rises near Tring in Hertfordshire, crosses Buckinghamshire to the N. of Aylesbury, enters Oxfordshire at the town of Thame, whence it is navigable for barges to Dorchester, where it joins the Thames. This river has been erroneously supposed to give name to the *Thames*.

Thame, a town in Oxfordshire, Eng. seated on the river Thame, 12 m. E. of Oxford and 44 W. by N. of London.

Thames, the finest river in Great Britain, which takes its rise from a copious spring, called Thames Head, 2 m. S. W. of Cirencester, in Gloucestershire. About a m. below the source of the river, it is not more than nine feet wide in the summer, yet, in the winter, becomes such a torrent as to overflow the meadows for many miles. The stream proceeds to Lechlade; and being there joined by the Coln and Lezh, at the distance of 138 m. from London, it becomes navigable for vessels of 90 tons. At Oxford it is joined by the Charwell, and, proceeding by Abingdon to Dorchester, it receives the Thame. Passing by Wallingford to Reading, and forming a boundary to Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Surrey, and Middlesex, it waters Henley, Marlow, Maidenhead, Windsor, Staines, Chertsey, Kingston, and Brentford, in its course to London. From London the river proceeds to Greenwich, Woolwich, Grays-Thurrock, Gravesend, and Leigh, into the German Ocean. The tide flows up the Thames as high as Kingston, which, following the winding of the river, is 70 miles from the ocean—a greater distance than the tide is carried by any other river in Europe. Though the Thames is said to be navigable 138 miles above London Bridge, there are so many flats that in summer the navigation westward would be stopped, were it not for a number of locks; but the first lock is 52 miles above that bridge. The plan of new cuts has been adopted, in some places, to shorten the navigation; there is one near Lechlade, and another a mile from Abingdon. A still more important undertaking was effected in 1789—the junction of this river with the Severn. A canal had been made from the Severn to Stroud, which canal was afterwards continued to Lechlade, where it joins the Thames, a distance of above 30 miles. A communication between this river and the Trent and Mersey has likewise been effected, by a canal from Oxford to Coventry; and another canal extends from this, at Braunston, to the Thames at Brentford, called the Grand Junction Canal.

Thames, a river of Connecticut, formed of two principal branches, the Shetucket and the Norwich, or Little River, which have their junction at Norwich. From this place the Thames is navigable 15 m. to Long Island Sound, which it enters below New London.

Thames, a river of Upper Canada, flowing into Lake St. Clair above Detroit.

Thanet, an island comprising the E. angle of Kent, being separated from the mainland by the two branches of the Stour. It produces much corn, and the S. part is a rich tract of marsh land. It contains the towns of Margate, Ramsgate, and Broadstairs, and several villages.

Thenhausen, a town of Bavaria, on the river Mindel, 14 m. N. of Mindelheim.

Thasos, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, on the coast of Macedonia, at the entrance of the

gulf of Contessa. It is 12 m. long and 8 broad, and abounds in all the necessities of life. The fruits and wine are very delicate; and there are some quarries of fine marble. The chief town of the same name, has a harbour, frequented by merchants. Long. 24. 33. E., lat. 40. 59. N.

Thaxted, a town in Essex, Eng. 44 m. N. N. E. of London.

Theuki, an island in the Mediterranean Sea, 24 m. long and 7 broad, separated from the N. E. part of that of Cefalonia, by a narrow channel. It is the ancient Ithaca, celebrated as the birthplace and kingdom of Ulysses. The chief town is Velthi, which has a spacious harbour. Long. 20. 40. E., lat. 38. 25. N.

Thebaid, a country of Upper Egypt, now called *Said*, which see.

Thebes, the ancient name of a city of Upper Egypt. It was celebrated for having 100 gates; and there are many tombs and magnificent remains of antiquity. One of the tombs has been brought over to this country by M. Belzoni. Three villages, named Carnack, Luxor, and Gournou, are seated among its ruins, which are hence called the antiquities of Carnack and Luxor.

Thes, in Greece. See *Thiva*.

Thiessa, a river of Hungary, which rises in the Carpathian Mountains, flows above 100 m. in a western direction to Tokay, when it turns to the S., passes by Tsongrand and Segeden, and, after receiving a great number of rivers, falls into the Danube below Titul.

Themar, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Saxe-Coburg, near the river Werra, 10 m. S. E. of Meiningen.

Theresa, p.v. Jefferson Co. N. Y. 25 m. N. E. Sacketts Harbour.

Thermia, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, S. of the island of Zia, and near the gulf of Egeia, 12 m. long and 5 broad. The soil is good and well cultivated, and it has a great deal of silk. The principal town, of the same name, is the residence of a Greek bishop. Long. 24. 59. E., lat. 37. 31. N.

Thermopylae, a narrow passage in the N. E. of Greece, with high cliffs on one side and an impassable marsh on the other. It is noted in history for the brave stand made by Leonidas with 300 Spartans, against the army of Xerxes.

Thessaly. See *Jania*.

Thetford, a borough in Norfolk, Eng. with a manufacture of woolen cloth and paper. 80. m. N. E. of London.

Thetford, p.t. Orange Co. Vt. on the Connecticut. Pop. 1,183.

Thibet, a county of Asia, bounded on the N. W. and N. by the Desert of Kobi, in Tartary, E. by China, S. by Assam and Birmah, and S. W. and W. by Hindoostan and Bootan. This country is one of the highest in Asia, being a part of that elevated tract which gives rise not only to the rivers of India and China, but also to those of Siberia and Tartary. Its length from E. to W. cannot be less than 1,400 m.; its breadth about 500, but very unequal. It is divided into three parts, Upper, Middle, and Lower Thibet. The Upper, lies towards the sources of the Ganges and Burrampooter; the Middle is that in which Lassa, the capital, is seated; and the Lower that which borders on China. Little Thibet is situated between Upper Thibet and Casheur. Notwithstanding the very rough and sterile state of Thibet, and the severity of its climate, from its wonderful elevation, its inhabitants are in a high state of civilization; their houses are lofty and

built of stone; and useful manufactures in some degree of improvement. The principal exports are gold-dust, diamonds, pearls, lamb skin, shawls, woolen cloths, rock-salt, musk, and tinex or crude borax. The nature of the soil prohibits the progress of agriculture; but wheat, peas, and barley are cultivated. Here are many beasts of prey, and great abundance and variety of wild fowl and game; with numerous flocks of sheep and goats, and herds of cattle of a diminutive size, as well as small horses. The ibex, or wild goat is a native of this country. The Thibetians



are governed by the grand lama, who is not only submitted to and adored by them, but is also the great object of adoration for the various tribes of pagan Tartars, who walk through the vast tract of continent which stretches from the river Volga to Corea. He is not only the sovereign pontiff, the viceregent of the deity on earth, but by the more remote Tartars is absolutely regarded as the deity himself. Even the emperor of China, who is of a Tartar race, does not fail to acknowledge the lama, in his religious capacity, although, as temporal sovereign, the lama himself is tributary to that emperor. The opinion of the most orthodox Thibetians is, that when the grand lama seems to die, either of old age or infirmity, his soul, in reality only quits a crazy habitation to animate another younger or better; and it is discovered again in the body of some child by certain tokens known only to the lamas or priests, in which order he always appears. The lamas, who form the greatest and most powerful body in the state, have the priesthood entirely in their hands. At the head of their hierarchy are three lamas, the Dalai lama, who reside at Lassa; the Teshoo lama, who lives at Teshoo Loomboo; and the Taranat lama, whose seat is Kharca, in the N. The priests constitute many monastic orders, which are held in great veneration among them. The most numerous sect are called Gylongs, who are exempt from labor, enjoined temperance, and interdiction all intercourse with the female sex. they abound over all Thibet and Bootan, notwithstanding the severity of discipline; since every family consisting of more than four boys is obliged to contribute one of them to this order; and it is also encouraged by ambition, as the officers of state are usually selected from this sect. Besides the religious influence and authority of the grand lama, he is possessed of unlimited power throughout his dominions. His residence is at a vast palace on the mountain Putala, 7 miles from Lassa. The religion of Thibet, though in many respects it differs from that of the Indian brahmins, yet, in others, has a great affinity to it. The practice of polyandry is universally prevalent in Thibet, and one female associated with all the brothers of a family, without any re-

striation of age or number; the choice of a wife is the privilege of the elder brother. This extraordinary custom, and the celibacy of priests, may have been intended to guard against too numerous a population in an unfertile country. The Thibetians preserve entire the mortal remains of their sovereign lamas only: every other corpse is either consumed by fire or exposed to be the promiscuous food of beasts and birds of prey. They have a great veneration for the cow, and highly respect the waters of the Ganges, the source of which they believe to be in heaven. The sunniasses, or Indian pilgrims, often visit Thibet as a holy place; and the grand lama always maintains a body of nearly 300 of them in his pay. See *Palts*.

Tiel, or *Tid*, a strong town of the Netherlands, in Guelderland, seated on the Waal, 18 m. W. of Nimeguen.

Tiellet, a town of the Netherlands, in W. Flanders, 10 m. N. of Courtray.

Thiengen, a town of Baden, on the river Wutlach, 13 m. W. of Schaffhausen.

Thiers, a town of France, department of Puy de Dome, with manufactures of paper, thread, leather, and cutlery. It is seated on the side of a hill, 21 m. E. by N. of Clermont.

Thionville, a strong town of France, in the department of Moselle. The Austrians bombarded it in 1792, but were obliged to raise the siege. It is seated on the Moselle, over which is a bridge defended by a hornwork, 14 m. N. of Metz and 33 S. W. of Treves.

Thirsk, a borough in N. Yorkshire, Eng. with manufactures of coarse linens, sackings, &c. 214 m. N. by W. of London.

Thiza, or *Thesbe*, a celebrated city of Greece, and a bishop's see. The ancient city was 4 m. in circumference, but only that part of it is now inhabited which was originally the castle, called Cadmea, from Cadmus the founder. In the vicinity is a fine sort of white clay, of which bowls for pipes are made, that dry naturally and become as hard as stone. It is seated between two rivers, 28 m. N. W. of Athens.

Thiviers, a town of France, department of Dordogne, 18 m. N. N. E. of Perigueux.

Tholen, a town of the Netherlands, in an island of its name belonging to the province of Zealand, 4 m. N. W. of Bergen-op-Zoom.

Thomas, *St.* an island in the Atlantic, lying under the equator, near the W. coast of Guinea, discovered in 1640 by the Portuguese. It is almost round, is about 30 m. in diameter, and consists chiefly of hills, intermixed with valleys, which are often filled with a thick fog. The soil is fertile, and produces plenty of sugar-canes, rice, and millet. On the same vine are blossoms and green and ripe grapes, all the year round. The climate is unwholesome to the Portuguese, but it agrees well with the original natives, and also with the cattle, which are larger and finer here than on the coast of Guinea. In 1641 this island was taken by the Dutch; but they soon relinquished it in consequence of the inclemency of the climate. Pavaosan is the capital.

Thomas, *St.* one of the Virgin islands, in the W. Indies, with a harbour, a town, and a fort. It is 15 m. in circumference, and the trade is considerable, particularly in times of peace. It surrendered to the English in 1807, but was restored to the Danes in 1814. Long. 65.26. W., lat. 11.22. N.

Thomas, *St.* a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, formerly a powerful city. It is inhabited by weavers and dyers, and noted for making the

best colored stuffs in India. 3 m. S. of Madras.

Thomastown, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Kilkenny, on the river Noire, 10 m. S. E. of Kilkenny.

Thomastown, p.t. Lincoln Co. Me. on Penobscot Bay. 37 m. E. Wiscasset. Pop. 4,221. Great quantities of lime are burnt here and exported to all parts of the country. The quarries of limestone also produce fine white and black marble.

Thompson, p.t. Windham Co. Conn. in the N. E. angle of the state. Pop. 3,388; a township of Sullivan Co. N. Y. 34 m. N. W. Newburg. Pop. 2,459; townships in Sandusky, Delaware, and Geauga Cos. Ohio.

Thompsonstown, p.v. Mifflin Co. Pa.

Thompsonville, p.v. Culpeper Co. Va. and Chesterfield Dis. S. C.

Thonon, a town of the Sardinian states, in Savoy, with a palace and several convents; seated on the lake of Geneva at the influx of the river Drama, 16 m. N. E. of Geneva.

Thorn, a city of W. Prussia, formerly a Hanseatic town. In the Church of St. John is the epitaph of the celebrated Nicholas Copernicus, who was born here. It is divided into the Old and New town, and has a celebrated protestant academy. In 1703 it was taken by the Swedes, who demolished the fortifications; and in 1793 it was seized by the king of Prussia and annexed to his dominions. It was taken by the French in 1806, and remained in their hands till 1812. It is seated on the Vistula, over which is a long wooden bridge, 67 m. S. of Dantzic and 105. N. W. of Warsaw. Long. 18. 42. E., lat. 53. 6. N.

Thorn, a small but thriving town in W. Yorkshire, Eng. 165 m. N. by W. London.

Thornbury, a borough in Gloucestershire, Eng. 122 m. W. of London.

Thornville, p.t. Perry Co. Ohio.

Thornbury, a township of Delaware Co. Pa.

Thornhill, a town of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, with manufactures of coarse linen and woolen cloth, seated near the river Nith, 15 m. N. N. W. of Dumfries.

Thornsburg, p.v. Spotsylvania Co. 18 m. E. Fredericksburg.

Thornton, p.t. Grafton Co. N. H. 48 m. N. Concord. Pop. 1,049.

Thouars, a town of France department of Deux Sevres. The castle of its ancient dukes is on a rock, surrounded by walls, 120 feet high, built of white stone. It is seated on a hill, by the river Thone, 32 m. S. E. of Angers and 162 m. S. W. of Paris.

Thunder Bay, a bay in the N. W. part of Lake Huron, so named from the frequent thunder heard there.

Thrapston, a town in Northamptonshire, Eng. 73 m. N. N. W. of London.

Three Hills Island, one of the New Hebrides, in the S. Pacific, 12 m. in circumference, lying to the S. of Masicollo.

Three Rivers, or *Trois Rivieres*, a town of Lower Canada, situate on a river of the same name, which before its conjunction with the St. Lawrence, is divided by two islands into three branches. It has two churches, a convent, and, an hospital. 9 m. up the river is a considerable iron foundry. 70 m. W. S. W. of Quebec.

Thuis, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege; seated on the Sambro, 8 m. S. W. Charleroy and 15 S. E. of Mone.

Thun, a town of Switzerland, capital of a baili

wic, in the canton of Bern, with a castle. It is seated on a lake of the same name, 14 m. long and three broad, where the river Aar issues from it, 15 m. S. by E. of Bern.

Thousand Islands, a group of small islands in the river St. Lawrence just below lake Ontario. Also a group of islands in the Straits of Sunda.

Thur, a river of Switzerland, which rises in the S. part of the county of Toggenburg, and flows into the Rhine, 7 m. S. S. W. of Schaffhausen.

Thurgau, a canton of Switzerland, which lies along the river Thur; bounded on the S. by the canton of St. Gall, W. by that of Zurich, and N. and E. by the lake and territory of Constance. It is extremely populous, and the most pleasant and fertile part of Switzerland, though somewhat mountainous towards the S. Its area is computed at 350 square miles, with 77,000 inhabitants, one-third of whom are Catholics, and the other two-thirds Calvinists. Frauenfeld is the capital.

Thuringia, the former name of a province of Germany, in Saxony; bounded on the E. by Meissen, S. by Franconia W. by Hesse and Eichfeld, and N. by the duchy of Brunswick and the principality of Anhalt. It is 73 m. in length, and nearly as much in breadth, abounding in corn, fruits, and wood.

Thurso, a town of Scotland, in Caithness-shire, at the mouth of the river Thurso, on the S. W. side of a spacious bay. It has a considerable trade in corn and fish, and manufactures of woolen and linen cloth. 28 m. N. W. of Wick and 56 m. N. N. E. of Dornoch. Long. 3. 18. W., lat. 58. 30. N.

Tagar, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, 50 m. W. S. W. of Pondicherry and 75 S. of Arcot.

Tiano, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, with a famous nunnery and a mineral spring, 15 m. N. W. of Capua.

Tiber, a river of Italy, which rises in the Apennines, flows through the Pope's Dominions by Borgo, St. Sepulchro, Citta di Castella, Orto, and Rome, 10 m. below which it enters the Mediterranean Sea, between Ostia and Porto.

Tiburon, a cape at the most western extremity of the island of St. Domingo, with a town and fort, on an open road, opposite Port Antonio in Jamaica. Long. 74. 32. W., lat. 18. 25. N.

Ticonderoga, a fort of the state of New York, built by the French in 1756, on the narrow passage between the lakes George and Champlain. It was taken in 1759 by general Amherst, and in

to a farm. The township of Ticonderoga is in Essex Co. 92 m. N. Albany, and 110 S. Montreal. Pop. 1,996.

Ticino, a canton of Switzerland, to the W. of the canton of Grisons, and almost encircled by Italy. It is rich in pastures and cattle, and has an area of 1,130 square miles, with 90,000 inhabitants. Bellinzona is the capital.

Ticino, or *Tesia*, a river which has its source in Switzerland, on the S. side of St. Gothard, flows through the canton of Ticino and the lake Maggiore; then passes to Pavia, in the Milanese, and a little after joins the Po.

Tickhill, a town in W. Yorkshire, Eng. 15 m. N. by W. of London.

Tideswell, a town in Derbyshire, Eng. on the S. confines of the Peak. Here is a well, deemed one of the wonders of the Peak, which after great rains ebbs and flows two or three times in an hour, the waters gushing from several cavities at once, for the space of five minutes: the well is three feet deep and broad, and the water rises and falls two feet. 22 m. N. W. of Derby and 160 S. N. W. of London.

Tidore, an island in the eastern seas, one of the Moluccas. It is 20 m. in circumference, and produces cloves and flax. The woods and the rocks that surround it render it a place of defence. It is governed by a sultan, who possesses also the S. part of Gilolo, and claims tribute from Mysol. 16 m. S. of Ternate. Long. 126. 40. E., lat. 1. 0. N.

Tien-sing, a city of China, in Pe-tche-li, which has a great trade in salt. It is seated on the Pe-ho, at the influx of the Eu-ho, 90 m. from its mouth, and 90 S. E. of Peking.

Tiffin, p.v. Seneca Co. Ohio. 100 m. N. Columbus; a township of Adams Co. Ohio.

Tigre, a province in the N. E. part of Abyssinia. 200 m. long and 120 broad, through which pass all the merchandises of the kingdom destined to cross the Red Sea for Arabia. Adowa is the capital.

Tigris, a river of Asia, which has its source in the mountain of Tchilder, in Diarbek. It flows by Diarbekir, Gezira, Mosul, and Tecri, in which course it separates Diarbek from Kurdistan; then enters Irac Arabi, where it passes by Bagdad and Corna, and soon after joins the Euphrates; 35 m. above Bassora.

Tilbury, East, a village in Essex, Eng. near the mouth of the Thames, E. of Tilbury Fort. In this parish is a field, called Cave Feld, in which is a horizontal passage to one of the spacious caverns in the neighbouring parish of Chadwell. Dr. Derham measured three of the most considerable of them, and found the depth of one to be 34, another 70, and the third 80 feet. Their origin is too remote for investigation.

Tilbury Fort, a fortress in Essex, Eng. situated on the Thames, opposite Gravesend. It has a double moat, the innermost of which is 180 feet broad: and its chief strength on the land side consists in its being able to lay the whole level under water. On the side next the river is a strong curtain, with a platform before it; on both of which and the bastions, are planted a great number of guns. It is 28 m. E. by S. of London.

Tilliers, a town of France, department of Eure 6 m. N. E. of Verneuil.

Tilsit, a town of Prussian Lithuania, with a castle and a considerable trade in corn, linseed, butter, cheese, and other provisions. In 1807 it was taken by the French; soon after which two treaties of peace were made, between France and



1777 by general Burgoyne, but evacuated soon after the surrender at Saratoga. It had all the advantages that art or nature could give it: but is now a heap of ruins, and forms an appendage

Prussia, and France and Russia, the three sovereigns being here in person. It is situate on the Memel, 50 m. N. E. of Königsberg and 95 S. S. W. of Mittau. Long. 22. 8. E., lat. 55. 8. N.

Timana, a town of Terra Firma, in Popayan, capital of a territory of the same name, which abounds in fruits and pastures. It is seated on a river 130 m. E. S. E. of Popayan. Long. 74. 55. W., lat. 1. 35. N.

Timercotta, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, chief place in the district of Palnaud. 72 m. S. E. of Hydrabad and 82 W. by S. of Candapilly. Long. 79. 26. E., lat. 16. 20. N.

Timon, or *Timoson*, an island on the E. coast of the peninsula of Malaya, 30 m. in circumference. It is mountainous and woody, and produces plenty of cocoa-nuts and rice. Long. 104. 25. E., lat. 3. 0. N.

Timor, an island in the Indian Ocean, to the W. of the N. W. point of New Holland. It is 200 m. long and 60 broad, and abounds in sandalwood, wax, and honey. The Dutch have a fort here, from which they expelled the Portuguese in 1513. It is situate at Cupan, the principal town, in the S. W. point of the island. Long. 124. 0. E., lat. 10. 23. S.

Timorlaut, an island in the Indian Ocean, between Timor and New Guinea. It is 60 m. in circumference, and the S. point is in long. 131. 54. E., lat. 8. 15. S.

Tinevally, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a district of its name, at the S. extremity of the Carnatic. It is seated on a river which flows into the gulf of Manara. 85 m. S. S. W. of Mobura. Long. 71. 46. E., lat. 8. 42. N.

Ting-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in Fo kien, 980 m. S. of Pekin. Long. 116. 30. E., lat. 25. 48. N.

Tinian, an island in the N. Pacific, one of the Ladrões, 12 m. long and 6 broad. The soil is dry, and somewhat sandy, but produces abundance of cocoa-nuts, paupaus, guavas, limes, sour oranges, and bread-fruit; also much cotton and indigo. There are no streams; and the water of a well supposed to be the same at which commodore Anson filled his casks in 1742, was found by commodore Byron, in 1765, to be brackish and full of worms. Both these officers speak of the fish caught here as unwholesome. Moschetoes and other kinds of flies are numerous; and there are likewise many venomous insects, centipedes, and scorpions. The road is dangerous, for the bottom consists of hard sand and large coral rocks. Long. 146. 0. E., lat. 15. 0. N.

Tinicum, p.t. Bucks Co. Pa. and a township in Delaware Co. Pa. both on the Delaware.

Tismouth, p.t. Rutland Co. Vt. 26 m. N. Bennington. Pop. 1,049.

Tino, the ancient Tenos, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, to the S. of Andros, from which it is separated by a channel of a mile in width. It is 15 m. long and 8 broad, and produces 16,000 pounds of silk every year. The fortress stands on a rock; and here is a bishop's see of the Latin church, though the Greeks have 200 papas or priests. The capital is St. Nicholo. Long. 25. 10. E., lat. 37. 40. N.

Tintagel, a village in Cornwall, Eng. noted for the splendid remains of a castle, on a bold promontory in the Bristol Channel, said to have been the birth-place of king Arthur, and the seat of the ancient dukes of Cornwall. 1 mile W. of Bossiney.

Tintern, a village in Monmouthshire, Eng.

noted for the venerable remains of an abbey, which is a beautiful specimen of Gothic architecture. It is seated on the river Wye, 5 m. N. by E. of Chepstow.

Tinto, a river of Spain, which rises in the province of Seville, and has its name from the water being tinged of a yellow colour. Near its springs it has a petrifying quality, no fish will live in it nor any plants grow on its banks; these properties continue till other rivulets enter and alter its nature; for when it passes by Niebla it is not different from other rivers, and 18 m. below it enters the bay of Cadiz, at Huelva.

Tinzeda, a town of Barbary, in the county of Darah, on the river Dras. Long. 6. 13. W., lat. 27. 30. N.

Tioga, or *Chemung*, a river of New York and Pennsylvania, forming the N. W. branch of the Susquehanna.

Tioga, a county of N. Y. Pop. 27,704. Elmira is the capital. A county of the W. Dis. of Pennsylvania. Pop. 9,062. Wellsborough is the capital; p.t. Tioga Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,413; p.t. Tioga Co. Pa.

Tjörn, an island on the W. coast of Sweden, 25 m. in circumference, and abounding in excellent pastures. Long. 11. 29. E., lat. 58. 0. N.

Tipera, or *Tipra*, a district of Bengal, on the borders of Birmah. The chief town is Comillah, which is the residence of the rajah, and the seat of the British civil establishment.

Tippecanoe, a branch of the river Wabash from the north, famous for a battle with the Indians fought upon its banks in November 1811. A celebrated Indian chief called the Shawanese Proph-



et had succeeded in stirring up the savages against the Americans, and collected a body of 600 warriors who were supplied with arms by the British and committed great devastations upon the frontiers. General Harrison was dispatched against them, and a severe battle was fought here in savages were totally defeated.

Tippecanoe, a county of Indiana. Pop. 7,167. Lafayette is the capital.

Tipperary, a county of Ireland in the province of Munster. It is divided into 147 parishes, contains about 346,000 inhabitants and sends four members to parliament. The S. part is fertile; but the N. is rather barren, and terminates in a range of twelve mountains, the highest in Ireland, called Phelem-dhe-Madina. The river Suire runs through it from N. to S. Clonmell is the capital.

Tipperary, a town of Ireland, in the county of the same name, 9 m. W. S. W. of Cashel and 20 N. W. of Clonmell.

Tirano, a town of Austrian Italy, capital of a district of in the Valteline. It contains several

handsome buildings, but from the narrowness of the streets, and many ruinous houses, its general appearance is desolate. Its staple commerce consists in the exportation of wine and silk. Near the town is the magnificent church of the Madonna, much visited by catholic pilgrims. The massacre of the Protestants of the Valteline, in 1620, began in this town. It is seated on the Adda, 15 m. E. of Londris. Long. 9. 58. E., lat. 46. 20. N.

Tipton, a county of W. Tennessee. Pop. 5,317. Covington is the capital.

Tirah, a town of Asia Minor, in Natolia, situate on the Meinder, 32 m. S. S. E. of Smyrna.

Tirey, an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, lying to the W. of Mull. It is 16 m. long and 3 broad. The surface in general is even, and it is noted for its marble quarry and a handsome breed of little horses.

Tirelemont, a town of the Netherlands, in S. Brabant, formerly one of the most considerable cities in that duchy, but ruined by the wars, and by a great fire in 1701. Near this place the Austrians were defeated in 1792 by the French, who the year following were routed by the former. It is seated on the river Greete, 10 m. E. S. E. of Louvain.

Tirnau, a town of Hungary, in the country of Neitra, seated on the Tirna, 26 m. N. E. of Presburg.

Tirschenreid, a town of Bavaria, seated on a lake, 10 m. S. of Egra.

Tisbury, a township of Dukes Co. Mass. on Martha's Vineyard. Pop. 1,318.

Titan, or **Cabaras**, an island of France, the largest and most eastern of the Hieres, in the Mediterranean.

Titeri, the middle or southern province of the kingdom of Algiers, in which is a lake of the same name, formed by the river Shellif, near its source. Towards the N. the country is mountainous and narrow, and to the S. it extends far into the desert. It contains some of the highest mountains in the kingdom, part of which are inhabited by the Cabyls, an independent tribe, who have never been subdued by the Algerines. The principal town of this province is Belida.

Titicaca, a lake of S. America, between Peru and Bolivar. It is of an oval figure, with an inclination from N. W. to S. E., and 240 m. in circumference. Many streams enter into it, but its waters are so muddy and nauseous as to be unfit for drinking. One of the most splendid temples in the empire was erected on an island in this lake, by the Incas.

Titlisberg, one of the highest mountains in Switzerland, in the canton of Uri, 11 m. S. S. W. of Altorff.

Tischtein, **New**, a well built town of the Austrian states, in Moravia, defended by walls, 28 m. E. by N. of Prerau.

Tittmaning, a town of Bavaria, in the duchy of Salzburg, seated on the Salza, 20 m. N. N. W. of Salzburg.

Titul, a town of Hungary, seated on the Theiss, 23 m. E. S. E. of Peterwardein and 24 N. N. W. of Belgrade.

Tiumen, a town of Siberia, in the province of Tobolsk, on the river Tura at the influx of the Fischma, 170 m. S. W. of Tobolsk.

Tiverton, a borough in Devonshire, Eng. noted for its woolen manufactures, particularly kerseys. 161 m. W. by S. of London.

Tiverton, a township of Newport Co. R. I. on

Narraganset Bay 14 m. from Newport Pop. 2,905.

Tivoli, a town of the papal states, in Campagna di Roma, and a bishop's see. Though now poor, it boasts of greater antiquity than Rome, being the ancient Tibur, which was founded by a Grecian colony. It was the favourite country residence of the ancient Romans, as Frascati is of the moderns. The cathedral is built on the ruins of a temple of Hercules. In the market place are two images of oriental granite, representing the Egyptian deity Isis. The adjacent country yields excellent oil. Near Tivoli are the ruins of the magnificent villa built by emperor Adrian, a celebrated cascade, a temple of Vesta, and another of the Sybil Albunea, a famous villa Estense, and the remarkable lake of the Solfatara. Tivoli is seated on an eminence, on the river Tevere, 16 m. E. N. E. of Rome.

Tizzano, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, 13 m. S. of Parma.

Tlascala, a province of Mexico bounded on the N. by Panuco E. by the gulf of Mexico S. by Guaxaca and the Pacific Ocean, and W. by Mexico Proper. On the W. side there is a chain of mountains for the space of 55 m., well cultivated; and on the N. is a great ridge of mountains, the neighbourhood of which exposes it to violent tempests and frequent inundation. Yet this is allowed to be the most populous county in all America; and it produces so much maize, that hence it had the name of Tlascala, the Land of Bread. Puebla & los Angeles is the capital.

Tlascala, a town of Mexico, formerly the capital of the province of the same name; seated on a river, 15 m. N. by E. of Puebla de los Angeles.

Tobago, the most southern of the islands in the W. Indies, and the most eastern except Barbadoes. It is 30 m. long and 10 broad: and near its N. E. extremity is Little Tobago, an island 1 m. long and 1 broad. The climate is not so hot as might be expected from its situation so near the equator; nor is it visited by such dreadful hurricanes as frequently desolate the other islands. It is diversified with hills and vales, and is equal in richness of produce to any island in these seas. In 1748 it was declared a neutral island, but in 1763 was ceded to the English. It was taken by the French in 1781, and confirmed to them in 1783; but it was taken by the English in 1793, and restored in 1802. It was again taken by the English in 1803, and confirmed to them by the treaty of Paris in 1814. The principal place is Scarborough.

Tobermory, a town of Scotland, in the island of Mull, with a good harbour, and a custom-house, seated on a fine bay, near the N. W. end of the sound of Mull. Long. 5. 58. W., lat. 56. 46. N.

Tobolsk, a government of the Russian empire, which comprehends the greatest part of Western Siberia. It is divided into the two provinces of Tobolsk and Tomsk.

Tobolsk, a considerable and populous city of Russia, formerly capital of Siberia, and at present of the government of Tobolsk. It is divided into the Upper and Lower Town: the former is properly the city, and stands very high, with a fort built with stone, in which are the governor's court, the governor's house, the archbishop's palace, the exchange, and two of the principal churches, all built of stone, but the houses in general are of wood, and are very low. The Tatars that live round this town, for several m. are all Mahometans, and their mufti is an Arabian

in general they behave very quietly, and carry on some commerce, but practice no mechanic trades. There are also a great number of Calmuc Tartars, who serve as slaves. All the Chinese caravans pass through this town, and all the furs furnished by Siberia are brought here, and hence forwarded to Moscow. The Russians commonly send their state prisoners to this city. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Tobol and Irtisch, 11,00 m. E. by N. of Moscow and 1,200 E. by S. of Petersburg. Long. 68. 35. E., lat. 58. 12. N.

Toby, a township of Armstrong Co. Pa. on Alleghany river.

Tocantin, the largest river of Brazil, which rises in lat. 18. S., and flows N. E. at the foot of a ridge of mountains for above 700 m. then enters a more open country, and pursues its course 400 m. further to the Atlantic Ocean, which it enters by a large estuary, below the city of Para. The estuary of this river has a communication with that of the Amazon to the W.; and the space included by them and the ocean is an island, 150 m. in diameter, called Maraso or Joanes.

Tocat, a city of Asia Minor, in Sivas. The houses are handsomely built, and the streets paved, which is an uncommon thing in these parts; but the town makes a very odd appearance, being built on uneven ground. There are two rugged perpendicular rocks of marble, with an old castle upon each; and so many streams, that each house has a fountain. The inhabitants are computed at 60,000. The chief trade is in copper vessels, but much yellow leather and silk is manufactured. It is seated in a district which abounds in fruit and excellent wine. 45 m. W. N. W. of Sivas and 150 N. of Marash. Long. 26. 35. E., lat. 39. 10. N.

Tocayma, a town of Colombia, in a country abounding in fruit and sugar-canes. Here are hot baths between two cold springs; and near the town is a volcano. It is seated on the Pati, near its entrance into the Magdalena, 34 m. W. of St. Fe de Bogota. Long. 74. 58. W., lat. 4. 5. N.

Tockoa, or *Tuccos Falls*, a cascade on a small stream in Franklin Co. Geo. running into the Jugalo. The descent is 167 feet, and the water is dashed into a fine rain before it reaches the bottom.

Tocrur, a kingdom of Negroland, lying to the E. of Tombuctoo, on both sides the Niger. The capital is of the same name, seated on the S. side of the Niger, 320 m. E. of Tombuctoo. Long. 6. 18. W., lat. 16. 38. N.

Todd, a county of Kentucky. Pop. 8,801. Elkton is the capital.

Todi, a town of the papal states, in the duchy of Spoleto, seated on a hill, near the Tiber, 22 m. S. of Spoleto.

Toissey, a town of France, department of Ain, with a college; seated near the conflux of the Saone and Chalarone, 15 m. N. of Trevoux.

Tokay, a town of Hungary, with a castle. It is celebrated for its wine, which is preferred to all others in Hungary; and near it are large salt-works. It stands at the conflux of the Bodrog with the Theisse, 105 m. E. N. E. of Buda. Long. 21. 15. E., lat. 48. 8. N.

Tolaga Bay, a bay on the N. E. coast of the northern island of New Zealand. Long. 178. 34. E., lat. 38. 21. S.

Toledo, a city of Spain, in New Castile, of which it was formerly the capital. It is seated on a conical hill on the river Tagus, which nearly surrounds it, and on the land side is an ancient wall,

flanked with 100 towers. There are a great number of superb structures, besides 17 public squares, where the markets are kept. It is an archbishop's see; and the cathedral is the richest in Spain: the Segrario, or principal chapel, contains 15 large cabinets led into the wall, full of gold and silver vessels, and other works. Here are numerous religious houses and churches, with some hospitals; and formerly it had a university, which was suppressed in 1807. The inhabitants, once estimated at 200,000, are now reduced to 25,000. Without the town are the remains of an amphitheatre and other antiquities. It has a royal castle, and several manufactures of arms, silk, and wool. Toledo was occupied by the French in 1808. 37 m. S. of Madrid. Long. 3. 20. W. lat. 39. 50. N.

Tolen, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in Zealand, in an island of the same name, separated by a narrow channel from Brabant. On the Brabant side it has a fort called Schlyckenburg, 5 m. N. W. of Bergen-op-Zoom. Long. 4. 20. E., lat. 51. 30. N.

Tolentino, a town of the ecclesiastical states, in Ancona, where the relics of St. Nicholas are kept. A treaty of peace was concluded here between Bonaparte and the papal court in 1797. It is seated on the Chiento, 8 m. S. E. of St. Severino.

Toloburg, a sea-port of Russia, in the government of Riga, seated on the gulf of Finland, 60 m. W. of Narva. Long. 26. 4. E., lat. 59. 38. N.

Tolfa, a town of Italy, in the states of the church. In the environs are warm baths, mines of alum and iron, and quarries of alabaster and lapis lazuli 6 m. N. E. of Civita Vecchia.

Tolland, a county of Connecticut. Pop. 18,700.

Tolland, p.t. the capital of the above Co. 17 m. N. E. Hartford. Pop. 1,698.

Tolland, p.t. Hampden Co. Mass. 125 m. S. W. Boston. Pop. 724.

Tolmezo, a town of Austrian Italy, in Friuli, with a castle. Near it is an extensive linen manufacture. It stands on the Tagliamento, 16 m. N. W. of Udina.

Tolmino, a town of the Austrian states, in Carniola, 12 m. N. of Goritz.

Tolna, a town of Hungary, formerly the capital of a county of the same name, producing excellent wine. It is seated on the Danube, 65 m. S. of Buda. Long. 19. 15. E., lat. 46. 30. N.

Tolnani, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Baglana, 70 m. W. of Burhampour and 124 E. of Surat. Long. 75. 3. E., lat. 21. 15. N.

Tolmeta, a sea-port of Barbary, in Barca, anciently called Ptolemais. It is seated on the Mediterranean, 100 m. W. of Derna. Long. 20. 30. E., lat. 32. 44. N.

Tolosa, a town of Spain, in Biscay, capital of the district of Guipuscoa; celebrated for its steel manufactures, particularly of sword-blades. It was taken by the French in 1794, and again in 1808. It is seated in a valley, between the Araxis and Oría, 36 m. E. of Bilbao. Long. 2. 5. W. lat. 43. 12. N.

Tols, a sea-port of Terra Firma, in Carthage; famous for its balsam, produced from a tree like a pine. It is seated on a bay, 70 m. S. of Carthage. Long. 75. 16. W., lat. 9. 30. N.

Tom, Mount, an eminence of Massachusetts, on the W. bank of the Connecticut, near Northampton. It is about 1,200 feet above the level of the river.

Tomar, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the river Naboon, at the foot of the mountains,

where there is a castle belonging to the knights of Christ. 40 m. S. by E. of Coimbra and 65 N. E. of Lisbon.

Tombuctoo, a city of Central Africa, and the great emporium of the interior trade of that continent. It is situated in an immense plain of white sand, having no vegetation but stunted trees and shrubs, such as the *mimosa ferruginea*, which grows no higher than three or four feet. The city is not closed by any barrier, and may be entered on any side. It forms a sort of triangle, about three miles in circuit. The houses are large but not high, consisting entirely of a ground floor; they are built of bricks of a round form, rolled in the hands and baked in the sun. The streets are clean and sufficiently wide for three horsemen to pass abreast. Both within and without the town there are many straw huts, which serve as dwellings for the poor and for the slaves who sell merchandise for their masters. The city contains seven mosques, two of which are large. The number of inhabitants is stated not to exceed 12,000, who are all engaged in trade; but the population is sometimes augmented by the Arabs, who arrive with the caravans and remain a while in the city. In the plain several species of grass and thistle afford food for the camels. Fire-wood is very scarce, being all brought from the neighbourhood of Cabra, and camel dung forms the only fuel of the poorer classes. The soil being totally unfit for cultivation, the inhabitants are obliged to procure from Jenne every thing requisite for the supply of their wants, such as millet, rice, vegetable butter, honey, cotton, Soudan cloth, preserved provisions, candles, soap, allspice, onions, dried fish, pistachios, &c.; and to prevent immediate famine, in case the vessels from Cabra should chance to be stopped by the *Tooariks*, the inhabitants take care to have their warehouses amply stored with every kind of provision. Water is also scarce, and is sold in the market place, where a measure containing about half a pint is procured for a cowrie. To the W. S. W. of the town there are large excavations, from 30 to 40 feet deep, for preserving the rain-water. These reservoirs have no covering; and the water, being consequently exposed to the sun and the hot wind, though tolerably clear, has a disagreeable taste, and is very hot. Near the reservoirs are some small plantations of tobacco, the only plant which is here cultivated, and which grows no higher than five or six inches, and that only by dint of watering. All the native inhabitants of Tombuctoo are zealous Mahometans. Their dress is similar to that of the Moors. They are represented as gentle and complaisant to strangers, industrious in their habits, and not wanting in intelligence. The men are of the ordinary size, generally well made, upright, and walk with a graceful step. Their color is a fine deep black. Their noses are a little more aquiline than those of the Mandingoes, and like them they have thin lips and large eyes. The women attend to domestic occupations. They are not veiled, like those of Morocco, and are allowed to walk out when they please. Those of the richer class have always a great number of glass beads about their necks and in their ears. Like the women of Jenne they wear nose-rings; and the female who is not rich enough to procure a ring substitutes a piece of red silk for it; they wear silver bracelets, and ancle rings of plated steel, the latter of which are made in the country. The female slaves of rich masters have

gold ornaments about their necks, and instead of wearing ear-rings, as in the environs of the Senegal, they have little plates in the form of a necklace. The interior of the dwellings in Tombuctoo, as well as the dress of the inhabitants, is exceedingly neat. Their domestic articles consist of calabashes and wooden platters: knives and forks are unknown here, and the natives imagine that like them, all people in the world eat with their fingers. Their furniture consists merely of mats for sitting on; and their beds are made by fixing four stakes in the ground at one end of the room, and stretching over them some mats or a cow hide. The rich have cotton mattresses and coverlets, which the neighbouring Moors manufacture from camel's hair and sheep's wool. The people are well fed. Their meals, of which they take two in a day, consist of rice, and couscous made of small millet, dressed with meat or dried fish. Those negroes who are in easy circumstances breakfast on wheaten bread, tea, and butter made from cows' milk: those of inferior circumstances use vegetable butter. Generally speaking, the negroes are not so well lodged as the Moors; the latter have great influence over them, and indeed consider themselves far their superiors. Cloth and other European merchandise, and salt, are brought to Tombuctoo by caravans from Barbary; these are exchanged for ivory; slaves, senna, gold-dust, dates, ostriches' feathers, &c., brought from the interior and more maritime parts of Africa. This city is subject to a well-regulated police, and many of the inhabitants are very rich. Cabra its port, 3 m. N., is a narrow town of mud huts, containing about 1,000 inhabitants, who are all employed either in landing the merchandise brought from Jenne, or in conveying it to Tombuctoo; it has a small mosque with a minaret, but is a dirty and miserable-looking place. Long. 3. 40. W. lat. 17. 50. N. Such is the description of the celebrated city of Tombuctoo, according to the relation of M. Caillie a Frenchman, who visited this city in 1827, and is the only European who ever returned from it. The veracity of his relation however, is doubted by many.

Tombigbee, river, a branch of the Alabama, rising in the northern part of Mississippi and flowing S. Easterly till it unites with the Black Warrior in Alabama. It is navigable by schooners to St. Stephen's.

Tomhannock, p.v. Rensselaer Co. N. Y.

Tompkins, a county of New York. Pop. 36,545. Ithaca is the capital; p.t. Delaware Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,774.

Tompkinsville, p.v. Monroe Co. Ken.

Tbmina, a province of Buenos Ayres, 72 m. long and 210 in circuit. The surface is mountainous, but the valleys are fertile.

Tomini, a town on the E. coast of the island of Celebes, on a bay to which it gives name. Long. 119. 0. E., lat. 0. 45. S.

Tomsk, a town of Asiatic Russia, capital of a province of its name, in the government of Tobolsk. On the highest part stands a wooden castle, defended by 14 pieces of cannon; and in it are a cathedral built of wood, the chancery, and an arsenal. The inhabitants carry on a great trade, this town lying on the great road through all the E. and N. parts of Siberia. Here are all kinds of artificers and tradesmen, but they are extremely indolent and slothful. It contains above 2,000 houses, with 12,000 inhabitants, and is seated on the river Tom, 500 m. E. by

S. of Tobolsk. Long. 84. 19. E., lat. 57. 4. N.

Tondern, a well-built town of Denmark, capital of a district of its name, in the duchy of Sleswick, with a considerable trade in corn, cattle, silk, and fine lace. It is seated on the river Widaw, and on a bay of the German Ocean, 23 m. S. by E. of Ripen and 40 N. W. of Sleswick. Long. 9. 40. E., lat. 54. 58. N.

Tongataboo, one of the Friendly Islands, 20 leagues in circuit. It was discovered by Tasman, who called it New Amsterdam, and was visited in 1773 and 1777 by Cook, who lay at anchor on the W. part. It has the best harbour, or anchoring-place, to be found among these islands. The land is low, with many gentle risings, and very fertile, being wholly laid out in plantations, with roads or lanes for travelling. It is the seat of government for all the other islands, and the ordinary residence of all the principal chiefs. Long. 174. 46. W., lat. 21. 9. S.

Tongerlon, or **Tongres**, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, formerly one of the most flourishing cities in the Roman province of Gallia Belgica. It is seated on the Jeckar, 13 m. N. W. of Liege.

Tong-kin, a city of China, of the first rank, in Kwei-tcheou, 850 m. S. S. W. of Pekin. Long. 108. 37. E., lat. 27. 40. N.

Tongho, a city of Birmah, capital of a province of the same name, noted for producing the best betel-nut. It has a fort, deemed the strongest in the Birman empire, and is seated near the Setang, 90 m. N. of Pegu. Long. 96. 45. E., lat. 18. 45. N.

Tong-tchang, a city of China, of the first rank, in Chang-tong, seated near the N. end of the grand canal, 210 m. S. of Pekin. Long. 116. 12. E., lat. 36. 30. N.

Tong-tchow, a small city of China, in Petcheli, seated on the Pei-ho, 170 m. from its mouth and 12 E. by S. of Pekin.

Tong-tchuen, a fortified city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Se-tchuen. The inhabitants are all soldiers, who have followed the profession of arms from father to son. 1,000 m. S. W. of Pekin. Long. 102. 30. E., lat. 25. 56. N.

Tongusians, or **Tonguses**, a people who inhabit the E. part of Siberia, and are subject to the Russians. They are all pagans, and subsist chiefly by grazing and hunting of saibles. They live in huts, which they take down and remove with them from place to place. These huts are composed of wooden poles, covered all over with hair and rubbish, except a hole left at the top to let out the smoke. Their fire is made in the middle, and they all sit round it upon turfs. Both sexes are very strong, and broad faced, and they all ride on horseback, not excepting the girls. Both men and woman dress alike in a sort of frock, with boots of skins on their legs, and their common drink is water.

Tonna, a town of Germany, in Saxe-Gotha, 6 m. N. of Gotha.

Tonnay Boutonne, a town of France, department of Lower Charente, on the river Boutonne, 17 m. N. of Saintes.

Tonnay Charente, a town in the department of Lower Charente, with a castle; seated on the Charente, 3 m. E. of Rochefort and 15 N. W. of Saintes.

Tonnacins, a town in the department of Lot-et-Garonne seated on the Garonne, 7 m. E. of Marmande.

Tonnerre, a town in the department of Yonne, famous for its good wines. It is seated on the Armancon, 27 m. S. of Troyes and 102 E. of Paris.

Tonnesvanto, a small river of New York flowing into Niagara river opposite Grand Isle.

Tonningen, a sea-port of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick. The harbour is commodious and defended by three batteries. It is seated on a peninsula formed by the river Eyder, 25 m. W. S. W. of Sleswick and 70 N. N. W. of Hamburg. Long. 9. 10. E., lat. 51. 30. N.

Tonquin, a country of Asia, bounded on the N. by China, E. by China and the gulf of Tonquin S. by Cochinchina, and W. by Laos. It is 1200 miles in length and 500 in breadth, and one of the finest countries of the E. for population, riches, and trade. It contains about 18,000,000 of inhabitants. The commodities are gold, musk, silks, calicoes, drugs of many sorts, woods for dyeing, lackered and earthen wares, sakt, aniseed, and worm-seed. The lackered ware is not inferior to that of Japan, which is accounted the best in the world. The natives in general are of a middling stature, and clean limbed, with a tawny complexion; their faces oval and flattish; and their hair black, long, and coarse, hanging down their shoulders. They dye their teeth black. They are dexterous, active, and ingenious in mechanic arts. Their garments are made either of silk or cotton; but the poor people and soldiers wear only cotton of a dark tawny colour. Their houses are small and low, and the walls either of mud, or hurdles daubed over with clay. They have only a ground-floor, with two or three partitions, and each room has a square hole to let in the light. They have stools, benches, and chairs; and on the side of a table in every house is a little altar, on which are two incense pots. The country abounds with villages, which consist of 30 or 40 houses, surrounded by trees; and in some places are banks to keep the water from overflowing their gardens, where they have oranges, betels, pumpkins, melons, and salad herbs. In the rainy season they cannot pass from one house to another without wading through the water, but sometimes they have boats. The Tonquinese in general are courteous to strangers; but the great men are haughty and ambitious, the soldiers insolent, and the poor thievish. They buy all their wives, of which the great men have several. The men are so addicted to gaming, that, when every thing else is lost, they will stake their wives and children; and in hard times they will sell them to buy rice for themselves. When a man dies, he is buried in his own ground, and, if he was a master of a family, they make a great feast. The first new moon that happens after the middle of January is a great festival, when they rejoice for 10 days together; and they have another great feast in May or June, when their first harvest is got in. Their religion is paganism, but they own a Supreme Being. Their principal idols have human shapes; but they have likewise some resembling elephants and horses, placed in small low temples built of timber. The language is very guttural, and some of the words are pronounced through the teeth: it has a great resemblance to the Chinese. Tonquin became an independent kingdom in 1368, but it has been entirely subdued by Cochinchina, so that, with Cambodia, and all the countries between Siam and China, it is now united under one empire. Cachao is the capital.

Tonsberg, a sea-port of Norway, in the province

of Aggerhuys. It has some commerce in timber; and near it is Walloe, the most considerable salt-work in the kingdom. 46 m. S. of Christiania. Long. 10. 14. E., lat. 58. 50. N.

Tonura, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, formerly a city of great extent, as appears by some ruins of the walls. Here are three temples, in good preservation; and near it is an immense tank, or reservoir of water, between two rocky hills. It is 10 m. N. of Seringapatam.

Toboonai, an island in the S. Pacific Ocean, discovered by Cook. It is not, in any direction, above 6 m. over, but there are hills in it of a considerable elevation, covered with herbage, except a few rocky cliffs, with patches of trees interspersed to their summits. It is plentifully stocked with hogs and fowls, and produces several kinds of fruits and roots. See *Society Islands*. Long. 210. 23. W., lat. 23. 25. S.

Topel, or **Topl**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen at the source of a rivulet of the same name, 25 m. N. W. of Pilsen.

Topetia, a town of Mexico, in the province of Mechoacan, at the mouth of a river, near the Pacific Ocean, 55 m. N. W. of Zacatula.

Toplitz, a town in Bohemia, in the circle of Leutmeritz, celebrated for its warm baths. Near this place the Austrians defeated the Prussians in 1762; and here the allied sovereigns had their head-quarters a considerable time, in 1813. It is 16 m. N. W. of Leutmeritz.

Topoltsan, a town of Hungary, 60 m. N. E. of Presburg.

Topsham, a sea-port of Devonshire, Eng. 5 m. S. E. of Exeter, and 170 S. W. of London.

Topsheld, p.t. Essex Co. Mass. 21 m. N. E. Boston. Pop. 1,011.

Topsham, p.t. Lincoln Co. Me. Pop. 1,564 p.t. Orange Co. Vt. Pop. 1,384.

Tor, a sea-port of Arabia, with a good harbour, defended by a castle. Here is a Greek convent, in the garden of which are fountains of bitter water, pretended to be those which Moses rendered sweet by throwing in a piece of wood. It stands on the W. side of the peninsula formed by the two arms of the Red Sea, 150 m. S. S. E. of Suez. Long. 33. 40. E., lat. 28. 10. N.

Torbay, a bay of the English Channel, on the coast of Devonshire, to the E. of Dartmouth, formed by two canals, called Berry Head and Bob's Nose. The S. point, Berry head, is in Long. 3. 28. W., lat. 50. 24. N.

Torbla, a town of the Sardinian states, in Piedmont, 7 m. E. of Nice.

Torbole, a town of Austrian Italy, in the circle of Trent, 14 m. S. E. of Trent.

Torcello, a town of Austrian Italy, in a small island of the same name, in the gulf of Venice. It is a bishop's see, and has several churches and an elegant nunnery. 7 m. N. of Venice.

Torda, or **Torrenburg**, a town of Transylvania, famous for its salt-works. The Hungarian language is said to be spoken with the greatest purity in this town. 15 m. W. N. W. of Clausenburg and 48 N. W. of Hermanstadt.

Tordesillas, a fortified town of Spain, in Leon, with a palace, where queen Joan, mother of Charles V., ended her melancholy days. It is seated on the Duero, 15 m. S. W. of Valladolid and 75 S. E. of Leon.

Torae, a town of Bengal, 235 m. W. N. W. of Calcutta. Long. 84. 55. E., lat. 23. 38. N.

Torrello, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, famous for a battle gained by the French over the Span-

iards in 1694. It is seated near the mouth of the Ter, 19 m. E. by S. of Gironna and 60 N. E. of Barcelona.

Torgau, a strong town of Prussian Saxony, in the government of Merseburg, with a castle. The inhabitants brew excellent beer, and have manufactures of woollens, leather, and soap. Here the king of Prussia obtained a great victory over the Austrians in 1760. The town was taken by the allies in 1814. It is seated among groves and lakes on the river Elbe, 26 m. N. N. W. of Meissen and 46. N. W. of Dresden. Long. 13. 3. E., lat. 51. 32. N.

Torrigny, a town of France, department of Manche, with a castle, 7 m. S. E. of St. Lo.

Tornes, a river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Avilla, in Castile, passes by Alva Tornes, and Salamanca, and joins the Duero below Mirande de Duero. The battle of Salamanca, July 1812, was fought on its banks.

Torna, a town of Hungary, capital of a district of the same name, with a castle; seated on an eminence, on the river Sayo 22 m. W. of Cassova. Long. 80. 43. E., lat. 48. 59. N.

Tornea, a river of Sweden, which rises on the borders of Norway, forms a lake of the same name, and flows S. E. into the gulf of Bothnia, below Tornea.

Tornes, a sea-port of European Russia, in the government of Finland, with a good harbour. It is a place of some trade; for the Laplanders in those parts come and exchange their skins and other articles for what they want. The houses are low, and the cold so severe that sometimes people lose their fingers and toes. In its vicinity is an entire mountain of iron ore. It is seated on the river Tornea, at the N. extremity of the gulf of Bothnia, 165 m. N. E. of Umea. Long. 24. 12. E., lat. 65. 51. N.

Toro, a town of Spain, in Leon, capital of a district of its name, and a bishop's see. It is seated on a hill, on the river Duero, over which is a bridge 20 m. E. N. E. of Zamora and 30 N. N. E. of Salamanca.

Toron, a town of Macedonia, situate on a neck of land between the gulfs of Monte Santo and Cassandra, 90 m. S. E. of Salonica. Long. 24. 10. E., lat. 39. 58. N.

Torquay, a village in Devonshire, Eng. near the N. side of Torbay.

Torre de las Salinas, a town of Spain, in Valencia, with a great trade in salt, procured from a small lake formed by saline springs. This is the most considerable salt-work in all Spain. The town is situate near the coast of the Mediterranean. 20 m. S. E. of Orihuela and 37 N. N. E. of Cartagena.

Torre del Greco, a town of Naples, in Terra del Lavoro, destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius in 1631, and by another in 1794. The present town is built on the lava that covers the former habitations, and stands on the bay of Naples, 5 m. S. E. of that city.

Torre de Moncorvo, a town of Portugal, in Trás os Montes, surrounded by a wall, and defended by a bastion, and a castle. It is 27 m. S. E. of Mirandela and 42 S. S. W. of Braganza.

Torrejo, a town of Spain, in New Castle, 15 m. S. of Madrid.

Torres, a town of Spain, in Granada, seated on the Mediterranean, 45 m. S. W. of Granada.

Torres Novas, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a castle; seated in a fertile plain, 58 m. N. by E. of Santarem.

Torres Vedras, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, noted for the lines erected in its vicinity by Lord Wellington in 1810. It has a castle, four churches, &c., and is seated near the Atlantic, 27 m. N. of Lisbon.

Torriglia, a town of the territory of Genoa, 14 m. N. E. of Genoa.

Torrington, p.t. Litchfield Co. Conn. 23 m. N. Hartford. Pop. 1,654. Here is a manufactory of woollen.

Torrington, a town in Devonshire, Eng. 194 m. W. by S. of London.

Torsilla, a town of Sweden, in Sudermania, 43 m. W. of Stockholm.

Tortola, the principal of the Virgin Islands, in the W. Indies, 18 m. long and 7 broad. It formerly belonged to the Dutch, who built a strong fort, from which they were expelled by the English in 1666. The town and harbour are at the E. end of the island. In 1802 it was made a free port, since which period the island has undergone great improvements: it produces excellent cotton, sugar, and rum. Long. 63. 0. W., lat. 18. 33. N.

Tortona, a town of the Sardinian states, in a province of its name, with a good citadel on an eminence. It was formerly deemed a considerable frontier place: was taken by the allies in 1744, by the Spaniards in 1745, by the French in 1796, by the Russians and Austrians in 1799, regained by the French the same year, and by them delivered up to the Austrians in 1814. It is seated on the Scrivia, 27 m. S. W. of Milan. Long. 8. 58. E. lat. 44. 54. N.

Tortorella, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, 5 m. N. E. of Policastro.

Tortosa, a town of Spain, in Catalonia and a bishop's see, with a citadel. It is divided into the Old and New Town, both surrounded by fortifications. The entrance is over a large bridge of boats, on the river Ebro. The cathedral, the royal college of Dominicans, and the convent of the Carmelites are the most remarkable edifices. Here is a great deal of silk and oil, and very fine potterware, which resembles porcelain. Tortosa was taken by the French in 1810, after a short siege; but restored in 1814. It is seated partly on a plain and partly on a hill, in a country fertile in corn and fruits, and abounding with quarries and mines of silver, iron, alabaster, jasper of diverse colors, and stones with veins of gold. 48 m. S. W. of Tarragona and 96 S. E. of Saragossa. Long. 0. 35. E., lat. 40. 48. N.

Tortosa, the ancient Orthosia a town of Syria, with a castle. It is surrounded by lofty walls, and stands near the Mediterranean, 36 m. N. N. E. of Tripoli.

Tortus, or *Tortuga*, an island of the W. Indies, near the N. coast of St. Domingo, so named from the great number of tortoises found on and near it. Here the French buccaniers used to fortify themselves. It is about 20 m. long and 4 broad, and has a safe harbour, but difficult of access. Long. 73. 10. W., lat. 20. 10. N.

Tortuga, or *Sal Tortuga*, an uninhabited island near the coast of Terra Firma, 60 m. W. of the island of Margareta, and about 36 in circumference. There are a few goats on it, and the tortoises come upon the sandy banks to lay their eggs. At the E. end is a large salt-pond, where the salt begins to kern in April; and for some months after ships come here to lade salt. At the W. end is a small harbour with fresh water. Long. 64. 46. W., lat. 11. 16. N.

Tosa, a sea-port of Spain, in Catalonia, on a bay

which forms a good harbour. It is built partly on a plain and partly on a steep hill, which projects into the sea. On the top of the hill is a strong citadel, with other fortifications. It is 57 m. N. E. of Barcelona. Long. 2. 54. E., lat. 41. 42. N.

Toscanello, a town of Austrian Italy, 5 m. E. N. E. of Salo.

Tosena, a town of Sweden, in W. Gothland, 20 m. W. N. W. of Uddevalla.

Tosso, a town of Sweden, in W. Gothland, 42 m. N. N. E. of Uddevalla.

Tost, a town of Prussian Silesia, in the principality of Oppeln, with a castle, 25 m. E. S. E. of Oppeln.

Tostar, or *Suster*, a town of Persia, capital of Kuistan, on the river Sable. It was once a celebrated city, where the kings of Persia had a magnificent palace, in which they deposited their archives and part of their treasure. In Scripture it is called Shushan, and the river is named Ulai. At present here are manufactures of silks, stuffs, and rich cloth. It is 170 m. W. S. W. of Ispahan. Long. 49. 2. E., lat. 31. 30. N.

Totness, a borough in Devonshire, Eng. 196 m. W. by S. of London.

Tottenham, a village in Middlesex, Eng. 5 m. N. of London.

Toul, a fortified town of France, department of Meurthe. The cathedral and episcopal palace are handsome structures. It is seated on the Moselle, in a plain, almost surrounded by mountains, 13 m. W. by S. of Nancy, and 34 W. S. W. of Metz.

Toulon, a fortified city and sea-port of France, capital of the department of Var. It is divided into the old and new quarter: the former, which is ill built, has nothing remarkable in it but the town-house, and a long street, shaded with trees, called the Rue aux Arbres; the other contains the magnificent works constructed by Louis XIV. many fine houses, and a grand oblong square lined with trees, and serving as a parade. The old and new harbour communicate with each other by means of a canal. The old haven has a noble quay, and is protected by two moles, begun by Henry IV. The new haven was constructed by Louis XIV., as were the fortifications; it contains an arsenal, a rope-walk, a park of artillery, dock-yards, basins, and every thing to be expected in the second port for men of war in this country. The galleys, transferred from Marseilles some years ago, occupy a basin in the new port. Many of the galley-slaves are artisans, and some merchants; they no longer sleep on board the galleys, but are provided with accommodations on shore, in a vast building, erected for that purpose. Both the old and new port have an outlet into the outer road or harbour, which is 10 m. in circuit, surrounded by hills, and the entrance defended, on both sides, by a fort and batteries. Toulon is the only mart in the Mediterranean for the re-exportation of the products of the E. Indies. In 1706 it was bombarded by the allies, both by land and sea, by which almost the whole town was reduced to a heap of ruins, and several ships burned; but they were at last obliged to raise the siege. In 1721 it experienced the dreadful ravages of a pestilence. In 1793 it capitulated, in the name of Louis XVII., to the British, who not finding the place tenable, evacuated it the same year, after having destroyed the arsenal, &c. Toulon is seated on a bay of the Mediterranean, 37 m. S. E. of Marseilles and 517 S. S. E. of Paris. Long. 5. 55. E., lat. 43. 7. N.

Toulouse, a city of France, capital of the department of Upper Garonne, and an archbishop's see. It contains 60,000 inhabitants, and is the most considerable city in France, next to Paris and Lyons, although its population bears no proportion to its extent. It was the capital of the Tectosages, who made so many conquests in Asia and Greece. It was next a Roman colony, and was successively the capital of the Visigoths (who destroyed the superb amphitheatre, of which there are still some remains, the capital, and other Roman monuments), and that of Aquitaine. The walls of the city, as well as the houses, are built with bricks. St. Stephen's, the metropolitan church, would be incomparable if the nave were equal to the choir, and the archbishop's palace is magnificent. The town-house forms a perfect square, 324 feet long and 66 high: the principal front occupies an entire side of the grand square called the Place Royale. In the great hall called the Hall of Illustrious Men, is the statue of the Chevalier Isaire, with the busts of all the great men to whom Toulouse has given birth. Communicating with the Atlantic on one side by the river Garonne, and with the Mediterranean on the other by the canal of Languedoc, Toulouse might have been a very commercial city; but the taste of the inhabitants has been principally for the sciences and belles-lettres. The little commerce they have consists in leather, wool, drapery, blankets, mignonets, oil, iron, mercury, hardware, and books. The bridge over the Garonne, equal to that of Tours, forms a communication with the suburb of St. Cyprian. The allied army entered this city on the 12th of April, 1814 after a severe action with the French army the preceding day. Toulouse is 145 m. S. E. of Bordeaux and 400 S. by W. of Paris. Long. 1. 26. E., lat. 43. 36. N.

Tour, a town of France, department of Puy de Dome, 22 m. S. of Clermont.

Tour de Roussillon, a town in the department of Eastern Pyrenees 3 m. E. of Perpignan.

Tour du Pin, a town in the department of Isere, seated on the Bourbre, 24 m. S. of Vienne.

Tour la Blanche, a town in the department of Dordogne, 15 m. N. W. of Perigueux.

Tour la Ville, a town in the department of La Manche, celebrated for its manufacture of glass. It is separated from Cherbourg by a river.

Touraine, a late province of France, which now forms the department of Indre-et-Loire.

Tourancourcy, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, 35 m. S. S. W. of Trichinopoly.

Tournan, a town of France, department of Seine-et-Marne, 20 m. E. S. E. of Paris.

Tournay, a city of Belgium, in Flanders, and a bishop's see. It has several fine manufactures, and is particularly famous for good stockings. The cathedral, and the abbey of St. Martin, are very magnificent. It was taken by the allies in 1709, and ceded to the house of Austria by the treaty of Utrecht; but the Dutch were allowed to place a garrison in it, as one of the barrier towns. In 1792 it was taken by the French, who were obliged to abandon it in 1793, but re-entered again on the conquest of Flanders in 1794; and retained it till 1814. It is seated on both sides the Scheldt, over which is a bridge, 14 m. E. S. E. of Lisle and 30. S. S. W. of Ghent. Long. 3. 24. E., lat. 50. 33. N.

Tournhem, a town of France, department of Pas de Calais, 9 m. N. W. of St. Omer.

Tournon, a town in the department of Ardèche,

with a fine college, and a castle; seated on the side of a mountain, on the river Rhone, 38 m. N. of Viviers and 48 S. of Lyons.

Tournaus, a town in the department of Saône-et-Loire, 15 m. S. of Chalons.

Tours, a city of France, capital of the department of Indre-et-Loire, and an archiepiscopal see. It is seated on the Loire, and near the Cher. Over the former is one of the finest bridges in Europe, consisting of 15 elliptic arches, each 7 feet in diameter. The principal church is remarkable for the delicacy of its structure, curious clock, mosaic pavement, and rich library of manuscripts. Under the ministry of cardinal Richelieu, 27,000 persons were here employed in silk manufacture; and now the whole number of inhabitants is about 23,000. The red wines of Tours are much esteemed. In one of the suburbs is the abbey of Marmoutier, reputed the most ancient in the W. Near the city is Fleury-la-Tours, a palace built by the profligate and superstitious Louis XI., who died here in 1483. Tours is 52 m. N. N. E. of Poitiers and 127 S. W. of Paris. Long. 0. 42. E., lat. 47. 24. N.

Towamensing, p.v. Northampton Co. Pa.

Towanda, p.t. Bradford Co. Pa.

Towcester, a town in Northamptonshire, Eng. with manufactures of lace and silk. It was once strongly fortified, and the Roman Watling-street passes through the town. 60 m. N. W. of London.

Townsend, p.t. Middlesex Co. Mass. 45 m. N. W. Boston. Pop. 1,506; p.t. Windham Co. Vt. Pop. 1,386; p.v. Cape May Co. N. Y. township of Huron and Sandusky Cos. Ohio.

Towton, a village in W. Yorkshire, Eng. famous for that bloody battle between the forces of the houses of York and Lancaster so fatal to the latter, on Palm Sunday, 1461. 3 m. S. E. of Tadcaster.

Trachenberg, a town of Prussian Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name, abounding in corn, cattle, and timber. It has a fine castle, and is seated on the Barch, 26 m. N. N. W. of Breslau. Long. 16. 56. E., lat. 51. 27. N.

Trafalgar, a promontory of Spain, in Andalusia, at the entrance of the strait of Gibraltar. This cape is 30 m. S. S. E. of Cadix. Long. 6. 2. W., lat. 36. 11. N.

Tragonara, a town of Naples, in Capitanata 20 m. N. W. of Lucera.

Train, a town of Bavaria, on the river Amn, 5 m. S. of Abensberg and 20 E. of Ingolstadt.

Traina, a town of Sicily, in Val di Demone, 2 m. N. W. of Catania.

Trajanopoli, a town of Romania, and a Greek archbishop's see. It is seated on the Marais, 8 m. S. of Adrianople and 135 W. by N. of Constantinople.

Trajetto, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, built on the site of the ancient Minturna, 25 m. N. W. of Capua. Long. 14. 4. E., lat. 41. 20. N.

Trales, a borough of Ireland, capital of the county of Kerry, near which is a chalybeate spring. It stands on a small river, which flows into a shallow bay of its name, 50 m. S. W. of Limerick. Long. 10. 0. W., lat. 52. 4. N.

Trancoso, a town of Portugal, in Tras os Montes, with a castle, 9 m. W. by S. of Pinhel.

Tranent, a town of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire, 8 m. E. of Edinburgh and 10 W. of Haddington.

Trani, a city of Naples, in Terra di Bari, the see of an archbishop, and the usual residence of the

governor of the province, which is sometimes called Terra di Trani. Since the harbour has been choked up, the town has fallen greatly to decay. It stands on the gulf of Venice, 26 m. W. by N. of Bari and 125 N. by E. of Naples. Long. 16. 36. E., lat. 41. 18. N.

Tranquebar, a sea-port of Hindoostan, in the district of Tanjore, with a fort and factory, belonging to the Danes, who pay an annual rent to the rajah. The town is surrounded by a wall and bastions; and contains three Christian churches, a large mosque for the Mahometans, and several pagodas for the Gentoos. In 1807 it was taken by the English. It is seated at the mouth of the Cavery, 165 m. S. of Madras. Long. 79. 53. E., lat. 11. 1. N.

Transylvania, a country of Europe, formerly annexed to Hungary; bounded on the S. by Hungary, E. by Moldavia, S. by Walachia, and W. by Hungary. It is 160 m. long and 150 broad, and surrounded by high mountains, which, however, are not barren. It produces as much corn and wine as is wanted, and there are rich mines of gold, silver, lead, copper, quicksilver, and alum. The manufactures, which are in an extremely backward state, consists of woolen, cotton, glass, &c. It has undergone various revolutions, and now belongs to the house of Austria. The inhabitants are of various religions, as Roman Catholics, Lutherans, Calvinists, Socinians Armenians, Greeks, and Mahometans. The government is aristocratical; and, since the year 1722, rendered hereditary to the princes and princesses of the house of Austria.

Transylvania, a village of Jefferson Co. Ken. on the Ohio. 8 m. above Louisville.

Trap, p.v. Montgomery Co. Pa. a village of Somerset Co. Md. p.v. Talbot Co. Md.

Trapani, a sea-port on the N. W. coast of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, with a fort, and an excellent harbour in the form of a sickle, whence its ancient name, Drepanum. It is a trading place, famous for its salt-works, and fisheries of tunnies, and coral. It stands on a small peninsula, 30 m. N. of Mazara and 45. W. of Palermo. Long. 12. 20. E., lat. 38. 10. N.

Tras Montes, a province of Portugal, beyond the mountains with regard to the other provinces of this kingdom, whence it has its name. It is bounded on the N. by Galicia, W. by Entre Douro e Minho, S. W. and S. by Beira, and E. by Leon; and contains an area of 5,500 square miles, with 350,000 inhabitants. The valleys are fertile in corn, wine, and oil, and are numerous. The Duero divides it into two parts, and Miranda is the capital.

Trasmar, a town and castle of Austria, seated on the Trasen, 12 m. W. of Tulln.

Trau, a strong sea-port of Austrian Dalmatia, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, in a small island, joined to the mainland by a long bridge of wood, to the isle of Bua by another of stone, 22 m. S. E. of Sebenico. Long. 17. 52. E., lat. 44. 0. N.

Traunstein, a town and castle of Bavaria. Great quantities of salt are made here, from water brought above 14 m. over mountains, by means of engines and pipes, from Reichenhall. It is seated on the river Traun, 16 m. W. N. W. of Salzburg.

Trautenau, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Koniggratz, 21 m. N. of Koniggratz.

Travancore, a province of the peninsula of Hindoostan, extending along the coast of Malabar

from Cape Comorin to the province of Cochin, 140 m. in length by 70 in breadth at the N. extremity, and contracting gradually to the S. point. It is subject to a rajah, who is under British protection.

Travancore, the ancient capital of the above province, is surrounded by strong and extensive lines, but is much decayed. 110 m. S. S. W. of Madura and 230. S. S. E. of Calicut. Long. 77. 15. E., lat. 8. 25. N.

Trave, a river of Denmark, in the duchy of Holstein, which flows by Segeberg, Ordelsø, and Lubeck; and enters the Baltic at Travemunde.

Travemunde, a strong town of Germany, seated on the Baltic, at the mouth of the Trave. It is the port of Lubeck, to which it belongs, and is 12 m. N. E. of that city.

Traverse, a town of Switzerland, in the district of its name, in the canton of Neuchâtel, 11 m. W. of Neuchâtel.

Trauquera, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 30 m. S. W. of Tortosa.

Trebbin, a town of Prussia, in Braddenburg, 22 m. S. S. W. of Berlin.

Trebia, a river in Italy which rises in the territory of Genoa, flows by Bobio, in the Milanese and joins the Po above Placentia.

Trebigna, a town of Turkish Dalmatia, and a bishop's see; seated on the gulf of Venice, at the mouth of the Trebenska, 14 m. N. of Ragusa.

Trebisaccia, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, on the gulf of Tarento, 10 m. E. N. E. of Cassano.

Trebisond, a sea-port of Asia Minor, in Natolia, and a Greek archbishop's see. The walls are square and high, with battlements; and are built with the ruins of ancient structures, on which are inscriptions not legible. The town is not populous; for there are many gardens in it, and the houses are but one story high. The castle is seated on a flat rock, with ditches cut in it. The harbour is at the E. end of the town, and the mole built by the Genoese is almost destroyed. It stands at the foot of a very steep hill, on the Black Sea, 104. m. N. N. W. of Erzerum and 440 E. Constantinople. Long. 40. 25. E., lat. 39. 45. N.

Trebitz, a town of the Austrian states, in Moravia, with manufactures of cloth, iron, and glass: seated on the Iglau, 21 m. S. E. of Iglau.

Trebnitz, a town of Prussian Silesia, in the principality of Oels, with a Cistercian nunnery, 12 m. N. of Breslau.

Treben, a town of Saxony, on the Mulda, 14 m. E. by S. of Leipzig.

Treffurt, a town of Prussian Saxony, with a castle, seated on an eminence, 30 m. S. E. of Göttingen.

Tregony, a borough in Cornwall, Eng. 253 m. W. by S. of London.

Treguer, a sea-port of France, department of Cotes du Nord; seated on a peninsula, near the English Channel, 22 m. N. W. of St. Brieux. Long. 3. 13. W., lat. 48. 47. N.

Trelleborg, a town of Sweden, in Schonen, seated on the Baltic, 26 m. S. of Lund.

Tremesan, or *Tlemsan*, a city of Algiers, capital of a district of its name, in the province of Mascara. It is surrounded by strong walls, and inhabited by poor Arabs, Moors, and Jews. In the time of the Arabs, it was the residence of powerful princes; but is now dwindled to scarcely a fifth part of the ancient city. Its once flourishing manufacture of carpets and woollen coverlets are in a state of decay, and the former masterpieces of architecture have disappeared; for there is not

a single building of excellence new to be seen. It is 50 m. S. S. W. of Oran. Long. 1. 12. W., lat. 34. 56. E.

Tremiti, three islands of Naples, in the gulf of Venice, 15 m. from the N. coast of Capitanata. They are called Tremiti, or St. Nicolo, St. Domino, and Capraria. The first, which is the principal of them, has a Benedictine convent and a castle. Long. 15. 30. E., lat. 42. 10. N.

Tremouille, a town of France, department of Vendee, seated on the Bennaile, 35 m. E. by S. of Poitiers.

Tremp, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 20 m. N. of Balaguer.

Trenschin, a town of Hungary, capital of a county of its name, with an ancient castle on a rock. It has celebrated hot baths, and is seated near the Waag, 70 m. N. N. E. of Presburg. Long. 18. 0. E., lat. 48. 58. N.

Trent, a circle of the Austrian empire, in the S. part of Tyrol, among the Alps, bounded by Tyrol Proper and the territories of Venice. It produces excellent wine.

Treat, a fortified city, capital of the above circle, and formerly of a principality, famous in church history for a celebrated council which was held from 1545 to 1563. It has a handsome castle, a cathedral, three parish churches, a college, and some convents. In 1796 it was taken by the French, under Massena, with 6,000 prisoners and 20 cannon. 'It is situate between two mountains, on the river Adige, 67 m. N. W. of Venice. Long. 10. 55. E., lat. 46. 2. N.

Trent, a river which rises in Staffordshire, Eng. meets the Ouse on the borders of Yorkshire, where there united stream forms the Humber. This river is of itself navigable from Burton, in Staffordshire; and, by canals, it has a communication with the Mersey, the Severn, and the Thames.

Trent, a river of N. Carolina, joining the Neuse at Newbern. It is navigable 12 m.

Trenton, p.t. Hunterdon Co. N. J. on the Delaware 30 m. N. E. Philad. It is the capital of New Jersey, and stands at the limit of sloop and steamboat navigation upon the river, which is here crossed by a bridge 1,100 feet long. The town has considerable trade, cotton manufactures, a statehouse, 2 banks and 6 churches. It has been incorporated with city privileges. Pop. 3,925. At this place Washington crossed the Delaware on the night of the 25 December 1776, and falling



upon the enemy's posts captured a body of 900 Hessians. This bold and successful achievement had a wonderful effect in retrieving the desperate condition of the Americans.

Trenton, p.t. Hancock Co. Me. Pop. 795; p.v. Jones Co. N. C. Todd Co., Ken., Butler Co. Ohio;

p.t. Oneida Co. N. Y. 108 m. N. W. Albany. Pop. 3,221. *Trenton Falls*, are on West Canada Creek, a feeder of the Mohawk, 14 m. N. of Utica; they consist of several grand and beautiful cascades, some of them 40 feet in descent. The river here passes through a rocky chasm 4 m. in length, presenting the greatest variety of cascades and rapids, boiling pools and eddies. The rock is a dark limestone, and contains abundance of petrified marine shells.

Treport, a town of France, department of Lower Seine, seated on the river Tollensee, and frontiers of Mecklenburg, 25 m. N. of New Strelitz.

Trepto, a town and castle of Prussia, in Pomerania, seated on the river Tollensee, and frontiers of Mecklenburg, 25 m. N. of New Strelitz.

Trepto-New, a town of Pomerania, with manufactures of stockings and woolen stuffs, seated on the Rega, near its mouth in the Baltic, 16 m. E. N. E. of Camin.

Treshanish Isles, four fertile islands on the W. coast of Scotland, between the island of Coll and that of Mull.

Treves, a government of Prussia, comprising the old electorate of Treves, a small portion of the duchy of Luxemburg, with some other pretty districts, and containing an area of about 2,500 square miles, with 300,000 inhabitants. There are many mountains and forests; but nearer the Rhine and Moselle the soil is fruitful, abounding in corn and wine.

Treves, a city of Germany, formerly the capital of an electorate and archbishopric of the same name, and now of the preceding government. It has a castle, a university, (now termed a gymnasium) numerous remains of antiquities, and many fine churches and palaces; but has greatly suffered by war, and is now neither large nor populous. It was taken by the French under Jourdan in 1794, and retained till 1814. It is seated on the Moselle, over which is a handsome bridge, between two mountains, covered with vineyards. 20 m. N. E. Luxemburg and 55 S. by E. of Cologne. Long. 6. 43. E., lat. 49. 47. N.

Trevi, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, 12 m. N. by W. of Spoleto.

Trevico, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra, 25 m. E. of Benevento.

Trevier de Courtes, St., a town of France, department of Ain, 26 m. N. N. W. of Bourg en Bresse.

Trevier en Dombes, St., a town in the department of Ain, 18 m. S. W. of Bourg en Bresse.

Trevino, a town of Spain, in Biscay, with a citadel, 10 m. S. of Vittoria.

Trevisano, a province of Austrian Italy, in the government of Venice; bounded on the W. by Vicentino, N. by Feltrino and the Bolognese, E. by Friuli, and S. by the gulf of Venice, Dogado, and Padua. The soil is fertile, and produces corn, wine and wood, and the exports are cattle, silk, and woolen cloth. Treviso is the capital.

Treviso, or *Trevigio*, a fortified city of Italy, capital of Trevisano, and a bishop's see. It is the residence of many noble families, and is seated on the Sile, at the influx of the Piavesella, 18 m. N. N. W. of Venice. Long. 12. 18. E., lat. 45. 44. N.

Trevoix, a town of France department of Ain and formerly the capital of the principality of Dombes. The most remarkable buildings are

the ancient mint, the parliament house, the governor's house, and the printing office. The last is celebrated for the Literary Journals composed by the Jesuits of the college of Louis le Grand. Trevous is seated on the side of a hill, on the river Saone, 12 m. N. of Lyons and 188 S. by E. of Paris. Long. 4. 51. E., lat. 54. N.

Trexlerstown, p.v. Lehigh Co. Pa.

Treysa, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, 16 m. E. N. E. of Marburg.

Triana, p.v. Madison Co. Ala. 18 m. S. W. Huntsville.

Triadelphia, p.v. Montgomery Co. Md. Here are manufactures of cotton.

Tribua, a town of the Austrian states, in Moravia, 30 m. N. W. of Olmutz.

Tribsee, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania with a castle; seated on the Trebel, 22 m. S. S. W. of Stralsund and 28 m. E. S. E. of Rostock.

Tribstadt, a town of Bavaria, in the province of the Rhine, 16 m. E. N. E. of Deux Ponts.

Tricala, a town of Macedonia, on the Strimon, 50 m. E. N. E. of Salonica.

Tricarico, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, 13 m. S. E. of Acerenza and 21 m. S. W. of Matera.

Triceto, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, 14 m. S. E. of Scalea.

Tricolore, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, where Tipoo Sultan was defeated by the British in 1790. It is 44 m. W. of Pondicherry.

Trieste, a government of the Austrian empire, bounded by the government of Lambach, the Adriatic, and Croatia. It comprises the southern part of Illyria, is divided into four circles, and contains an area of about 5,000 square miles, with 550,000 inhabitants.

Trieste, a sea-port of Austrian Illyria, capital of a circle of its name, in the foregoing government, and a bishop's see. The harbour is spacious, screened by a wall, fortified with a bastion. In the old town the houses stand on the side of a mountain, extending themselves quite to the sea; and on the top of the mountain is a castle. On the N. W. side of the old town, where formerly were salt-pits, a beautiful suburb, or new town, has been built. The fixed inhabitants, estimated at 40,000, have a good trade in salt, oil, almonds, iron, copper, &c., brought from Lubach; and they make good white wines. Trieste was taken by the French in 1797, but evacuated in the same year. In 1809 it again fell into the hands of the French, who retained it till 1814. It stands on a gulf of its name, which is the N. E. part of the gulf of Venice, 12 m. N. of Capo d'Istria and 70 N. E. of Venice. Long. 14. 3. E., lat. 45. 51. N.

Trigg, a county of Kentucky. Pop. 5,889. Cadiz is the capital.

Trim, a town of Ireland, capital of the county of Meath; seated on the Boyne, 23, m. N. W. of Dublin. Long. 6. 48. W., lat. 53. 32. N.

Trincomale, a sea-port on the E. coast of Ceylon, with a harbour reckoned the finest in the E. Indies, but situate in the most barren part of the island. The nearest farm villages, from which the inhabitants are supplied with provisions, are upwards of 12 m. distant. The harbour is defended by two forts, Trincomale and Ostenburg, the latter built upon a cliff, projecting 1,500 paces into the sea. Its circumference within the walls is about 3 m. but in this space is included a rising point, immediately over the sea, covered with thick jungle. Trincomale was taken from the Dutch by the English, in 1782, retaken by the

French the same year, restored to the Dutch by the peace of 1783, and again taken by the English in 1795. It stands on a spacious bay of the same name, 100 m. N. N. E. of Candy. Long. 81. 25. E., lat. 8. 32. N.

Trincomale, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, near which the troops of Hyder Ali were defeated by the British in 1768. It is 45 m. S. S. W. of Arcot and 52 W. N. W. of Pondicherry.

Trinidad, an island on the N. E. coast of Terra Firma, separated from Paria on the S. by a channel about 10 m. over, and from Cumana on the W. by the gulf of Paria, the N. entrance into which is called Boca del Drago (Dragon's Mouth), on account of the adverse currents and tempestuous waves encountered here, when this island, with the neighbouring continent, was discovered by Columbus, in 1496. It is 90 m. long and 50 broad; produces sugar, cotton, maize, fine tobacco, indigo, and fruit; but the air is unhealthy. It was taken in 1595 by Sir Walter Raleigh, and in 1676 by the French, who plundered and left it. In 1797 it was captured by the English, and afterwards ceded to them by the treaty of Amiens. The capital is Port d'Espagne, on the gulf of Paria, near the Boca. Long. 61. 30. W., lat. 10. 0. N.

Trinidad, a sea-port of Guatemala, on a bay of the Pacific Ocean. It is a place of great trade, the harbour being the nearest landing to Guatemala for all merchandise that comes from Mexico and Peru. The town is nine m. from the harbour, and 110 E. S. E. of Guatemala. Long. 90. 40. W., lat. 14. 0. N.

Trinidad, a sea-port of Cuba, in a bay on the S. part of the island, 40 m. S. W. of Spiritu Santo. Long. 80. 3. W., lat. 21. 58. N.

Trinidad, a town of Colombia, seated on the Madalena, 53 m. N. W. of St. Fe de Bogota.

Trinidad, three rocky islets in the Atlantic Ocean, 200 leagues E. of Spiritu Santo, in Brazil. Long. 29. 35. W., lat. 20. 30. S.

Trinity, a sea-port on the N. side of Martinique, with a spacious and safe harbour and a considerable trade. Long. 61. 8. W., lat. 14. 53. N.

Trino, a town of the Sardinian states, in Piedmont, 8 m. N. W. of Casal and 35 N. E. of Turin.

Tripatore, a town of Hindoostan, in Marawar, 36 m. E. N. E. of Madura and 58 S. W. of Tanjore.

Tripoli, a country of Barbary, bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean, E. by Barca, S. by Fezzan, and W. by Biledulgerid and Tunis. It is not very fertile, and the E. part is quite a desert. It is 925 m. along the coast, but the breadth is various. It is governed by a dey, under the protection of the Turks.

Tripoli, a city and sea-port of Barbary, capital of the foregoing country, with a castle and a fort. The inhabitants are noted pirates. It was taken by emperor Charles V., who settled the knights of Rhodes here; but they were expelled by the Turks in 1551. The Americans made an attempt upon the town in 1804, but without success. It was formerly very flourishing, and has now some trade in ashes, ostriches' feathers, and skins; but they gain more by the Christians taken at sea; for they either set high ransoms on them, or sell them for slaves. Tripoli is seated on the Mediterranean, surrounded by a wall, 275 m. S. E. of Tunis and 570 E. S. E. of Algiers. Long. 13. 5 E., lat. 32. 54. N.

Tripoli, a town of Syria, on the Mediterranean defended by a citadel. There is one handsome

mosque, and all the houses have fountains belonging to them. Before it is a sand-bank, which increases so much that it is expected to choke up the harbour, which is 2 m. W. of the town, and formed by a round piece of land, united to the mainland by an isthmus. On each side is a bulwark to defend the entrance. It is the residence of a bashaw, who also governs the territory about it, where there are great numbers of mulberry-trees and other fruits. The commerce of Tripoli consists almost wholly in coarse silk, which is made use of for laces. It is 90 m. N. W. of Damascus and 120 S. of Scanderoon. Long. 36. 20. E., lat. 34. 50. N.

Tripura, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Coimbatore, with a fort at a little distance, called Palar. It is seated on the Noyelar, 27 m. N. N. W. of Daraporam.

Trist, an island of Mexico, on the coast of Tabasco, in the bay of Campeachy, separated by a narrow channel, on the E., from the isle of Port Royal. It is 18 m. in circuit. Long. 92. 45. W., lat. 18. 15. N.

Tristan Da Cunha, an island in the Atlantic Ocean, 15 m. in circuit. The land is extremely high, and rises gradually towards the centre of the island (where there is a lofty conical mountain) in ridges, covered with trees of a moderate size and height. The coast is frequented by sea-lions, seals, penguins, and albatrosses. Long. 15. 30. W., lat. 37. 9. S.

Trichinopoly, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, surrounded by a double wall, flanked with towers, and encompassed by a ditch. It was taken by the British in 1751. 30 m. W. of Tanjore and 206 S. S. W. of Madras. Long. 78. 46. E., lat. 10. 49. N.

Trivadi, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, with a large pagoda, which forms a citadel. It is 26 m. S. W. of Pondicherry.

Trivento, a town of Naples, in the Molise, the see of a bishop, 18 m. N. Molise.

Triumpho de la Cruz, cape, on the coast of Honduras. Long. 88. 25. W. lat. 15. 56. N.

Trocadie, a small island in the gulf of St. Lawrence, near the N. coast of St. John's Island.

Trochelfigen, a town of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, 16 m. N. W. Buchau, 29 S. Stuttgart. Long. 9. 18. E. lat. 48. 16. N.

Troctou, a small island in the E. Indian sea, near the coast of Queda. Long. 99. 33. E., lat. 6. 30. N.

Trogen, a town of Switzerland chief place of the Protestant part of the canton of Appenzell, noted for its manufacture of cloth. 7 m. S. E. St. Gall, 7 N. Appenzell. Long. 9. 33. E., lat. 47. 14. N. Pop. 2,250.

Troia, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, on the Chilaire, the see of a bishop. It contains 6 churches, and 6 convents. 33 m. S. W. Manfredonia, 60 m. N. E. Naples. Long. 15. 18. E., lat. 41. 24. N.

Troja, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Italy. Long. 11. 5. E., lat. 42. 43. N.

Trois Maries, Les, a town of France, in Mouths-of-the-Rhone, 15 m. S. Arles.

Trois Rivières. See *Three Rivers*.

Trois Rivières, a bay on the E. coast of the island of St. John, in the gulf of St. Lawrence.

Trois Rivières, a river of St. Domingo, runs into the sea, on the N. coast of the island, near Port Paix.

Troitz, or *Troiskoe Monastr*, that is, "the con-

vent of the Holy Trinity," a convent of Russia, strongly fortified, 40 m. from Moscow.

Troitzk, a town of Russia, in Penza, 75 m. W. N. W. Penza. Long. 43. 34. E., lat. 54. N.

Troitzkoe, a town of Russia, in Upha, 200 m. E. Upha. Long. 61. 44. E., lat. 54. N.

Troitzkoi, a town of Russia, in Tobolsk, on the Oby, 304 m. N. Tobolsk. Long. 42. 50. E., lat. 61. 24. N.

Troki, or *Trocki*, a town of Russia, in Wilna, formerly the residence of the great dukes of Lithuania, 16 m. W. Wilna, 150 E. Konigsberg. Long. 24. 44. E., lat. 54. 33. N. Pop. 5,000.

Tromba, a small island near the coast of Istria. Long. 13. 52. E., lat. 45. 3. N.

Tromnes, a small island in the North sea, near the coast of Lapland. Long. 15. 26. E., lat. 66. 5. N.

Tromsø, an island near the coast of Norway. Long. 9. 10. E., lat. 58. 27. N.

Trompervick, Gulf of, bay of the Baltic, on the N. E. coast of the island of Usedom. Long. 13. 4. E., lat. 54. 40. N.

Tronto, a river of Italy, which runs into the Adriatic, in long. 13. 59. E. lat. 42. 52. N.

Trorzan, a town of Piedmont, 7 m. N. W. Turin. Pop. 2,540.

Troon Point, cape on the W. coast of Scotland. Long. 4. 36. W., lat. 55. 36. N.

Tropea, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, on a rock near the sea coast, 37 m. N. N. E. Reggio. Long. 16. 13. E., lat. 38. 40. N. Pop. 3,992.

Tropic Keys, small islands or rocks among the Virgin Islands, in the West Indies, between Great Passage island and Porto Rico.

Troppau or *Oppau*, city, in Austrian Silesia, and capital of a circle so called, is in a fruitful country, on the river Oppa, walled, and containing an ancient palace of the princes, with 3 parochial churches, a college, 3 convents of monks, and a nunnery. 45 m. S. Oppeln, 80 S. S. E. Breslau. Long. 18. 30. E. lat. 49. 50. N. Pop. 11,540.

Troppowitz, a town of Silesia, 70 m. N. N. W. Troppau. Long. 17. 31. E. lat. 50. 1. N.

Trossa, a sea-port of Sweden, in Sundermaal-land, on the Baltic, 18 m. S. W. Stockholm.

Trossachs, mountains of Scotland, in Perthshire, 10 m. W. Callander.

Trotby, a river of England, runs into the Wye at Monmouth.

Trotsa, a river of Russia, which runs into the Kama, 16 m. N. Kosa, in Viatka.

Troup Head, a cape of Scotland, on the N. coast of Banff, 10 m. W. Kinnard's Point. Long. 2. 11. W. lat. 57. 39. N.

Troupsburg, a town of Steuben Co. N. Y. 20 m. S. W. Bath. Pop. 666.

Troutbeck, a river of England in Westmoreland, which runs into the Eden. 3 m. below Appleby.

Trout River, a river in the N. W. Territory which runs into the Mississippi, above the outlet of Sandy lake.

Trovebridge, a town of Wiltshire, Eng.

Troy, p.t. Cheshire Co. N. H. 69 m. S. W. Concord. Pop. 676; p.t. Orleans Co. Vt. 50 m. N. Montpelier. Pop. 608; p.v. Bradford Co. Pa.; p.t. Miami Co. Ohio and townships in Cuyahoga, Geauga, Delaware, Athens, Richland Cos. Ohio. p.v. Perry Co. Ind. Lincoln Co. Missouri and Obian Co. Ten.

Troy, p.t. Bristol Co. Mass. 48 m. S. Boston. Pop. 4,159. Within the limits of this town is Fall River Village, with a pop. of 31,438, and very large manufactures of cotton; which run 3,431 Spindles

Here are also manufactures of satin, bleaching and printing works, and manufactures of iron. The town contains 7 churches, and a bank. It stands on Taunton River which is navigable to this place for small vessels.

Troy, city in Rensselaer Co. N. Y. stands on the E. bank of the Hudson 5 m. above Albany at the head of sloop navigation. It has a very flourishing trade, and manufactures of cotton, woolen, paper, iron &c. in the neighbourhood. Pop. 11,405. In point of location and beautiful natural scenery, Troy is exceeded by few, if any, of the towns and villages on the Hudson. The streets, running north and south, converge together at the north end of the city, and are crossed at right angles by those running east and west. The buildings are principally built of brick, and are shaded by rows of trees on each side of streets, which are preserved remarkably clean, by additions of slate and gravel, instead of pavements. The city contains three banks, seven churches, a court house, jail and market. The Episcopal church is a superb specimen of Gothic architecture, probably not exceeded in the United States. A large three story brick building has also been erected at the expense of the corporation, for the accommodation of the female seminary incorporated at this place.

Mount Ida, in the rear of Troy, is a romantic spot, affording a very extensive prospect of the Hudson river and the adjacent country.

About a mile above the city, a dam has been thrown across the river, and a lock constructed, affording a sloop navigation to the village of Waterford.

One mile and a half from Troy is the Rensselaer school, which was established, and is under the patronage of Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer. It is a valuable and flourishing institution.

Troyes, a city of France, capital of the department of Aube, and a bishop's see, with a castle in which the ancient counts of Champagne resided. It is surrounded by good walls; but almost all the houses are of wood, and good water is wanting. Its commerce, once very flourishing, now consists only in some linen, dimities, fustians, wax-candlers, candles, and wine. Troyes was captured and recaptured several times by the allied and French armies, in 1814. It is seated on the Seine, 28 m. E. by N. of Sens and 105 S. E. of Paris. Long. 4. 5. E., lat. 48. 18 N.

Trucksville, p. v. Richland Co. Ohio.

Trumansburg, a township of Tompkins Co. N. Y. on Cayuga Lake.

Trumbull, a county of Ohio. Pop. 26,154. Warren is the capital. p. t. Fairfield Co. Conn. 65 m. S. W. Hartford. Pop. 1,238.

Truns, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, seated on the Rhine, 7 m. W. of Ilanz.

Truro, a borough in Cornwall, Eng., it is a stannary town, and the chief business is in shipping tin and copper ore, found in abundance in the neighbourhood. 257 m. W. by S. of London.

Truro, a town of Nova Scotia, in Halifax county, at the head of a narrow gulf in the bay of Fundy, 40 m. N. by W. of Halifax.

Truro, p. t. Barnstable Co. Mass. on Cape Cod, adjoining Providence. Pop. 1,549, a township of Franklin Co. Ohio. on Big Walnut and Black Lick Creeks. Pop. 683.

Truzillo, a town of Spain, in Estremadura with a citadel on the top of a hill. It was the birth-place of the noted Erancis Pizarro, and is situated on the side of a hill, near the river Magasca, 70

m. N. E. of Badajoz and 90 S. W. of Toledo. Long. 5. 43. W., lat. 39. 26. N.

Truzillo, a city and sea-port of Peru, capital of a province of its name, and the see of a bishop. It was built by Francis Pizarro in 1553. In its territory are above 50,000 native Americans. It is surrounded by a wall, and seated in a fertile country, on a small river, near the Pacific Ocean, 300 m. N. W. of Lima. Long. 70. 5. W., lat. 8. 1. S.

Truzillo, a sea-port of S. America, in Honduras, on the gulf of that name. It stands 3 m. from the sea, between two rivers, the mouths of which, and some islands before them, form the harbour. It is 150 m. N. E. of Valladolid. Long. 86. 30. W., lat. 15. 46. N.

Truzillo, or *Nuestra Senora de la Paz*, a town of Venezuela. 150 m. S. E. of Maracaybo. Long. 70. 15. W., lat. 8. 15. N.

Truxton, p. t. Cortland Co. N. Y. Pop. 3,888

Trydriffen, a township of Chester Co. Pa.

Tryons, a township of Adams Co. Pa.

Tsanad, a town of Hungary, on the river Meros 23 m. E. by S. of Segedin.

Tscherkask, a city of European Russia, capital of the country of the Don Cossacs, founded in 1814, the old capital of the same name; about 5 m. distant, being considered unhealthy. The streets are wide and straight, but the houses are all built of wood. It is situate at the confluence of the Aksai and Turloos, 40 m. N. E. of Azoph. Long. 40. 2. E., lat. 47. 14. N.

Tschernakora, a town of the Austrian states, in Moravia, with a castle on a mountain, 13 m. N. W. of Brin.

Tschernemt, a town of Austria, in Carniola, with a castle, and a commandery of the Teutonic order. 33 m. S. E. of Laubach.

Tschirns, a town of Prussian Silesia, in the principality of Glogau, with a castle, and good cloth manufactures. 22 m. E. N. E. of Glogau.

Tschopau, a town of Saxony, celebrated for its blue manufacture. It stands on a river of the same name, 7 m. S. E. of Chemnitz.

Tsiampa. See *Ciampa*.

Tsi-nan, a city of China, capital of Chang-tong. It is much respected by the Chinese, on account of its having been formerly the residence of a long series of kings, whose tombs, rising on the neighbouring mountains, afford a beautiful prospect. It is seated on the river Tsi or Tsing-ho, 230 m. S. by E. of Pekin. Long. 117. 25. E., lat. 36. 46. N.

Tsi-ning, a city of China, of the second rank, in Chang-tong, situate on the grand canal, 275 m. S. of Pekin. Long. 116. 24. E., lat. 35. 24. N.

Tsin tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in Chang-tong, 250 m. E. S. E. of Pekin. Long. 119. 2. E., lat. 36. 40. N.

Tsong-ming, an island of China, 50 m. long and 10 broad, lying at the mouth of the Kiang-ku, and separated from the province of Kiang-nan by two channels, 13 m. broad. Its principal revenue arises from salt, which is made in such abundance on the N. side of the island, that it can supply most of the neighbouring countries. It contains only one city, but villages are very numerous. The country is delightful, and intersected by many canals. The city of the same name, is of the third class, and is situate at its S. E. end. Long. 121. 55. E., lat. 30. 15. N.

Tsongrad, a town of Hungary, capital of a county of the same name; seated on the Theisse,

opposite the influx of the Koros, 26 m. N. of Segedin.

Tsor, Sor, Sur, or Soor, a town on the E. coast of Arabia, in Oman, 22 m. S. E. Kalhat. Lat. 22. 36. N.

Tua, a river of Portugal, which runs into the Duero, 15 m. N. W. St. Joao, de Pesqueira.

Tuabo, a town of Africa, in Jaen, on the Senegal. Long. 10. 28. W., lat. 14. 56. N.

Tuak, a small island in the Red Sea, 12 m. from the coast of Arabia. Long. 41. 58. E., lat. 5. 58. N.

Tuam, a city of Ireland, in Galway, the see of an archbishop, 17 m. N. N. E. Galway.

Tuariks, a people of Africa, inhabiting a country bordering S. W. on Bornou, S. on Bornou, Soudan, and Tombuctoo, E. on the country of the Tibboo and Fezzan, N. on Fezzan and the country of the Arabs who live behind Tripoli, Tunis, and Algiers, and W. on the great empire of Fez and Morocco. They are divided into many nations and tribes, who all speak the same language.

Tuat, or *Troat*, fertile oasis of the Sahara, Africa. Long. 1. to 6. E. lat. 23. N.

Tuba, a river of Russia, which runs into the Enisei, 16 m. S. W. Abakansk, in Kolivan.

Tubai, one of the small Society Islands, 12 m. from Bolabola. Long. 151. 44. W. lat. 16. 12. S.

Tubingen, a town of Wurtemberg, in a valley on the Neckar, between two hills. An university was founded here in 1477, and restored in 1770. It contains 300 students; here is also a college for the nobility. 16 m. S. S. W. Stuttgart, 28 E. Freudenstatt. Long. 9. 10. E., lat. 48. 33. N. Pop. 5,765.

Tubna, a town of Algiers, (an. *Thubana*), 110 m. S. S. W. Constantina, 120 S. S. E. Algiers. Long. 5. E., lat. 35. 8. N.

Tub-urbo, (an. *Tuburbum*), a town of Tunis, on the Mejerdah. 16 m. W. N. W. Tunis.

Tuchel, a town of West Prussia, 44 m. S. W. Dantzic.

Tuckahos, a river of Md. which runs into Choptank river.

Tucker's Island, a small island in the Pacific ocean. Long. 122. 5. E., lat. 7. 22. N.

Tucker's Island, a small island near the coast of S. Carolina. Long. 80. 16. W., lat. 32. 36. N.

Tuckersville, p.t. Wayne Co. Geo., p.v. Crawford Co. Ind.

Tuckerton, p.t. and port of entry, Burlington Co. N. J. on Little Egg harbour.

Tuckush, a small island in the Mediterranean near the coast of Algiers, 12 m. E. Cape of Iron.

Tucopia, an island in the Pacific. Long. 157. E., lat. 12. S.

Tucuman, a province of the old viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, lying between the province of Salta on the north, and Santiago and Catamarca on the S. Area, 50,000 square miles. Pop. 45,000. The name is frequently applied to a much more extensive country. Chief town, St. Miguel de Tucuman.

Tuuyo, a river of Venezuela, which runs into the sea, in long. 69. 22. W. lat. 10. 38. N.

Tuddington, a town of Eng. in Bedford, 16 m. S. Bedford, 37 N. London.

Tudela, a town of Spain, in Navarre, on the Ebro, 4 m. S. Pamplona, 45 N. W. Saragossa. Long. 1. 40. W., lat. 42. 11. N. Pop. 7,395.

Tver, a town of Russia, and capital of a government at the conflux of the Tvertza and Volga. It is the see of an archbishop. It was burnt in the year 1763, but has since been rebuilt on a

regular and beautiful plan. The governor's house, the bishop's palace, the courts of justice, the new exchange, the prison, and several other public edifices were built at the expense of the empress. There is an ecclesiastical seminary at Tver, which is under the inspection of a bishop, and admits 600 students. Tver is a place of considerable commerce, which it owes principally to its advantageous situation. 72 m. N. N. W. Moscow, 580 N. E. Warsaw, 272 S. E. Petersburg. Long. 36. 14. E., lat. 56. 51. N. Pop. 20,000.

Tverskoe, a government of Russia, bounded N. by Novgorod, E. by Jaroslavl and Vladimir, S. by Moskovskia, and Smolenskoe, and W. by Pakov; 180 m. long, and 100 broad. Long. 33. to 38. E. Lat. 55. 36. to 58. 30. N. Pop. 773,300.

Tuffoa, a town of Africa, on the slave coast, 40 m. W. Assom.

Tuftonborough, a town of Stratford Co. N. H. on lake Winnipiseogee, 50 m. N. W. Concord. Pop. 1,375.

Tugeloo, a river of Georgia, which is formed by the union of the Tallulah and Chatoga, and flowing S. E. between Georgia and S. Carolina, joins the Kiowee, to form Savannah river.

Tuggeville, p.v. Clarke Co. Alabama.

Tuggart, a town of Africa, in Nigritia, 360 m. N. E. Tombuctoo. Long. 6. E., lat. 20. 30. N.

Tuggart, or *Tocort*, a town of Algiers, 240 m. S. S. E. Algiers. Long. 5. 50. E., lat. 32. 40. N.

Tui, a river of S. America, which runs into the Caribbean sea. Long. 67. 20. W., lat. 10. 36. N.

Tuis, a town of Italy, in Friuli, 10 m. W. Udina.

Tuklaktak, an island in the North sea, near the coast of E. Greenland. Long. 46. 20. W., lat. 61. N.

Tula, a city of Russia, and capital of a government of 11,855 sq. m. and 960,000 inhabitants. It is on the Upba and is the Birmingham of Russia. The imperial fabric of fire arms employed in 1800, 6,000 workmen. Pop. at the same period, estimated at 30,000. Near it are some iron mines, 112 m. S. Moscow, 452 S. S. E. Petersburg. Long. 37. E., lat. 54. 11. N.

Tulebras, a town of Spain, in Navarre, situate on the Queis, 7 m. W. of Tudel.

Tullamore, a town of Ireland, in King's county, on a river of the same name, and near the great canal, 10 m. W. by S. of Philipstown.

Tulle, a town of France, capital of the department of Correze. The cathedral is famous for its steeple, which is very high and curious. It is seated at the conflux of the Correze and Sohse, in a country surrounded by mountains and precipices, 37 m. S. S. E. of Limoges and 63 S. W. of Clermont. Long. 1. 42. E., lat. 45. 16. N.

Tulloa, a town of Ireland, in the county of Carlow, 8 m. E. S. E. of Carlow and 38 S. S. W. of Dublin.

Tully, p.t. Onondaga Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,640.

Tullytown, p.v. Greenville Dis. S. C.

Tulz, a town of Austria, and a bishop's see; seated near the Danube, 15 m. W. N. W. of Vienna.

Tulpehocken, a township of Berks Co. Pa.

Tulsk, a hamlet of Ireland, in the county of Roscommon, containing the ruins of towers, castles, &c., which sufficiently attest its former importance. 9 m. N. of Roscommon.

Tumbez, a town of Peru, noted as the place where the Spaniards first landed in these parts under Pizarro. It is seated on a river of the same name, which flows into the bay of Guayaquil

270 m. S. by W. of Quito. Long. 79. 51. W., lat. 3. 40. S.

Tumacac, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with a well-built fort, 33 m. S. E. of Sera.

Tumen, a town of Russia, in the province of Tobolsk, 150 m. W. S. W. of Tobolsk. Long. 150. 15. E., lat. 57. 3. N.

Tunbridge, p.t. Orange Co., Vt. Pop. 1,920.

Tunbridge, a town in Kent, Eng. 30 m. E. S. E. of London.

Tunbridge Wells, a town in Kent, Eng. much resorted to on account of its chalybeate waters, discovered in 1606, by Dudley lord North, who recovered from a deep consumption by drinking them. It is seated at the bottom of three hills, called Mount Sinai, Mount Ephraim, and Mount Pleasant, on which are seated some good houses, orchards, and gardens; and, as the country is naturally wild, the effect of the whole is romantic and picturesque. The wells are 5 m. S. of Tunbridge and 35 S. S. E. of London.

Tungtskoi, a town of Russia, situate on the Irkut, 80 m. S. W. of Irkutsk. Long. 103. 15. E., lat. 51. 18. N.

Tunis, a county of Barbary, bounded on the N. and E. by the Mediterranean, S. by Tripoli and Biledulgerid, and W. by Algiers. It extends 200 m. from N. to S. and 120 m. from E. to W. This country was formerly a monarchy, but in 1574 it became a republic, under the protection of the Turks, and pays a certain tribute to the bashaw that resides at Tunis. The soil in the E. part is but indifferent, for want of water. Towards the middle, the mountains and valleys abound in fruits; but the W. part is the most fertile, being watered by rivers. The environs of Tunis are very dry, and corn is generally dear; but there are plenty of citrons, lemons, oranges, dates, grapes, and other fruits; also olive trees, roses, and odoriferous plants. In the woods and mountains are lions, bisons, ostriches, monkeys, roebucks, hares, pheasants, partridges, and other sorts of birds and beasts. The principal rivers are the Guadilcarbar, Magrida, Magerada, and Caps. The form of government is by a divan, or council, whose president is the bey. The members of the divan are chosen by the bey. The inhabitants are a mixture of Moors, Turks, Arabs, Jews, and Christians, merchants and slaves; and they carry on a great trade in linen and woolen cloth, Morocco leather, gold dust, leather, lead, horses, oil, soap, and ostriches' eggs and feathers. The established religion is Mahomedism. All public instruments are written in the Arabic tongue, but commerce is usually carried on by that of the *Lingua Franca*.

Tunis, the capital of the above country, stands on a point of the gulf of Goletta, surrounded by lakes and marshes. It is in the form of an oblong square, 5 miles in circumference, with a lofty wall, five gates, and 36 mosques. The houses are all built of stone, though but one story high; and it has a citadel on an eminence, on the W. side of the city. Without the walls are two suburbs, which contain upwards of 100 houses. Within the walls are 10,700 families and above 3,000 tradesmen's shops. The divan, or council of state, assembles in an old palace, where the bey resides. The harbour has a very narrow entrance, which is well fortified. The Mahometans here have nine colleges for students, and a great number of smaller schools. Tunis is a place of great trade, and has manufactures of velvets, silks, linen, and red caps worn by the com-

mon people. It is 10 m. from the sea, 275 N. W. of Tripoli, and 380 E. of Algiers. Long. 10. 16. E., lat. 36. 45. N.

Tunja, a town of New Granada, capital of a district of the same name. Near it are mines of gold and emeralds. It is seated in a fertile valley 90 m. N. by E. of St. Fe de Bogota. Long. 73. 8 W., lat. 5. 20. N.

Tunkat, a town of Western Tartary, in Tarkestan, seated in a large plain, on the river Ilak, 160 m. S. E. of Taraz.

Turbot, a township of Northumberland Co. Pa.

Turcoin, a town of France, department of Nord where the allies, under the duke of York, were defeated by the French in 1794. It is 6 m. N. N. W. of Lille.

Turcomania, a province of Turkey, in Asia, now called *Armenia*, which see.

Turmas, a town of France department of Correz, with a castle, 16 m. S. S. W. of Tulle.

Turin, a fortified city of Piedmont, capital of the dominion of the king of Sardinia, and an arch bishop's see, with a university founded in 1405 by Amedeo, duke of Savoy. There are many large squares, among which that of St. Charles is the most spacious; the buildings are handsome and it has extensive arcades on each side. Most of the streets are well built, uniform, and straight, and terminate on some agreeable object; the Strada di Po, the finest and largest, leads to the royal palace, and is adorned with piazzas, filled with shops, as are various others of the best streets; all of which are kept clean by means of a canal from the Doria, with sluices that flow through them into the Po. The inhabitants are computed at 112,000. The palace consists of two magnificent structures, joined together by a gallery, in which are several pictures, statues, and antiquities of great value. The citadel, which was demolished by the French after the battle of Marengo was a regular pentagon, comprehending an extensive and well-furnished arsenal, a cannon-foundry, a chemical laboratory, &c. There are fine walks on the ramparts and walls of the city; fine gardens on the side of the river Po; and a charming public place called the Corso, where many people assemble in an evening to exhibit themselves and their equipage. Near this city, on the banks of the Po, is the beautiful castle of Valentin, the garden of which is applied to botanical studies. In 1798 the French republican army took possession of this city, seized all the strong places and arsenals of Piedmont, and obliged the king and his family to remove to the island of Sardinia. In 1799 the French were driven out by the Austrians and Russians; but shortly afterwards the city and all Piedmont surrendered to the French. In 1814 it was delivered up to the allies, when they restored it to the king of Sardinia. It is seated in a fertile plain, at the confluence of the Doria with the Po, 68 m. N. W. of Genoa and 80 S. W. of Milan. Long. 7. 40. E., lat. 45. 4. N.

Turin, p.t. Lewis Co. N. Y. 145 m. N. W. Albany. Pop. 1,561.

Turinge, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermanland, 24 m. W. S. W. of Stockholm.

Turinsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, with a fort, 190 m. W. by S. of Tobolsk.

Turiscary, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, consisting of an outer and inner fort, strongly defended by a ditch and mud walls, and an open suburb at a little distance. Here are

two small temples of curious workmanship. 34 m. S. of Sera and 56 N. of Seringapatam.

Turkestan, a country of Western Tartary, bounded on the N. and E. by the country of the Kal-mucs, S. by Bokharia, and W. by the lake Aral. The chief of this country is generally called the khan of the Karakalpahs. The capital is Taraz.

Turkey, a large empire, extending over part of Europe, Asia, and Africa. European Turkey formerly comprehended Moldavia, Bessarabia, Wallachia, Bulgaria, Servia, Bosnia, part of Croatia and Dalmatia, Rumania, Macedonia, Albania, Janna, Livadia, and the Morea. Bessarabia and part of Moldavia were, however, ceded to Russia in 1812, and in 1830, the independence of Greece being established by the allied powers, the territory of the sultan in Europe became greatly contracted. See *Greece*. Asiatic Turkey is bounded on the N. by the Black Sea and Circassia, E. by Persia, S. by Arabia, and W. by the Mediterranean and the Sea of Marmora. It lies between 27. and 46. E. long., and 28. and 45. N. lat., and contains the countries of Irac-Arabi, Diarbek, Kurdistan, Armenia, Caramania, Natolia, and Syria, with Palestine. In Africa the Turks have Egypt, part of Nubia, and Barca; and the states of Tripoli and Tunis are under their protection. Of these countries (which see respectively) the climate, productions, manners, &c., must be various. The Turks are generally robust, well-shap-



ed, and of a good mien. They shave their heads but wear long beards, except those in the seraglio, or palace, and military men, who wear only whiskers. The turban worn by the men is white, and consists of long pieces of thin linen made up together in several folds. No one but a Turk must presume to wear a white turban. Their clothes are long and full. They sit, eat, and sleep on the floor, on cushions, mattresses, and carpets. In general they are very moderate in eating, and their meals are despatched with great haste. Their principal food is rice; and the frugal repast is followed by fruit and cold water, which are succeeded by hot coffee, and pipes with tobacco. With opium they procure what they call a *kief*, or placid intoxication. Chess and draughts are favorite games; and the coffee-houses and baths furnish other sources of amusement. Polygamy is allowed among them; but their wives, properly so called, are no more than four in number. The fair sex here are kept under a rigorous confinement; the Arabic word *Haram*, which signifies a sacred or prohibited thing, is in its fullest sense used both of the habitation of the women and of the women them-

selves. The Turks believe in one God, and that his great prophet is Mahomet; they appropriate to themselves the name of Moslemism, which has been corrupted into Mussulman, signifying persons professing the doctrine of Mahomet, which he calls Islam. Drinking wine is prohibited by this prophet in the Koran, yet the Turks make use of it occasionally, without any scruple; though instead of it they generally use sherbet, a liquor made of honey, spices and the juice of fruits. They expend great sums on fountains, not only in the towns, but in the country, and other solitary places, for the refreshment of travellers and labourers. The grand signior is absolute master of the goods and lives of his subjects, inasmuch that they are little better than slaves. The grand vizier is the chief officer under the grand signior; besides discharging the functions of prime minister, he is commander of all the forces of the empire. The divan or cabinet council, consists of the vizier, the mufti, and the kiaz bey. The other ministers are, the reis effend (whose office corresponds in part to that of chancellor, and in part to that of secretary for foreign affairs in Britain); the testerdar, or minister of finance; the tschelebi, or master of the ordnance; the terrosena emini, or minister of marine; and the tchianus baccha, or secretary of state. The pachas or governors of provinces act also as farmers general of the revenue for their respective provinces. The sangiac beys are the governors of districts under the pachas, and invested, like them, with both civil and military functions. The ulema are a numerous body, whose functions consist in explaining the koran and in applying its injunctions to the circumstances of the times. They thus combine the character of clergy and lawyers, having at their head the grand mufti. The imams, or priests, are a body altogether distinct from the ulema, their duty being merely to perform public worship in the mosques.

The public revenue of Turkey is derived partly from a capitation tax on Christians and Jews, partly from duties on tobacco and other articles of consumption. The amount of the whole is said to be less than 30,000,000 dollars. The army, which is composed of a variety of troops, seldom amounts to 100,000 men, and the navy is inconsiderable. The foreign commerce of Turkey is inconsiderable. The chief Turkish sea-ports in the Levant are Constantinople and Smyrna. There is little trade with the former. Smyrna has commerce with Europe and America in the exportation of fruit, particularly figs, which grow to great perfection in this part of the country.

Turkey, a township of Essex Co. N. J. 14 m. N. W. Elizabethtown.

Turkin, a town of Russia, in the government of Caucasus, situate on the Caspian Sea, 140 m. S. of Astracan. Long. 47. 15. E., lat. 44. 15. N.

Turnagain, Cape, a cape on the E. side of the northern island of New Zealand. Long. 176. 55. E., lat. 40. 23. S.

Turnau, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Buntzlau, on the river Isar, 12 m. N. N. E. of Jung Buntzlau.

Turner, p.t. Oxford Co. Me. 18 m. E. Paris. Pop. 2,218.

Turnersville, p.v. Robertson Co. Ten.

Turnhout, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, near which, in 1596, prince Maurice of Nassau, with only 800 horse, totally defeated the Spaniards, consisting of 6,000. 34 m. N. E. of Antwerp.

Turon, a sea-port of Cochin-China, situate on a bay of the same name, which affords a safe retreat for the largest ships in the most tempestuous season. In the vicinity are plantations of sugar-canes and tobacco. Turon is 40 m. S. E. of Hue. Long 107. 40. E., lat. 16. 9. N.

Tursi, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, on the river Sino, 8 m. W. of the gulf of Tarento and 30 S. of Matera.

Turtle Creek, townships in Shelby and Warren Co. Ohio.

Tuscaloosa, a county of Alabama. Pop. 13,645, Tuscaloosa is the capital.

Tuscaloosa, the capital of Alabama and of the above county, on the Black Warrior River, near the centre of the state 300 m. N. Mobile. 900 m. S. W. Washington. Pop. 1,600. The university of Alabama at this place was founded in 1820. It has 6 instructors and 65 students, the library has 1,000 vols. It has one vacation of two months in August and September. Commencement is in December.

Tuscany, a sovereign state of Italy, with the title of a grand duchy, belonging to the house of Austria. It is bounded on the N. by Modena, on the E. and S. by the pope's territories, on the W. by the Mediterranean. It is about 150 m. in length, and 100 in breadth; and is watered by several rivers of which the Arno is the chief. There are several mountains, in which are found mines of iron, alum, and vitrol. There are also quarries of marble, alabaster, and porphyry, besides hot baths and mineral waters. Many parts of it are fruitful in corn and wine, and produce plenty of citrons, oranges, pomegranates, and other fruits. The inhabitants apply themselves to trade; they chiefly manufacture silks, stuffs, fine earthenware, and gilt leather. They are much visited by foreigners, on account of their politeness, and because the Tuscan language is accounted the purest in all Italy. This duchy is divided into three provinces, Florence, Pisano, and Sienna, to which some add the Islands. Upon the flight of the grand duke, in 1799, it was erected by the French into the kingdom of Etruria; but was soon afterwards transformed into an appendage to the crown of Italy. In 1814 however, the duchy was restored to the Austrians, when Ferdinand, the grand duke, returned to his dominions. Florence is the capital.

Tuscarawas, a county of Ohio, on a stream of the same name, flowing into the Muskingum. Pop. 14,296. New Philadelphia is the capital; also a village in the same Co. and a township in Stark Co. Ohio.

Tuscarora, p.t. Mifflin Co. Pa.

Tuscumbia, p.v. Franklin Co. Alab.

Tuzis, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, seated near the torrent Nolla, 16 m. S. by W. of Coire.

Tutucoria, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, seated on the gulf of Manara, 29 m. E. by N. of Palamootia, and 67 S. of Madura.

Tutlingen, a town of Germany, with a castle on a mountain, belonging to the kingdom of Wurtemberg. Near it is the celebrated foundry of Ludwigthal. It is seated on the Danube, over which is a bridge, 58 m. S. S. W. of Stuttgart. Long. 8. 48. E., lat. 48. 2. N.

Tutura, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, situate on the Lena, 160 m. N. of Irkutsk. Long. 105. 40. E., lat. 54. 40. N.

Tuxford, a town in Nottinghamshire, Eng. 137 m. N. by W. of London.

Tuy, a town of Spain, in Galicia, and a bishop's

see. It is surrounded by walls and ramparts, and well furnished with artillery, being a frontier town towards Portugal. It stands on a mountain near the river Minho, 60 m. S. of Compostella and 280 W. N. W. of Madrid. Long. 8. 32. W., lat. 42. 4. N.

Tuzla a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania, situate at the western extremity of a lake to which it gives name, 28 m. N. of Cogni.

Tver, a government of Russia, formerly a province in the government of Novogorod. It was the first province modelled according to the code of laws of Catharine II., and comprises an area of 24,000 sq. m. with 1,000,000 of inhabitants. The country produces abundantly all kinds of corn and vegetables. Its forests yield the most valuable timber. The quadrupeds and the feathered race are the same as in all the N. of Europe. Besides the fishes common to most lakes and rivers, there is one peculiar to the waters of these northern regions, called the sterlet: it is the acipenser ruthenus of Linne, and is a species of sturgeon, highly esteemed for the flavor of its flesh, and for its roe, of which the finest caviar is made.

Tver, the capital of the foregoing government, and an archbishop's see, with a fortress. It is a place of considerable commerce, being seated at the conflux of the Tyerra, and Volga, along which is conveyed all the merchandize sent by water from Siberia and the S. provinces towards Petersburg. It is divided into the Old and New Town; the former, situate on the opposite side of the Volga, consists almost entirely of wooden cottages; the latter has risen with lustre from the ashes of the conflagration of 1763. Catharine II., at her own expense, raised the governor's house, the episcopal palace, the courts of justice, the exchange, the prison, and some other public edifices; and, to every person who engaged to build a house of brick, she offered a loan of £300 for 12 years without interest. The streets are broad and long, extending in straight lines, from an octagon in the centre; the houses of this octagon, and of the principal streets, are of brick stuccoed white, and make a magnificent appearance. Here is an ecclesiastical seminary, which admits 600 students. In 1776 the empress founded a school for the instruction of 200 burgher's children; and in 1779 an academy for the education of 120 of the young nobility of the province. Tver is 99 m. N. N. W. of Moscow. Long. 36. 5. E., lat. 56. 7. N.

Tweed, a river of Scotland, which rises from numerous springs in the S. part of Peebles-shire, called Tweedsmuir. It divides that country almost into two equal parts, crosses the N. part of Selkirkshire and Roxburghshire, then forms the boundary between Berwickshire and England, and enters the German Ocean at Berwick.

Twickenham, a village in Middlesex, Eng. adorned with many handsome villas, of which two are particularly celebrated: that which was the favorite residence of Pope, and Strawberry Hill, the elegant Gothic retreat of the celebrated Horace Walpole, earl of Orford. It is seated on the Thames, 3 m. S. S. W. of Brentford.

Twiggs, a county of Georgia. Pop. 8,029 Marion is the capital.

Twin, townships in Darke, Ross and Preble Cos. Ohio.

Twinsburg, p.t. Portage Co. Ohio.

Tybee, an island of Georgia at the mouth of the river Savannah, on which is a lighthouse.

Tybeina, a township of Perry Co. Pa.

Tyockin, a town of Poland, on the Niew m. N. W. of Bielak.

Tydore, one of the Molucca Islands three leagues S. of Ternate.

Tyler, a county of the W. Dis. of Virginia. Pop. 5,750. Middlebourne is the capital.

Tyne, a river in Northumberland, Eng. formed of a branch from the E. part of Cumberland, and another from the hills on the borders of Scotland. These, uniting little above Hexham, form a large river, which flows by Newcastle, and enters the German Ocean at Tynemouth.

Tyne, a river of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire, which rises on the borders of Edinburghshire, flows by Haddington, and enters the German Ocean to the W. of Dunbar.

Tynemouth, a village in Northumberland, Eng. near the mouth of the Tyne, 9 m. E. N. E. of Newcastle.

Tyngsborough, p.t. Middlesex Co. Mass. on the Merrimack. 30 m. N. W. Boston. Pop. 822.

Tyre. See *Sar*.

Tyringham, p.t. Berkshire Co. Mass. 116 m. S. W. Boston. Pop. 1,351.

Tyrol, a princely county of the Austrian empire, bounded on the N. by Bavaria, E. by Salzburg and Carinthia, S. by Austria Italy, and W. by Switzerland. Though a mountainous country, its valleys are fertile in corn and wine, and it has an excellent breed of cattle. It likewise yields salt, all kinds of ores, and various sorts of precious stones. Its copper contains not only silver but also some gold. The principal rivers are the Inn, Adige, and Eysach. The country is divided into seven districts or circles. It was overrun by the French and Bavarians in 1805; and by the treaty of Presburg was ceded to Bavaria. In 1809

it was ceded to Italy, but was restored to Austria in 1814. Innsbruck is the capital.

Tyrone, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 46 m. long and 37 broad; bounded on the N. by Londonderry, E. by Armagh and Litchfield, S. W. by Fermanagh, and W. by Donegal. It is divided into 35 parishes, contains about 2,700 inhabitants, and sends three members to parliament. It is a rough country, but tolerably fertile. The capital is Dungannon.

Tyrone, p.t. Steuben Co. N. Y. 940 m. W. Albany. Pop. 1,880; townships in Perry, Fayette and Huntingdon Cos. Pa.

Tyrrell, a county of N. Carolina. Pop. 4,732. Columbia is the capital.

Tysted, a town of Denmark, in N. Jutland, with a citadel, seated on the gulf of Lymfod, 46 m. W. of Alburg. Long. 8. 25. E., lat. 56. 54. N.

Tywy, or *Tafw*, a river of Wales in Cardiganshire, which issues from a lake on the E. side of the county, and flows by Tregannon, Llanbeder, Newcastle and Cargan, into Cadigan Bay.

Tzaritzyn, a town of Russia in the government of Saratof, seated on the Volga, 120 m. N. W. of Astracan. Long. 45. 25. E., lat. 48. 0. N.

Tzernitz, a town of European Turkey, in Rumania near the river Teerna, 32 m. N. N. E. of Adrianople.

Tzivilsk, a town of Russia in the government of Kasan, 56 m. W. of Kasan. Long. 47. 25. E. lat. 55. 40. N.

Tzarschatsk, *Staroi*, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, seated on the Angara, on the borders of China, 160 m. S. E. of Nerchinsk. Long. 119. 32. E., lat. 49. 18. N.

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UBEDA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a strong castle; seated in a fertile country, near the river Guadalquivir, 22 m. N. E. of Jaen.

Uerlingen, a town of Baden, in the district of Furstenburg. The principal trade is in corn to Switzerland; and near it are famous baths. It is seated on a high rock, 7 m. N. of Constance.

Ubersko, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudin, 10 m. E. N. E. of Chrudin.

Ubes, *St.*, or *Setuval*, a fortified sea-port of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a strong citadel, and a good harbour, defended by three forts. It is built on the ruins of the ancient Setebriga, at the head of a bay, near the influx of the Cadason, and has a good trade, particularly in salt, of which a great quantity is sent to the colonies in America. It stands at the end of a plain, 5 m. in length, extremely fertile in corn, wine, and fruits; the N. end bounded by mountains, covered with pines and other trees, and containing quarries of jasper of several colours. 20 m. S. E. of Lisbon. Long. 8. 54. W., lat. 38. 22. N.

Ubigau, a town of Saxony, seated on the Elster, 28 m. S. E. of Wittenburg.

Uby, an island on the E. side of the entrance of the gulf of Siam, 20 m. in circumference. It yields good water and plenty of wood. Long. 124. 46. E., lat. 8. 55. N.

Ucayal. See *Aperimac*.

Ucedo, or *Uxada*, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a castle; seated on the Xarama, 32 m. N. N. E. of Madrid.

Ucker, a river which issues from a lake of the same name, near Frenzlo, in Brandenburg, flows N. into Pomerania, and being joined by the Rado, enters the Frisch Haff at Uckermunde.

Ucker Mark, the former name of that part of Brandenburg which bordered on Pomerania, between Mecklenburg and the Oder. It now forms part of the Prussian government of Potsdam.

Uckermunde, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, seated on the Frisch Haff, at the influx of the Ucker, 32 m. N. W. of Stettin.

Uddevalla, a sea-port of Sweden, in the province of Bahus. The streets are spacious, but the houses are built of wood, and the town was therefore almost entirely destroyed in the fire of 1806. The chief trade is in iron, planks, and herrings. It is situate on a bay of the Categat, 30 m. N. by W. of Gotheburg. Long. 11. 50. E., lat. 58. 24. N.

Udina, or *Udine*, a city of Austrian Italy, capital of a delegation of its name which comprises almost the whole of the former Venetian Friuli, with a citadel. It is the see of an archbishop, and contains 18,000 inhabitants. A treaty between the Austrians and French was signed here in 1797. It is seated in a large plain, on the river and canal called La Roia, 20 m. N. W. of Aquileia and 65. N. E. of Venice.

Udinskoi, a town of Siberia, in the government of Irkutsk, seated on the Seligna, 150 m. E. of Irkutsk. Long. 108. 20. E., lat. 52. 0. N.

Udipi, a town of Hindoostan, in Canara near which is a small fort. Here are three temples, placed in a common square, and surrounded by 14 large convents. It stands amid rice fields, beautifully intermixed with palm gardens, 2 m. from the sea, and 36. N. N. W. of Mangalore.

Udskoi, a town of Siberia, in the province of Okhotsk, situate on the Ud, 300 m. S. W., of Okhotsk. Long. 135. 30. E., lat. 55. 6. N.

Udvarkely, a town of Transylvania capital of a district of its name, with a considerable trade in honey, wax, &c. 22 m. E. N. E. of Schosburg, and 78 S. E. of Clausenbug.

Uelzen, a town of Hanover, in Luneburg, noted as the birthplace of Zimmerman. It is situate on an island in the river Ilmeran. 22 m. S. of Luneburg.

Ufa, a government of Asiatic Russia, formerly included in the government of Tobolsk. It is divided into the two provinces of Ufa and Orenburg.

Ufa, the capital of the above government, seated on the river Ufa, near its confluence with the Bielaia, 760 m. E. by S. of Moscow. Long. 56. 0. E., lat. 54. 50. N.

Uffenheim, a town of Bavarian Franconia, in the district of Anspach, with a castle; situate on the Gollace, 15 m. N. by E. of Rottenburg and 22 S. E. of Wurtzburg.

Ugento, a town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, and a bishop's see, 8 m. W. of Alessama and 20 S. W. of Otranto.

Ugliani, a town of the Sardinian states, in Piedmont, 9 m. N. of Ivrea and 16 E. S. E. of Aosta.

Uglich, a town of Russia, in the government of Jaroslavl, with a trade in leather and soap; seated on the Volga, 45 m. W. of Jaroslavl.

Ugogna, a town of Austrian Italy, 45 m. N. W. of Milan.

Uist, North and South, two islands of the Hebrides, on the W. coast of Scotland. N. Uist is 22 m. long and 17 broad, and the face of the country corresponds with that of Lewes. S. Uist is 23 m. long and 7 broad, and the trees are here equally unknown. Many cows are annually exported; but the staple commodity is kelp, of which about 1,100 tons are annually manufactured in each. The island of Benbecula lies between them, and they are each about 16 m. to the W. of the most western point in the Isle of Skye.

Ukenskoï, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, at the conflux of the Irtisch and Oby, 196 m. N. of Tobolsk. Long. 69. 15. E., lat. 61. 10. N.

Ukraine, a country of Europe, lying on the borders of Poland, Russia, and Little Tartary. Its name signifies a frontier. By a treaty between Russia and Poland, in 1693, the latter remained in possession of the Ukraine, on the W. side of the Dnieper, which constituted a palatinate called Kiov; while the E. side was allotted to Russia, and called the government of Kiov, but Russia having obtained the polish part, by the treaty of partition, in 1793, the whole belongs now to that power. That part of the Ukraine on the W. side of the Dnieper is but indifferently cultivated; but that on the E. side, inhabited by the Cossacs, is in much better condition. The principal town is Kiov. See Cossacs.

Ulaia, a town of Hindoostan, in Canara, 3 m. S. W. of Magalore.

Ulassol, a town of Scotland in Ross-shire, on the

E. side of the entrance of Loch Broom, at the mouth of a river of its name, with a good harbour and commodious road. It is a great fishing station and situate in the midst of a wool country, 48 m. W. by N. of Tain. Long. 5. 5. W., lat. 57. 50. N.

Ulaa, or *Ulaberg*, an extensive province to the N. of Finland, and extending along the S. coast of the gulf of Bothnia. It was long subject to Sweden, but, since 1809, it forms a circle of the Russian government of Abo. The population is thinly scattered, the chief part of the surface being covered with forests, marshes, and rocks.

Uleaborg, the capital of the preceding province, and the largest town in E. Bothnia, with a castle on an island, and a commodious harbour. In 1714 this town was demolished by the Russians, to whom the Swedes surrendered it in 1808. It is situate at the mouth of a river of the same name 340 m. N. by E. of Abo. Long. 24. 40. E., lat. 65. 30. N.

Ulites, one of the Society isles, in the S. Pacific. See Raiates.

Ullswater, a lake of England, on the borders of Westmoreland and Cumberland, 10 m. N. of Ambleside. It is 8 m. long, and abounds with Char and other fish. The report of guns, discharged in certain stations on the lake, is reverberated from rock to rock, promontory, cavern, and hill, with every variety of sound. The river Eamont flows through this lake, and by Penrith to the Eden, forming that part of the boundary line between the two counties.

Ulm, a city of Germany, in Wurtemberg. It is a fortified, large, and handsome place; in which the archives of the late imperial towns of Suabia were preserved, and where the diet of the circle was generally held. The cathedral is a large magnificent structure. Here is an excellent college, with a theological seminary annexed; and a convent for the daughters of the nobility and citizens, who are here educated, and afterwards at liberty to marry. Its other most remarkable buildings are the abbey of St. Michael, commonly called Wengen, the town-house, the arsenal, the magazines, and the valuable town library. The inhabitants are protestants, and estimated at 16,000; they have a good trade in linens, fustians, paper, wine, and wool. The duke of Bavaria took it in 1702, by stratagem; but surrendered it after the battle of Blenheim, in 1704. In 1796 it was taken by the French, and it surrendered to them in 1805, with the flower of the Austrian army, under general Mack, consisting of 60,000 men. In 1810 it was transferred to Wurtemberg. It is seated at the confluence of the Blau with the Danube, opposite the influx of the Iller, 38 m. W. by N. of Augsburg and 40 S. E. of Stuttgart. Long. 9. 56. E., lat. 48. 24. N.

Ulotha, or *Ulothow*, a town of Prussian Westphalia, in the county of Ravensburg, near which is a medicinal spring. 6 m. S. of Miaden.

Ulrichstein, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, with a fortified castle, 25 m. S. E. of Marburg.

Ulrichstema, a town of Sweden, in W. Gothland, formerly called Bogesund, the present name being given it in 1741, in compliment to queen Ulrica Eleonora. It has a considerable trade in cattle, provisions, tobacco, &c., and is 50 m. E. of Gotheburg.

Ulsater, a province of Ireland, 116 m. long and 100 broad; bounded on the E. by the Irish Sea, N. by the Northern Ocean, W. by the Atlantic

Ocean, S. W. by the province of Connaught, and S. by that of Leinster. It contains the counties of Donegal, Londonderry, Antrim, Tyrone, Fermanagh, Monaghan, Armagh, Down, and Cavan. The principal place is Londonderry.

Ulster, a county of New York. Pop. 38,551. Kingston is the capital; p.t. Bradford Co. Pa.

Ulsen, or *Veltzen*, a town of the Netherlands, in N. Holland, with a trade in flour and wool. 50 m. N. of Haarlem.

Ulverstone, a town in Lancaster, Eng. 261 m. N. N. W. of London.

Ulysses, a township of Tompkins Co. N. Y. Pop. 3,130.

Umbagog, a lake lying between N. Hampshire and Maine, 18 m. long and 10 broad. Its waters flow into the Androscooggin.

Umeo, or *Umea*, a province of Sweden, comprising W. Bothnia, Umea Lapmark, and nearly all Swedish Lapland. It has an area of 65,000 sq. m. with about 80,000 inhabitants.

Uma, or *Umea*, a sea-port of Sweden, in W. Bothnia, capital of the above province, at the mouth of the river Uma, in the gulf of Bothnia. The houses are built of wood; and it was twice burnt by the Russians. 310 m. N. by E. of Stockholm. Long. 19. 18. E., lat. 63. 58. N.

Umago, a small sea-port of Austrian Illyria, in Istria, seated near the gulf Lagona, 12 m. S. W. of Capo d' Istria.

Umbria, a province of Italy, now called the duchy of Spoleto,

Umbriatico, a town of Naples, in Catabria, seated on the Lipuda, 15 m. N. by W. of St. Severina.

Ummerapoora, one of the most flourishing and well-built cities of Asia, once the metropolis of Birmah, with a spacious and regular fort, completely fortified after the eastern manner. It was founded in 1783 by the emperor Minderagree, 4 m. to the N. E. of Ava, the ancient capital. The houses are raised on posts from the ground; the smaller supported by bamboos, the larger by strong timber. The streets are all straight, many of them wide, paved with brick, and frequently crossed by others at right angles. The royal palace is a splendid edifice, within the fort, and no nobleman of the court was permitted to enter it with his feet covered. The temples and monasteries are numerous, and though in general composed of wood are very magnificent: the unbounded expenditure of gilding, which is bestowed on the outside of the roofs, particularly on the lofty spires, renders them objects of extraordinary splendor. Ummerapoora is situated on a peninsula, formed by the Irrawaddy on the W. and a narrow channel branching E. from the river, which soon takes a N. direction and expands to a lake on the E. side of the city, 7 m. long and one and a half broad. 250 m. E. of Calcutta and 620 N. N. W. of Siam. Long. 76. 7. E., lat. 21. 57. N.

Unadilla, p.t. Otsego Co. N. Y. on the Susquehanna. Pop. 2,313.

Uncasville, p.v. N. London Co. Conn. 45 m. S. E. Hartford.

Underwalden, a canton of Switzerland, bounded on the N. by the canton of Lucern and the Lake of the Four Cantons, E. by high mountains which separate it from the canton of Uri, S. by Mount Brunich which parts it from the canton of Bern, and W. by that of Lucern. It is 24 m. long and 20 broad, contains an area of 300 sq. m. with 23,000 inhabitants, and is divided into the Upper and Lower Valley, by a forest called Kesterwald,

which crosses the canton from N. to S. The country abounds in fruit and cattle, but produces little corn and no wine. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics. Stanz is the capital of the Lower Valley, and Sarnen of the Upper and of the whole canton.

Ungvár, a town and fort of Hungary, capital of a palatinate of the same name. It stands in an island formed by the Ung, 57 m. E. of Cassovia. Long. 22. 23. E., lat. 48. 42. N.

Unguin, a small island in the N. Pacific Ocean near the W. coast of America, so named by the Russians. Long. 198. 44. E., lat. 55. N.

Unhaca, a small island in the Indian sea, at the entrance of the bay of Leronzo Marques. Lat. 26. 5. N.

Unkost, or *Ankost*, a town in Bohemia, in Sclavian; 8 m. S. Schalan, 9 m. W. Prague. Pop. 992.

Uniego, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lencicz, with a fine castle belonging to the archbishop of Gnesen, seated on the Warta, 20 m. S. S. W. of Lencicz.

Union, a county of the W. Dis. of Pennsylvania. Pop. 20,749. New Berlin is the capital. A county of Ohio. Pop. 3,192. Marysville is the capital. A county of Kentucky. Pop. 4,435. Morganfield is the capital. A county of Illinois. Pop. 3,239. Jonesborough is the capital. A county of Indiana. Pop. 7,957. Liberty is the capital. A county of Arkansas. Pop. 640. Corra Fabre is the capital. A District of S. Carolina. Pop. 17,903. Unionville is the capital.

Union, p.t. Lincoln Co. Me. Pop. 1,612; p.t. Tolland Co. Conn. Pop. 711; p.t. Brown Co. N. Y. Pop. 2,112; p.t. Essex Co. N. J.; townships in Erie, Huntingdon, Luzerne, Fayette, Mifflin and Schuylkill Cos. Pa.; and towns and villages in Loudon and Monroe Cos. Va., Union Dis. S. C. Union, Belmont, Washington, Lawrence, Knox, Ross, Highland, Champaign, Logan, Madison, Fayette, Clinton, Scioto, Warren, Butler, Muskingum, Clermont, Miami, Morgan, Licking, Harrison and Brown Cos. Ohio.

Union Society, p.v. Green Co. N. Y.

Union Springs, p.v. Cayuga Co. N. Y.; p.v. Fayette Co. Pa.

Uniontown, p.v. Frederick Co. Maryland; p.v. Fayette Co. Pa.; p.v. Belmont Co. Ohio; p.v. Muskingum Co. Ohio; a town in Pike Co. Ohio.

Unionville, p.v. Orange Co. N. Y. Chester Co. Pa. and Georgia Co. Ohio.

United Provinces of South America, called also *Buenos Ayres*, from the name of the chief city, and sometimes the *Argentines Republic*, from the etymology of the river La Plata; a republic of South America lying upon the La Plata and its tributary streams.

The present political boundaries are Bolivia on the N. Paraguay, Banda Oriental and the Atlantic Ocean on the E. Patagonia on the S. and Chile on the W. It contains 600,000 sq. m. and is divided into 13 provinces. This country resembles an extensive amphitheatre, bounded laterally by the Andes and the Brazilian mountains, and on the N. by a tract of mountains, denominated those of *Chiquitos*, which running N. W. from the Andes of La Paz and Potosi, and crossing the Parana, are connected with the Brazilian chain,—leaving towards the S. E. the immense opening of the Rio de la Plata, like a wide and magnificent portal proportioned to the grandeur, importance, and extent of the region to which it gives access. With

in these limits—some scattered and intermediate ridges excepted—the country is extremely level, the hills generally not exceeding 540 feet of elevation above their bases; and the whole being a vast extended plain, covered with lakes and innumerable rivers, many of which, though equal to some of the largest in Europe, flow unregarded and nameless, and are viewed merely as tributary streams. Few of them, however, reach the sea, being either lost in the lakes, or stopped in the level plains, where they are soon absorbed or insensibly evaporated. The uniform levelness of this tract is so great, that it has been calculated by barometrical observation, that the great river Paraguay, in its progress to the south, does not fall above one foot in perpendicular height, between the parallels of 18. and 22. S. lat. or 250 miles direct distance, but much more by the course of the stream. Even when the winds from the S. E. occasion the rivers of Buenos Ayres to rise seven feet above their usual level, this rise is observed in the Parana, at the distance of 60 leagues. In consequence of this flatness of the soil, the rains which fall on the Andes are stopped where they descend into the plains, and are insensibly evaporated; so that a number of rivulets which, if collected on a different configuration of surface, would form a large stream, are thus stopped and annihilated. This physical defect cannot be supplied by any artificial means; for the same cause which prevents the superfluous moisture from finding its way to the sea, would equally prevent its conveyance by canals. In Buenos Ayres, and other towns situated on the banks of rivers, it is always found necessary to use a pump, in order to raise the water to the level of the town. This very circumstance, which produces the effects above described, is equally favourable to the formation of lakes. As the superfluous waters caused by the periodical rains, have no outlet, from the defect of descent, and cannot be absorbed by the soil, they are necessarily collected in the flat parts of the country, where they spread to a great extent, covering an immense space, but of no depth any where.

Most of the lakes are of this description; and among these is the celebrated lake of Xarayes, which is nothing else than the superfluous waters of the Paraguay, when swelled by the tropical rains, spread over an immense flat, and partly evaporated, and partly carried off by the river when it begins to retire within its banks. This marsh was formerly supposed to be its source; and many fables were circulated concerning it, as having a beautiful island in its centre; which, from the salubrity of its atmosphere, its perennial verdure, and exuberant fertility, was called 'the Island of Paradise,' and was said to be inhabited by the Orejones, a Peruvian tribe, which had taken refuge here at the time of the conquest. The number of crocodiles in this marsh is immense; and in the vicinity are found pumas, jaguars, stags, and monkeys of various kinds; the country also swarms with ants, moschetoes, and innumerable noxious insects. During the inundation, the Portuguese (from their settlements on the Cuyaba) cross it in canoes and small barks. When the inundation has ceased, the whole plain is completely dry, and covered with weeds and other plants. Of the same kind are the lakes of *Aguasacaty* in S. lat. 25., and *Nymbucu*, in 27. S. lat., and in general all those to the E. of the Paraguay.

The lake of Iberi, or Caracares, lies between the Uruguay and the Parana. For 30 leagues, the northern boundary of this lake runs parallel with the former river, and extends as far to the south. From its S. extremity the river Mirinay runs into the Uruguay; and from its W. and S. W. sides, three other large streams issue, namely the *Santa Lucia*, *Corientes*, and *Batiles*, and fall into the Parana. None of these streams are fordable. Its greatest breadth is 46 miles. This lake neither receives rivers, brooks, nor springs, but is entirely nourished by the simple filtration of the waters of the Parana,—a phenomenon of which there is not another known instance in the world. This filtration alone supplies not only the four great rivers issuing from it, but also the vast quantity carried off by evaporation from a surface of 8,000 square miles; which, according to Halley's calculation, must be equal to 70,000 tons daily, allowing the mean temperature to be the same as that of England. This watery expanse, however, is generally very shallow, and filled with aquatic plants, so that its interior is completely inaccessible. The islands with which it is studded are well-stocked with deer and other game: flocks of wild fowl are always skimming on its surface, its fish are numerous, and very sweet and fresh, and many flourishing settlements are made on its shores. This lake overflows twice-a-year. During the intervals between the inundations, it has the appearance of an immense swamp, with 12 lakes dispersed at different distances.

There are other lakes, which stagnate in extensive flats, and being shallow, cover a great surface of ground; and which, consequently diminish the quantity of arable land. In the southern parts of this territory, and E. of the Plata, a chain of salt lakes extends E. from the Andes to this river. One of these lakes, in particular, 360 miles S. W. of Buenos Ayres, is remarkably salt. It is about 18 miles in circuit; and the salt found at the bottom is so hard and thick, that it is difficult to break it with iron tools. About 300 carts are annually loaded with it, and carried to Buenos Ayres; and what is very remarkable in this chain is, that a few of the lakes are fresh, though during the rains they are so swelled as to communicate frequently with those that are salt. All the springs throughout the greater part of the flat country W. of the Parana and Paraguay, are more or less salt, and few of the rivers can be drunk till they enter the Parana. The soil of this region, extending about 700 m. in length, and 190 m. in breadth, is saturated with fossil salt.

The western parts of this country, are generally mountainous, comprehending within their limits some of the loftiest ridges of the Andes. From the great chain of Andes, branches diverge in different places, extending far into the interior. Of these, the mountains of *Cordoba Achala*, in the province of Tucuman, and those of the still more western province of *Cuyo*, form secondary ridges; and another ridge of the same kind branches off in the latitude of the great river Colorado, or Desaguadero, which, under the Indian appellation of *Caruhati*, runs nearly across to the Atlantic. The southern mountains are covered with thick impenetrable woods, and are little known. The Brazilian range on the E. is also of secondary elevation, generally covered with thick forests, interspersed with extensive tracts wholly destitute of vegetation. This extensive chain is con-

nected with the Andes on the W. and N. W., by an intermediate range, called the mountains of *Chiquitos*.

This country is noted for the vast plains, called *pampas*. From the banks of the Paraguay immense plains extend westward to the frontiers of Los Charcas, and northward to the mountains of *Chiquitos*. These plains are generally elevated and dry, though traversed by numerous rivers. They are skirted by extensive and ancient forests, which afford shelter to the wild animals of the country, and are inhabited by *Gauchos* and other



scattered tribes of Indians, who roam over their deserts in a state of savage independence. See *Pampas*.

A country so extensive as Buenos Ayres, must possess a great variety both of climate and soil. While, on the frozen summits of the Andes, the cold is intolerable even in summer, in the plains the heats of summer are extremely oppressive. The S. W. wind prevails only about one month during the year. In the northern parts of the country, and in the interior, the W. wind is scarcely known, and seldom lasts three hours together. At Buenos Ayres, and on the coast, the winds are more violent; the westerly wind is most common, and, sweeping down the immense plains of the interior, rushes over upon the coast with inconceivable violence. The S. E. wind is generally followed by rains in winter, and by dry weather in summer. In the spring and summer these winds are often very violent, raising clouds of dust which obscure the sun, and which cause great inconvenience to the inhabitants, by destroying their clothes, and penetrating into their houses and apartments. The atmosphere is very humid, and the apartments which have a southern exposure have always wet floors.

But, notwithstanding the exuberant fertility and benign temperature which pervades the greater part of this extensive country, its cultivation has been greatly neglected; and a colony which have been the granary of Europe, has hitherto produced little more than what merely supplies its own wants. The native pride and indolence of the Spaniards, and the extreme sluggishness of the Indians, effectually stop all agricultural improvements in this part of the New World; and extensive plains, watered by innumerable streams, are only employed to rear and fatten cattle.

The inhabitants of this extensive country are composed of the same classes as those of the other Spanish colonies, viz.: European Spaniards, Creoles, people of Colour, Negroes, and Indians. Of these, the Europeans held (till the late revolution) the first rank: and filled, with few exceptions, every office of trust, power, and influence, in the country. The Creoles who have at present gained the ascendancy, held an inferior posi-

tional rank to the Europeans. The people of colour, the negroes, and Indians, still hold the same relative situations in society,—the Indians, as usual, being lowest in the scale. It is difficult to fix the number of inhabitants, and the relative proportions of the classes to each other.

The internal commerce of Buenos Ayres, or that carried on with its own provinces, is considerable. Of this traffic, the herb of Paraguay forms the most important branch: 2,500,000 lbs. of it pass annually into Peru, and 1,000,000 lbs. into Chile. It is conveyed in covered waggon drawn by oxen, from Santa Fe to Jujuy and Mendoza, and from thence is carried on the backs of mules to Potosi, La Paz, Peru, and Chile. In Paraguay, the price of this article is 4 dollars, or 12c. per arroba of 25 lbs. At Potosi, however, the price is more than double, and increases as it proceeds north. Immense droves of cattle pass annually into Peru; and 60,000 mules of two years old are annually purchased in the territory, for that country. The greatest part of European commodities consumed in Chile, are drawn from Buenos Ayres. A considerable commerce is also carried on with the independent tribes that surround the country, particularly with the *Papas* and *Puelches*. Some gold of a very superior quality, which is supposed to be collected among the mountains and upland springs on the banks of the Uruguay, has been lately brought to Buenos Ayres by the Indians, who contrive to barter with the Americans or other foreign merchants. The foreign commerce of this country is transacted chiefly at Buenos Ayres, from which place are exported hides, tallow, corn, beef, fur, and peltry, gold and silver. The government is a republic, but has been for some time in an unsettled state. Buenos Ayres is the capital. The country was formerly a viceroyalty under the Spanish government but revolted and declared independence immediately after the invasion of Spain by the French in 1808. The population above 2,000,000.

United States of America, a federative republic, occupying the middle division of North America, and consisting of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, N. and S. Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, all which are independent states with regard to their internal government, and the Territories of Florida, Michigan, Arkansas, Missouri, Oregon and the district of Columbia, which are under the dominion of the general government. This republic is bounded N. by British and Russian America, E. by the Atlantic Ocean, S. by the Atlantic, the Gulf of Mexico, the Mexican territories, and W. by the Mexican territories, and the Pacific Ocean. It extends from 25. to 55. N. lat. and from 43. 5. to about 130. W. long. and contains upwards of 2,300,000 square miles.

This country is traversed by two great chains of mountains; the Rocky mountains which are continuation of the great Mexican chain and pass through the western territories of the United States in a northwesterly direction toward the Frozen Ocean; and the Apalachian chain, which has its whole extent in this country and stretches from the southeastern side of the Mississippi valley, in a northeast direction parallel to the coast of the United States nearly to the Gulf of Lawrence. The different ridges of this chain

are known by a variety of names from the Cumberland Mountains of Tennessee, to the White Mountains of New Hampshire, and the highlands of Maine, but they may be considered as all constituting one system. An inferior range of mountains compared with these two are the Ozark and Masserne mountains, which may be regarded as detached branches of the Mexican chain stretching northwesterly into Missouri and Arkansas. The rivers which water the different parts of the United States are among the largest in the world, and the Missouri from its source in the Rocky Mountains to its outlet in the Gulf of Mexico, is the largest river on the globe. The rivers which rise on the southeastern slope of the Appalachian mountains, and flow into the Atlantic are not comparable to the streams of the west for length, yet are highly useful in navigation. The Atlantic coast is indented by innumerable bays and harbours, affording vast advantages for commerce, and the internal navigation of the country is assisted by a great number of canals, the chief of which are those uniting the great lakes of Canada with the rivers of the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico. The varieties of climate, soil, natural productions and agricultural industry, will be found minutely specified under the heads of the several states. For exact statistical details the reader is referred to the tables in the Appendix.

The population of the United States at the census of 1830 was 12,856,165, excluding the Indians. Since 1790 it has increased on an average one third every ten years. The number of Indians is estimated at 313,000. The commercial imports for 1830 were 70,876,920 dollars; the exports of domestic produce 59,462,029 dollars; total exports 73,849,508. The enrolled and licensed shipping at the end of the year 1828 amounted to 1,741,391 tons. The navy consists of 7 ships of the line, 12 frigates and 13 sloops of war and several small vessels. There are 5 ships of the line and 6 frigates in building. The army is restricted by law to 6,186 men.

Since 1810 there appears to have been no attempt at an exact estimation of the annual value of manufactures. At that period they were computed at above 170,000,000 dollars; their value at present is doubtless quadrupled. The money coined at the mint of the United States in 1831 was 3,923,473 dollars. The public debt is expected to be paid off in the course of the present year, 1832. The total expenditure of the U. S. government for 1830 was 12,729,533 dollars. The nett revenue for the same year was 22,697,679 dollars. There are in the U. S. 48 colleges, 21 Theological seminaries, 7 medical schools, 9 law schools, and above 12,000 churches; of which the Baptist and Methodists have together 4,484, the Presbyterians 1,472, the Congregationalists 1,331, the Episcopalians 932, the Catholics 784, the Dutch Reformed 602, the Quakers 562, the Universalists 298, the Lutherans 240, the Unitarians 127, the Calvinistic Baptists 84, the Swedenborgians 73, the Moravians 56, and the Jews 96 synagogues.

The United States form together a federal republic. Each state is independent, and has a separate legislature, executive, and judiciary; but the defence of the country, the regulation of commerce, and the general interests of the confederacy, are entrusted to the general government. The legislative power is vested in a congress, composed of a senate, consisting of 2 members from each state, chosen by the state legislatures for 6 years; and of a house of representatives, elect-

ed by the people for 2 years. The executive power is vested in a president, who, together with a vice president, is chosen for 4 years by electors from all the states. The principal subordinate officers in the executive department, are the secretaries of state, of the treasury, of war, and of the navy. The judiciary is independent of the legislature. The supreme court is composed of 7 judges. All power originates with the people. The constitution secures to the citizens the grand principles of freedom, liberty of conscience in matters of religion, liberty of the press, trial by jury, and the right of choosing and being chosen to office. Washington is the capital.

These States were most of them originally colonies of Great Britain. The first settlement made by the English was in Virginia in 1607: although Florida afterwards acquired by the United States from the Spaniards, was settled earlier. The oldest American town is St. Augustine which was founded about the year 1564. The dates of the settlement of the several states and their local histories will be found under the head of each. In 1775 the attempt of the British government to tax the colonies without their consent caused a revolt, and the Independence of the American states was declared on the 4th of July 1776, a desperate war with the mother country followed, but it was found impossible by the British to bring the Americans to submission, and in 1783 peace was concluded, and the independence of the states acknowledged by the king of Great Britain. The States enjoyed their separate independent governments till 1788 when the present constitution and federal government were established.

Unitia, p.v. Blount Co. Ten.

Unity, p.t. Waldo Co. Me. on the Kennebec, 30 m. above Augusta. Pop. 1,299; p.v. Sullivan Co. N. H. 32 m. N. W. Concord. Pop. 1,258. A township of Westmoreland Co. Pa; p.v. Montgomery Co. Maryl. a township of Columbiana Co. Ohio.

Unna, a river of European Turkey, which rises in Bosnia, on the frontiers of Croatia, passes by Wihitsch, and joins the Save, 16 m. above Gradiaca.

Unary, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smoland, 43 m. W. of Mexico.

Unst, the most northern of the Shetland Islands, 10 m. long and 4 broad, and more level than the other isles. It feeds many sheep, horned cattle, and hogs; and about 80 tons of cured fish are annually exported. Long. 1. 10. W., lat. 61. 10. N.

Unterseen, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, near which is the famous cavern, of St. Pat. It is seated on the river Aar, between the lakes Brients and Thun, 26 m. S. S. E. of Bern.

Unza, a town of Russia, in the province of the same name, in the government of Kostroma. It is situate on the river Unza, 92 m. E. N. E. of Kostroma.

Upland, a province of Sweden, between Sudermania, Westmania, Gestrícia, and the Baltic. It is 70 m. long and 45 broad, contains an area of 500 sq. m., with 250,000 inhabitants, and is extensively covered with shapeless stones and impenetrable woods, but enriched with inexhaustible mines of copper, iron, and silver. Stockholm is the capital.

Upper, a township of St. Lawrence Co. Ohio.

Upper Dublin, a township of Montgomery Co. Pa.

Upper Freehold, a township of Monmouth Co. N. J.

Upper Lisle, p.v. Broome Co. N. Y.

Upper Marlborough, p.v. Prince George Co. Maryl.

Upper Sandusky, p.v. Crawford Co. Ohio. on Sandusky River.

Upperville, p.v. Loudon Co. Va.

Uppingham, a town in Rutlandshire, Eng. 89 m. N. by W. of London.

Upsal, a city of Sweden, in Upland, and an archbishop's see, with a university. It is divided into two almost equal parts by the river Sala and the streets are drawn at right angles from a central kind of square. A few of the houses are built of brick, but the generality are constructed of wood, painted red, and the roofs are covered in with turf. Upsal was formerly the metropolis of Sweden, and near it is the morasten, or stone on which the king used to be crowned. The cathedral, a large structure of brick, contains the remains of the celebrated Gustavus Vasa, and of Charles Linne. The university is the most ancient in Sweden, and the first seminary in the north for academical education. The royal society here is likewise the oldest literary academy in the north. Here is an observatory, planned by the celebrated Celsius, from which the Swedish geographers compute the longitude; also a botanical garden, of which Linne was superintendent. Upsal is seated in a vast open plain, fertile in corn, 35 m. N. N. W. of Stockholm. Long. 17. 39. E., lat. 59. 52. N.

Upton, a county of Georgia. Pop. 7,013.

Upton, p.t. Worcester Co. Mass. 88 m. S. W. Boston. Pop. 1,157.

Upton, a town in Worcestershire, Eng. 111 m. W. N. W. of London.

Urach, a town of Germany, in the kingdom of Wurtemberg. It has a great trade in paper, damasks, and linen, and is 21 m. S. S. E. of Stuttgart.

Uruguay, a province of S. America, so named from a large river, which unites with the Parana 70 m. above Buenos Ayres, and forms the famous river Plata.

Ural, or *Oural*, a river of Russia, which rises in Mount Caucasus, flows by Orenburg, Uralak and Gurief, and enters the Caspian Sea by three mouths.

Ural Mountains, a chain of mountains extending from the 50th to nearly the 67th degree of N. lat., or about 1,150 m., and sometimes called by the Russians "the back of the world." The central part of this chain abounds in metals; and they contain fine white marble. Pauda, one of the highest mountains, is said to be 4,512 feet above the level of the sea. This chain forms a considerable part of the boundary between Europe and Asia.

Uralian Cossacs, a Tartar tribe that inhabit the Russian province of Orenburg, on the S. side of the river Ural. These Cossacs are descended from those of the Don; and are a valiant race. They profess the Greek religion, but they are dissenters from the established religion, whom the Russians called Roskolniki, or Separatists, and who style themselves Staroveraki, or Old Believers. They consider the service of the established church as profane, and have their own priests and ceremonies. The Uralian Cossacs are all enthusiasts for the ancient ritual, and prize their beards almost equal to their lives. A Russian officer having ordered a number of Cossacs

recruits to be publicly shaved in the town of Yaitak, in 1771, this wanton insult excited an insurrection, which was suppressed for a time; but in 1773 an impostor, Pugatchef, who assumed the name of Peter III., appeared among them; and taking advantage of this circumstance, roused them once more into open rebellion. This was suppressed by the defeat and execution of the impostor; and in order, to extinguish all remembrance of this rebellion, the river Yaik was called the Ural; the Yaik Cossacs were denominated Uralian Cossacs; and the town of Yaitak was named Uralak. These Cossacs are very rich, in consequence of their fisheries in the Caspian Sea. Their principal fishery is for sturgeons and beluga, whose roes supply large quantities of caviare, and the fish, chiefly salted and dried, afford a considerable article of consumption in the Russian empire.

Uralak, a town of Russia, capital of the country of the Uralian Cossacs, was formerly called Yaitak and is seated on the river Ural, 375 m. N. N. E. of Astracan. Long. 50. 10. E., lat. 52. 0. N.

Uraniburg, a once magnificent castle, of Denmark, in the island of Huen, now in ruins. It was built by Tycho Brahe, a celebrated astronomer, who called it Uraniburg, or Castle of the Heavens, and here made his observations.

Urbana, p.t. Steuben Co. N. Y. 252 m. W. Albany. Pop. 1,288; p.t. Champaign Co. Ohio. Pop. 1,103.

Urbana, p.v. Middlesex Co. Pa. on the Rappahannock. 47 m. N. York. It has some commerce.

Urbana, a town of Italy, in the delegation of Urbino, built by Urban VIII.; seated on the Metro, 7 m. S. S. W. of Urbino.

Urbino, a delegation of Italy, in the pope's dominions, comprising the greater part of the former duchy of Urbino, with some adjoining districts. The air is not deemed wholesome, nor is the soil fertile. The chief production is silk, and game is plentiful.

Urbino, a city of Italy, capital of the foregoing delegation, and an archbishop's see. The university contains a noble college and 16 convents. Great quantities of fine earthenware are made here and it is famous for being the birth-place of the illustrious painter Raphael. It stands on a hill 58 m. E. of Florence and 120 N. of Rome. Long. 12. 40. E., lat. 43. 46. N.

Ureden, a town of Prussian Westphalia, in the government of Munster, with manufactures of excellent linen; seated on the Berckel, 26 m. W. N. W. of Munster.

Urgel, a town of Spain in Catalonia, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the Segra, in a fertile plain, surrounded by mountains planted with vineyards, 78 m. N. N. W. of Barcelona. Long. 1. 28. E., lat. 42. 24. N.

Urgenz, a town of the country of Caracass, in which it was formerly the capital: seated on a small river which runs into the lake Aral, 90 m. N. N. W. of Khiva. Long. 58. 30. E., lat. 42. 24. N.

Uri, a canton of Switzerland, 30 m. long, and 12 broad; bounded on the N. by the canton of Sweitz and the Waldstadter See, E. by the cantons of Grisons and Glarus, S. by the bailiwies of Italy, and W. by the cantons of Underwalden and Bern. It has an area of 640 square miles with 15,000 inhabitants. Altorf is the capital. See *Schweitz*.

Uri, Lake of. See *Waldstadter See*.

Urseren, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Uri, situate on the Reuss 17 m. S. S. E. of Altorf.

Ursitz, *St.*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, indebted for its origin to a hermitage, built in the 7th century by St. Ursinus. It is seated on the Doubs, 6 m. S. of Porentrui.

Uzbek Tartary, a vast country of Western Tartary, bounded on the N. by the country of the Kalmaucs and Turkestan, E. by Thibet, S. by Hindoostan and Persia, and W. by the Caspian Sea. These Tartars are divided into several tribes, governed by their respective khans, or princes. When under one sovereign, they were the most powerful of all the Tartarian nations. The principal khans pride themselves in being descended from Tamerlane, whose birth-place was the ancient city of Samarcand. The Usbeks, in their persons, are said to have better complexions, and more engaging features than the Kalmaucs. Their religion is Mahometism, and they differ in general very little from the people of the northern provinces of Hindoostan.

Uscazia. See *Scoria*.

Usedom, an island of the Prussian States, in Pomerania, in the Baltic Sea, between the mouths of the Peene and Swin, with two forts named after these two rivers. It has a town of the same name, on the S. W. coast, 40 m. N. W. of Stettin. Long. 14. 2. E., lat. 53. 58. N.

Ushant, an island of France, on the coast of the department of Finisterre, opposite Conquet. It is 8 m in circumference, and contains several hamlets and a castle. Long. 5. 5. W., lat. 48. 28. N.

Utingen, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Nassau. It has a handsome castle, and is seated on the Usbach, 12 m. S. S. E. of Wiesburg.

Utk, a town in Monmouthshire, Eng. 142 m. W. by N. of London.

Ussel, a town of France, department of Correze, 32 m. N. E. of Tulle and 53 E. S. E. of Limoges.

Ustaritz, a town in the department of Lower Pyrenees, 6 m. S. S. E. of Bayonne.

Utica, a small island in the Mediterranean, 25 m. N. of the coast of Sicily. It was for centuries uninhabited, except by wild goats, till in the year 1765, a citadel was built and a colony settled. The island is without springs, and its only supply of fresh water consists of rain kept in cisterns. Long. 13. 26. E., lat. 38. 42. N.

Uting, a town of Russia in the government of Vologda, capital of a large district of its name and an archbishop's see. Great quantities of grain are sent hence to different parts. It is seated on the Dwina, 464 m. N. E. of Moscow.

Utica, city, Oneida Co. N. Y. on the Mohawk 96 m. N. W. Albany. is one of the largest and most flourishing towns in this part of the state. It is regularly built, with broad and straight streets, and handsome buildings. The Erie canal, the great road, and the river unite at this point and secure this place a flourishing trade; the surrounding country is fertile, Utica has 11 churches, 3 banks, a lyceum and a court house. Pop. 8,323

Utica, p.v. Clarke Co. Ind.; p.v. Licking Co. Ohio.

Utrecht, one of the Dutch provinces, 30 m. long and 20 broad; bounded on the N. and W. by Holland and the Zuyder Zee, E. and S. by Guelderland. The soil is fertile, and there are no inundations to fear as in the other provinces.

Utrecht, a fortified city of the Netherlands, capital of the foregoing province, with a famous university. It is of a square form, about 3 miles in circumference, exclusive of the suburbs, which are considerable. The inhabitants are estimated at 35,000. The most distinguished of the public buildings is the cathedral, the tower of which is very lofty, and said to be one of the handsomest in the kingdom. The town-house is also a noble building, and there are a great many churches and hospitals, schools for the fine arts, a hall of paintings, several valuable libraries, &c. The principal manufactures are silk and fire arms; and in a palace called the Mall is an extensive foundry for cannon balls. Two canals, called the New Graft and the Vaert, run through the city, and over them are 36 stone bridges. The environs are full of gardens, walks, and groves, which added to the purity of the air, render Utrecht one of the most agreeable places for residence in these parts. Here the union of the Seven United Provinces was begun in 1579; and here was concluded, in 1713, the peace which terminated the wars of queen Anne. Utrecht surrendered to the Prussians in 1787, and to the French in 1795, each time without resistance. It is seated on the Rhine, 18 m. S. E. of Amsterdam and 35 N. N. W. of Nimeguen. Long. 5. 8. E., lat. 52. 6. N.

Utrera, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, near which is a salt-spring, 21 m. S. of Seville.

Uttoxeter, a town in Staffordshire, Eng. with a market on Wednesday, manufactures of cabinet-ware, and a considerable trade in corn and cheese. The parish church, the body of which has been recently rebuilt, is a spacious Gothic edifice. The other places of worship are two meeting-houses for Methodists, and one for Quakers. It is seated on a rising ground, near the river Dove, 14 m. N. E. of Stafford and 135 N. N. W. of London.

Uznach, a town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick belonging to the cantons of Schwyz and Glaris. It is 3 m. N. from the lake of Zurich and 15 N. by W. of Glaris.

Uxckland, p.v. Chester Co. Pa.

Uxbridge, p.t. Worcester Co. Mass. 38 m. S. W. Boston, on Blackstone River, with large manufactures of woollen. Pop. 2,086.

Uzbridge, a town in Middlesex, Eng. 15 m. W. by N. of London.

Uzel, a town of France, department of Cotes du Nord, 17 m. S. W. of St Brieux.

Uzerche, a town in the department of Correze, 10 m. N. N. W. of Tulle and 36 S. S. E. of Limoges.

Uzes, a town in the department of Gard, with a spring that supplies the aqueduct of Nismes. It is seated in a country abounding in corn, oil, silk, and good wine, 12 m. N. of Nismes.

V

VAAST, ST., a town of France, department of Manche, with a small harbour and some salt works, 14 m. E. S. E. of Cherbourg.

Vabres, a town in the department of Aveyron. It has manufactures of serges, dimities, and cottons, and stands at the conflux of two small rivers that flows into the Tarn 30 m. S. S. E. of Rodez and 32 E. of Alby.

Vacha, a town of Germany, in Saxe-Weimar, on the river Werra, 16 m. W. S. W. of Eisenbach.

Vache, an island of the W. Indies, of a triangular form, 24 m. in circuit. It is 12 m. from the S. coast of St. Domingo, opposite St. Louis.

Vacheluse, one of the Lipari Islands, 3 m. S. of Stromboli.

Vada, a town of Tuscany, at the mouth of the Cecini, 26 m. S. S. E. of Leghorn.

Vadacurry or **Vadaghery**, a town of Hindoostan, in Malabar, with a neat fort on the top of a hill. It is a place of considerable trade, and stands on the sea coast, at the N. end of a long inland navigation, 12 m. S. S. E. of Tellichery.

Vadin, a town of Bessarabia, situate on the Danube, 92 m. W. of Nicopoli.

Vado, a town of the Sardinian States, in the territory of Genoa, on a bay of the Mediterranean, 3 m. S. of Savona and 24 S. W. of Genoa.

Vadestein, a town in Sweden, in E. Gothland, where the kings of Sweden had a palace, now in ruins. It is seated on the lake Wetter, near the river Motala, 32 m. W. of Nordkiöping.

Vadutz, a town and castle of Germany, in the principality of Lichtenstein, 26 m. S. of Lindau.

Vaena, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on the Castro, 23 m. S. E. of Cordova.

Vaihend, a town of Persia, in Segestan, on a river of the same name 40 m. E. S. E. of Arok-hage.

Vaihingen, a town of Germany, in Wurtemberg, seated on the Enz, 18 m. N. N. W. of Stuttgart.

Vaison, a town of France department of Vaucluse, noted as the birth-place of Trogus Pompeus, the Roman Historian. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Oreze, and the ruins of ancient Vaison, which was one of the largest cities of the Gauls. 22 m. N. E. of Avignon and 23 S. S. E. of Montelimar.

Val, a village of the Netherlands, 3 m. W. of Maestricht, where in 1744 marshal Saxe obtained a victory over the duke of Cumberland.

Val di Demona, a province in the N. E. angle of Sicily. It means the valley of demons, and is so called because Mount Ætna is situate in this province, which occasioned ignorant and superstitious people, at the time of its fiery eruptions, to believe it was a chimney of hell. The capital is Messina.

Val di Mazara, a province in the W. angle of Sicily, so called from the town of Mazara. It contains Palermo, the capital of the whole island.

Val di Noto, a province in the S. E. angle of Sicily, so called from the town of Noto, its capital.

Valais, a canton of Switzerland, which consists

of a valley 100 m. long and 20 broad, between ridges of very high mountains, among which are the Great St. Bernard, Grimsel, Furca, and others whose summits are never free from snow. The S. chain separates it from the Milanese, Piedmont, and Savoy; the N. divides it from the canton of Bern. The country is divided into Upper and Lower Valais. The former reaches from Mount Furca, its E. boundary, to the river Morge, below Sion, and the latter from that river to St. Gingou, on the lake of Geneva. A country consisting of plains, elevated valleys, and lofty mountains, must necessarily exhibit a great variety of climates and prospects. The productions must vary also according to its singular diversity of climates; for strawberries, cherries, plums, pears, and grapes, in their natural growth, may be tasted in the same day. It has more than sufficient wine and corn for interior consumption, the soil in the midland and lower districts being exceedingly rich and fertile; but, in the more elevated parts, barley is the only grain that can be cultivated with success. The inhabitants profess the Roman Catholic religion, and the lower class are extremely indolent and dirty; they have no manufactures of any consequence. In 1802 the Valais was constituted an independent republic, under the guarantee of France, Switzerland, and Italy; but in 1814 it was annexed to Switzerland. Sion is the capital.

Valckovar, a town of Slavonia, seated on the Walpo, near its conflux with the Danube, 70 m. W. N. W. of Belgrade.

Valdai, a town of Russia, in the government of Novogorod, on the side of a lake of the same name. The lake is 20 m. in circumference, and has an island in the middle, on which is a convent surrounded by trees. The town contains several brick buildings; and the wooden houses are more decorated than the generality of Russian cottages. It is 72 m. S. E. of Novogorod. Long. 33. 44. E., lat. 57. 50. N.

Valdarnes, a town of Portugal in Trás os Montes, 9 m. E. S. E. of Mirandela.

Valdeburon, a town of Spain, in Leon, near the source of the Esla, 38 m. N. E. of Leon.

Valdecabras, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 10 m. N. N. E. of Cuenca.

Valdecona, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 15 m. S. by W. of Tortosa.

Valdemoro, a town of Spain in New Castile, 13 m. S. of Madrid.

Valdivia or **Baldivia**, a sea-port of Chile, built in 1552, by the Spanish general Valdivia, after he had conquered the country. It is surrounded by walls built of earth, and defended by several forts and batteries; the entrance of the harbour has also numerous pieces of cannon on each side. In the vicinity are many gold mines. It stands on a bay of the Pacific Ocean, 200 m. S. of Concepcion. Long. 73. 10. W., lat. 39. 40. S.

Valence, a city of France, capital of the department of Drome, and a bishop's see, with a citadel, and a school of artillery. It is surrounded by walls; and the greatest part of the public places, and many private houses, are adorned with fountains. Besides the handsome cathedral, there

are many other churches, as well as convents. It is seated on the Rhone, 30 m. N. by E. of Si-viers and 335 S. by E. of Paris. Long. 4. 52. E., lat. 44. 55. N.

Valence, a town of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, on the river Garonne, 12 m. S. E. of Agen.

Valencia, a province of Spain, formerly a kingdom; bounded on the N. by Arragon, N. E. by Catalonia, E. by the Mediterranean, S. and S. W. by Murcia, and W. by New Castile. It is 220 m. long, and from 20 to 60 broad, and the most pleasant and populous country in Spain; for here they enjoy a perpetual spring. It is watered by a great number of streams, and fertile in all the necessaries of life, especially fruits, oil, and wine. In the mountains are mines of iron and alum, and quarries of marble, jasper, and lapis calaminaris. Here is also much silk, cotton, and hemp; the manufactures of which are the cause of a considerable population.

Valencia, a city of Spain, capital of the above province, and an archbishop's see, with a university. The Moors were expelled from it in the 12th century. It was taken by the earl of Peterborough in 1705, and lost again in two years after. In 1811 it was taken by the French, under Suchet, with a garrison of 16,000 men, and immense stores. It contains 12,000 houses within the walls, besides those in the suburbs and pleasure gardens around it, which amount to the same number. The cathedral has a steeple 130 feet high; and one side of the choir is incrustated with alabaster, and adorned with fine paintings of Scripture history. The palace of the viceroy, that of Ciuta, the monastery of St. Jerome, the exchange, and the arsenal, are all worthy of notice. Here are manufactures of cloth and silk; and several remains of antiquity. It is seated on the Guadalaviar, near the Mediterranean, 130 m. E. S. E. of Madrid. Pop. 60,000.

Valencia, a town of S. America, in Venezuela, seated on the lake Tocarigua, 57 m. S. W. of Porto Cavallo. Long. 65. 30. W., lat. 9. 50. N.

Valencia d'Alcantara, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, with an old castle. It is surrounded by walls, and stands on a rock, near the frontiers of Portugal, 28 m. S. W. of Alcantara and 45 N. W. of Badajoz.

Valenciennes, a city of France, in the department of Nord, seated on the Scheldt, which flows through it in several branches, and here begins to be navigable. It is large and populous; but the streets are narrow and crooked and many of the houses are of wood. The citadel and fortifications were constructed by order of Louis XIV. who took this town from the Spaniards, and it was confirmed to him by the treaty of Nim-guen, in 1678. In 1793 it was taken by the allies, under the duke of York, after a severe siege. But in 1794 it again surrendered to the French by capitulation, and was confirmed to them by the treaties of 1814, 1815. Besides lace, this city is noted for manufactures of woollen stuffs and cambric. It is 28 m. S. E. of Lille and 130 N. N. E. of Paris. Long. 3. 32. E., lat. 50. 21. N.

Valentia, an island and harbour on the coast of Ireland in the country of Kerry, S. of Dingle Bay.

Valentins, a town of France, department of Upper Garonne, 9 m. N. E. of St. Bertrand.

Valenza, a town of Austrian Italy, in the government of Milan, seated on a mountain near the river Po, 12 m. E. S. E. of Casal, and 35 S. S. W. of Milan.

Valenza, a fortified town of Portugal in Entre Douero e Minho, seated on an eminence, near the river Minho, opposite Tuy, in Spain, and 30 m. N. N. W. of Braga.

Valette, a city of Malta, the capital of that island, and wonderfully strong both by nature and art. It is seated on a peninsula, between two of the finest ports in the world, which are defended by almost impregnable fortifications. Valette has three gates, and the streets are all paved with flat square stones. The houses are neat, and built of stone; the rooms forming a flat terrace plastered with porzolana: and most of them have a balcony to the street, where the inhabitants pass a great part of their time. The principal buildings are the palace of the grand master, the infirmary, the conservatory, and the magnificent church of St. John. The pavement of this church is composed entirely of sepulchral monuments of the finest marbles, porphyry, lapis lazuli, and a variety of other valuable stones, admirably joined together, representing the arms, insignia, &c., of the persons whose names they commemorate. The great source of water that supplies Valette rises near Citta Vecchia, and is thence conveyed by an aqueduct, erected at the expense of one of the grand masters. Valette is situate opposite Cade Fasse-ro in Sicily. Long. 15. 34. E., lat. 35. 54. N.

Valette, a town of France, department of Char-ente, 12 m. S. by E. of Angouleme.

Valkenburg, or *Fouquemont*, a town of the Netherlands, in Limburg. In 1672 it was taken by the French, who demolished the fortifications. It is seated on the Geule, 8 m. E. by N. of Maastricht. Long. 5. 58. E., lat. 51. 0. N.

Valladolid, a city of Spain, in Leon, capital of a province of the same name, and a bishops's see with a university. It has long and broad streets, and is adorned with handsome buildings, squares, and fountains. The market place, called El Campo, is 700 paces in circumference, surrounded by a great number of convents. There are numerous monasteries and nunneries, the finest of which is that of the Dominicans, remarkable for its church, which is one of the most magnificent in the city. The kings formerly resided at this place; and the royal palace, which still remains, is of very large extent, though but two stories high. The town-house takes up the entire side of a square. Here are some woollen manufactures, and many goldsmiths and jewelers. The environs of the city are covered with gardens, orchards, vineyards, meadows and fields. Valladolid was taken and retaken several times, by the French and Spaniards, during the late peninsular war. It is seated on the Ecurva, near the Piznerga, 74 m. S. S. W. of Leon and 100 N. N. W. of Madrid. Long. 4. 47. W., lat. 41. 42. N.

Valladolid, a province of the republic of Mexico, bounded N. by the Rio de Lerma, S. by the Pacific, W. by New Galicia, and E. by Mexico Proper. It is 200 miles in circumference, and is very rich, abounding in all the necessaries of life; and the climate in general is mild and salubrious. At the period of the Spanish conquest this province formed part of the kingdom of Mechoacan, which was independant of the ancient Mexican empire.

Valladolid, or *Mechoacan*, a city of Mexico, capital of the foregoing province, with a fine cathedral, and some handsome houses: situate on a river near its source, 120 m. W. of Mexico.

Valladolid, or *Comayagua*, a city of S. America capital of Honduras; seated in a plain, 260 m

E. of Guatemala. Long. 88. 20. W., lat. 14. 35. N.

Vallélouge, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 18 m. E. N. E. of Nicotera.

Vallencay, a town of France, in the department of Indre, on the Nabon, and 28 m. N. by W. of Chateauroux.

Vallengin, a town of Switzerland, in a county of its name, united to the principality of Neuchâtel. It is seated on the Seyon, 3 m. N. N. W. of Neuchâtel.

Vallers, a town of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, noted for its mineral waters, 4 m. N. W. of Tours.

Vallery, St., a town in the department of Somme, at the mouth of the river Somme, 10 m. W. N. W. of Abbeville and 100 N. by W. of Paris.

Vallery en Caux, St., a town in the department of Lower Seine, near the sea-coast. William, duke of Normandy, sailed hence when he made his descent on England. It is 15 m. W. S. W. of Dieppe and 100 N. W. of Paris.

Valley Forge, p.v. Chester Co. Pa. on the Schuylkill; 20 m. N. W. Philadelphia, with manufactures of iron.

Vallier, St., a town in the department of Drome near the river Rhone, 18 m. N. of Valence.

Valogne, a town in the department of Manche, noted for cloth and leather, 10 m. S. S. E. of Cherbourg and 50 W. N. W. of Caen.

Valona, a sea-port of Albania, and an archbishop's see, seated at the entrance of the gulf of Venice, near the mountains of Chimera, 50 m. S. of Durazzo. Long. 19. 40. E., lat. 40. 54. N.

Valonia, p.v. Jackson Co. Indiana, 64 m. S. Indianapolis.

Valparaiso, a sea-port of Chile, with a well-frequented harbour, defended by a strong fort. Its proximity to St. Jago has drawn hither all the commerce formerly carried on between that city and Callao, which consists principally of wheat, tallow, leather, cordage, and dried fruits. It is seated on a bay of the Pacific Ocean, at the foot of a high mountain, 75 m. N. W. of St. Jago. Long. 72. 19. W., lat. 33. 3. S.

Valperga, a town of the Sardinian states, in Piedmont, 16 m. N. of Turin.

Valreas, a town of France, department of Vaucluse, 18 m. N. E. of Orange.

Val, a town in the department of Ardeche, celebrated for mineral springs; seated on the Ardeche, 18 m. N. W. of Viviers.

Vallésine, or *Vallotellino*, a fertile valley of Austrian Italy, 50 m. long, and from 12 to 15 broad, enclosed between two chains of high mountains; the N. chain separates it from the Grisons, the S. from the Venetian territories; on the E. it is bounded by the county of Bormio, and on the W. by that of Chiavenna. The river Adda flows through its whole length into the lake Como; and it is divided into three districts, Upper, Middle, and Lower. The inhabitants are all Roman Catholics, and have no manufactures; but they export wine, silk, plants, cheese, butter, and cattle. On the 20th of July, 1620, there was a general massacre of the protestants in this valley.

Valva, a town of Naples in Abruzzo Citra, 18 m. S. S. W. of Civita di Chieta.

Van, a strong town of Curdistan, with a castle on a mountain, in which the Turks keep a numerous garrison. It is governed by a beglerbeg, and seated on a lake of its name) 120 m. in circumference, 80 m. E. by S. of Betlis. Long. 44. 30. E., lat. 37. 10. N.

Vaneoburg, p.v. Lewis Co. Ken.

Vanadise, the capital of Illinois, in Fayette Co stands on the Kaskaskia, 55 m. N. St. Louis and 808. W. Washington. The situation is agreeable, but the place is in its infancy. Pop. 500.

Vandenburg, a county of Indiana. Pop. 2,610. Evansville is the capital.

Van Diemen's Land, an island in the S. Pacific, 160 m. long and 80 broad, separated from the S. part of New Holland by Bass Strait. It was discovered by Tasman in 1642, and till 1799 was deemed the S. extremity of New Holland. Cook called here in 1777 for supplies of wood, water, and grass, and it has since been visited by different navigators. The natives are of a common stature, but rather slender, the skin black, and the hair woolly, but their lineaments more pleasing than those of Negroes. They seem to prefer birds to all other food. The hovels in which they live resemble those of New S. Wales; but sometimes large trees are hollowed out by fire to the height of six or seven feet. The land is chiefly high, diversified with hills and valleys, which are well wooded and watered. The forest trees seem to be all of one kind, growing quite straight to a height proper for masts. The low lands produce flowering shrubs and odoriferous plants that perfume the air. S. Cape is in long. 146. 50. E., lat. 43. 40. S.

Vaniam Bady, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, 55 m. W. S. W. of Arcot and 130 E. of Seringapatam.

Vannes, a sea-port of France, capital of the department of Morbihan, and a bishop's see. The principal trade is in corn, bariron, and fish. It is seated on the gulf of Morbihan, 56 m. S. W. of Rennes and 555 W. by S. of Paris. Long. 2. 46 W., lat. 47. 39. N.

Vansville, p.t. Prince George Co. Maryl. 15 m. N. E. Washington.

Var, a department of France, which takes its name from a river that rises in the county of Nice and enters the Mediterranean. 4 m. W. of Nice. The surface is rugged and the soil very various. It contains an area of 2,900 sq. m. with 290,000 inhabitants. Toulon is the capital.

Varallo, a strong town of the Sardinian states, on the frontiers of Piedmont, 33 m. E. of Aosta and 57 m. N. N. E. of Turin.

Varambon, a town of France, department of Ain, on the river Ain, 14 m. S. S. E. of Bourg en Bresse.

Varasdin, a town of Croatia, with a castle and a citadel; seated near the Drave, 65 m. N. N. E. of Carlsstadt. Long. 16. 32. E., lat. 46. 35. N.

Vardar, a river of Greece, which rises in Mount Scardus, and flows S. through Macedonia, into the gulf of Salonica.

Varella, a cape on the E. coast of the kingdom of Ciampa. Behind it is a mountain, remarkable for having a high rock, like a tower, on its summit. Long. 109. 17. E., lat. 12. 50. N.

Varennes, p.v. Pendleton Dis. S. C.

Varennes, a town of France, department of Allier, seated on an eminence near the river Allier, 20 m. S. of Moulins.

Varennes, a town in the department of Meuse, where Louis XVI., his queen, sister, and two children, were arrested, in their flight from the Tuileries in 1791, and conducted back to Paris. 13 m. W. by N. of Verdun.

Varese, a town of Austrian Italy, in the government of Milan, 30 m. N. W. of Milan.

Varkely, a town of Transylvania, 40 m. S. of Weissenburg.

Variety Mills, p.v. Nelson Co. Va.
Varna, a sea-port of Bulgaria, and an archbishop's see; seated near the mouth of the Varna, in the Black Sea, 23 m. N. of Mœsabria and 145 N. W. of Constantinople. Long. 28. 28. E., lat. 42. 44. N.

Varzy, a town of France, department of Nièvre, 24 m. N. of Nevers.

Vasil, a town of Russia, in the government of Novgorod, situate on the Volga, 60 m. E. of Novgorod. Long. 45. 44. E., lat. 56. 16. N.

Vassalborough, p.t. Kennebec Co. Me. on the Kennebec, 83 m. N. E. Portland. Pop. 2,761.

Vassy, a town of France, department of Upper Marne, where, in 1562, a bloody persecution of the protestants began, by order of the duke of Guise. It is seated on the Blaise, 10 m. N. W. of Joinville.

Vatan, a town in the department of Indre, 8 m. N. W. of Issoudun.

Vatica, a sea-port of the Morea, situate on a large bay to which it gives name, 44 m. S. E. of Mistra. Long. 23. 2. E., lat. 36. 38. N.

Vaucluse, a department of France, including the county of Venaissin and territory of Avignon. The superficial extent is estimated at 1,400 sq. m. with 210,000 inhabitants. It takes its name from the fountain of Vaucluse, 12 m. E. of Avignon, celebrated by Petrarch. The chief town is Avignon.

Vaucouleurs, a town of France, department of Meuse, seated on the side of a hill, on the river Meuse, 23 m. S. E. of Bar le Duc.

Vaud, Pays de. See *Pays*.

Vaudemont, a town of France, department of Meurthe, 18 m. S. by W. of Nancy.

Vauville, a town in the department of Manche, on a bay to which it gives name, 9 m. W. of Cherbourg.

Vauxhall, a village in Surrey, Eng., seated on the Thames, over which is an elegant iron bridge, of nine arches, 2 m. S. W. of London. It is celebrated for its gardens, which, as a place of public entertainment, are the finest in Europe.

Vaypura, a town of Hindoostan, in Malabar, seated at the mouth of a fine river, down which much teak timber is floated. 7 m. S. of Calicut.

Vecht, a river that rises in Westphalia, near Munster, crosses the counties of Stenfort and Bentheim, and, entering Overijssel, passes by Ommen, Hasselt, and Swartsluys, below which it enters the Zuyder Zee.

Vecht, a river of Holland, which branches off from the old channel of the Rhine at Utrecht, and enters the Zuyder Zee at Muiden.

Veckta, a town and fortress of Germany, in the principality of Oldenburg, seated on a river of the same name, 27 m. S. of Oldenburg, and 35 N. N. E. of Osnaburg.

Vedenskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel, situate on the Vokecha, 260 m. E. S. E. of Archangel. Long. 46. 44. E., lat. 58. 45. N.

Vega, a town of Spain, in Asturias, near the coast, 34 m. N. W. of Oviedo.

Vega, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon, 22 m. N. N. E. of Leon.

Vegayman, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon, 28 m. N. N. E. of Leon.

Veglia, an island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia. It is 90 m. in circuit, rocky and badly cultivated, but produces wine and silk, and has small horses in high esteem. The town of the same name has a good harbour, a strong citadel, and is the see of a bishop. Long. 14. 56. E., lat. 45. 22. N.

Vegliana, a town of the Sardinian states, in

Piedmont, seated on an eminence, near the river Doria, 12 m. N. W. of Turin.

Veh, a town of Hindoostan, in Moultan, seated at the junction of the Setledge with the Indus, 63 m. S. S. W. of Moultan. Long. 70. 5. E., lat. 29. 8. N.

Veiros, a town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, seated on the Anhaloura, 10 m. S. S. W. of Portalegre.

Veisenburg, a town of Russia, in the government of Revel, near the gulf of Finland, 56 m. E. of Revel.

Veit, St., a town of Austrian Illyria, in Carinthia, with an old castle, seated at the conflux of the Glan and Wunich, 8 m. N. of Clagenfurt.

Vela, a cape on the N. coast of Terra Firma, 160 m. E. N. E. of St. Martha. Long. 71. 25. W., lat. 12. 30. N.

Velay, a district of France, which is full of high mountains, covered with snow the greater part of the year, but abounds in cattle. It forms a part of the department of Upper Loire.

Velburg, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Neuburg, with a decayed castle, 22 m. N. W. of Batiobon.

Veldenz, a town of Prussia, in the province of Lower Rhine, with a castle. The environs produce excellent Moselle wine. It is seated on the Moselle, 19 m. N. E. of Treves.

Veltri, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, the residence of the bishop of Ostia, whose palace is magnificent; and there are large squares adorned with fine fountains. It is seated on an eminence, 18 m. S. E. of Rome.

Velez de Gomara, a sea-port of the kingdom of Fez, with a castle, seated between two high mountains, on the Mediterranean, 120 m. N. N. E. of Fez. Long. 4. 0. W., lat. 55. 10. N.

Velez Malaga, a town of Spain, in Grenada, seated in a large plain, between two rivers, near the Mediterranean, 13 m. E. by N. of Malaga and 62 S. W. of Grenada.

Velika, a town of Slavonia, on the river Bakawa, 10 m. E. of Cruetz and 60 N. W. of Fosega.

Velore, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, with a large and beautiful fort, strongly garrisoned by English forces. The town is pretty large, and well built. Above it are three small forts on as many hills. It is seated in a fine valley, on the Paliar, 14 m. W. of Arcot.

Venafro, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, 25 m. N. by W. of Capua.

Venaissin, a small but fertile district of France, now included in the department of Vaucluse.

Venango, a county of the W. Dis. of Pennsylvania. Pop. 4,706. Warren is the capital.

Venart, St., a town of France, department of Pas de Calais, on the river Lys, 6 m. N. by W. of Bethune and 27 S. E. of Dunkirk.

Venasque, a town of Spain, in Arragon, in a valley of the same name, and on the river Esarn, 47 m. N. N. E. of Balbastro.

Venasque, a town of France, department of Vaucluse, on the river Nasque, 10 m. E. S. E. of Carpentras and 18 E. N. E. of Avignon.

Vencatchery, a town of Hindoostan, in the E. part of Mysore, ceded to the English by the treaty of Seringapatam. Here are the remains of the rajah's palace, and the ruins of a fort. Near this place iron is smelted from black sand. It is 57 m. W. of Arcot and 58 E. of Bangalore.

Vence, a town of France, department of Var, 0 m. N. of Antibes and 9 W. of Nice.

Vendee, a department of France, including part of the former province of Poitou. It is so called

from a small river of the same name. The surface is level and the soil fertile. It contains an area of 2,600 sq. m. with 280,000 inhabitants. Bourbon Vendée is the capital.

Venden, a town of Russia, in the government of Riga, on the river Aa, 36 m. E. N. E. of Riga.

Vendôme, a town of France, department of Loire-et-Cher, on the river Loire, 30 m. N. E. of Tours and 95 S. W. of Paris.

Vendrell, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 25 m. W. S. W. of Barcelona.

Veneria, a town of Piedmont, which took its name from a magnificent hunting-seat built by a duke of Savoy. It has manufactures of wool and silk, and stands on the Stura, 8 m. N. N. W. of Turin.

Venezuela, one of the 12 provinces of the republic of Colombia, bounded E. by the province of Cumana, W. by Maracaybo, N. by the Caribbean Sea, and S. by the plains of Varinas and the Orinoco. It spreads round a gulf of the same name (which reaches 90 m. within land, and is 80 in breadth) and the lake of Maracaybo. When the Spaniards landed here in 1499 they observed some huts built upon piles, in an Indian village named Cora, in order to raise them above the stagnated water that covered the plain; and this induced them to give it the name of Venezuela, or Little Venice. Near the sea coast are high mountains, the tops of which are barren, but the lower parts in the valley are fertile, and gold is found in the sands of the rivers. The province is said to contain 100,000 inhabitants, who raise great numbers of sheep, manufacture some cotton stuffs, and cultivate excellent tobacco, cocoa, and sugar. Caracas is the capital.

Venice, formerly a celebrated republic of Italy, the government of which was aristocratic, for none could have any share in it but the nobles. The doge was elected by a plurality of votes, obtained in a peculiar manner by means of gold and silver balls; and after his election the ducal cap was placed on his head with great ceremony, on his public entrance into St. Mark's church. He held his dignity for life, and his office was to marry the Adriatic Sea, in the name of the republic; to preside in all assemblies of the state; to have an eye over all the members of the magistracy; and to nominate to all the benefices annexed to the church of St. Mark. On the other hand his power was so limited that he has been justly defined to be, in habit and state, a king; in authority a counsellor; in the city a prisoner; and out of it a private person. There were five councils: the first was called La Signoria, composed of the doge and six counsellors. The second was Il Consiglio Grande, in which all the nobles, amounting to 2,500, had a voice. The third was Il Consiglio dei Pregadi, consisting of about 250 of the nobility. The fourth was Il Consiglio Proprio, which was united to the Signoria; its members consisted of 28 assessors; this council gave audience to the ambassadors. The fifth and last was Il Consiglio dei Dieci, composed of ten counsellors, who took notice of all criminal matters; and the doge himself, when accused, was obliged to appear before them; there was no appeal from this council, which was a severe state inquisition. This constitution, however, no longer exists. In 1797, a tumult having happened at Venice, in which some French soldiers were killed, the French seized the city, and instituted a provisional democratic government; but soon after, by the treaty of Campo

Formio, the city and territory of Venice, lying to the N. and W. of the river Adige, was ceded to Austria as a duchy, in equivalence for the dominions that house had lost in the Netherlands and the remainder of the territory was annexed to what the French then styled the Cisalpine republic. In 1805 commenced a short war between Austria and France, and, by the treaty of peace at Presburg, the duchy of Venice was given to, and the whole territory of Venice was annexed to the kingdom of Italy. The Austrians, however, took possession of this country in 1814. The Venetian territories on the continent, enumerated above (and which, by way of distinction, are sometimes called the Terra Firma) are described in their respective places.

Venice was once one of the most powerful commercial and maritime states in Europe. For this it was indebted, at first, to the monopoly of the commerce of India; the products of that country being conveyed, in the middle ages, to the gulf of Persia, the Euphrates, and the Tigris as far as Bagdad; thence by land across the desert to Palmyra; and thence to the Mediterranean ports; and afterwards the supplying of the crusaders with provisions and military stores was an additional source of opulence and power. All this declined, however, after the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope, by the Portuguese, in 1486; which in its consequences, has reduced Venice from a state of the highest splendour to comparative insignificance. The Venetians are lively and ingenious, extravagantly fond of amusements, with an uncommon relish for humour. They are in general tall, well made, and of a ruddy brown colour, with dark eyes. The women are of a fine style of countenance, with expressive features and a skin of rich carnation; they are of easy address, and have no aversion to cultivate an acquaintance with strangers who are properly recommended. Whatever degree of licentiousness may prevail among them, jealousy, poison, and the stiletto have been long banished from their gallantry. The common people display some qualities very rarely to be found in that sphere of life, being remarkably sober, obliging to strangers and gentle in their intercourse with each other.

Venice, a city of Italy, and a long time the capital of a territory of the same name. In the 4th century, when Attila, king of the Huns, ravaged the N. part of Italy, many of the inhabitants abandoned their country, and retired into the islands of the Adriatic Sea, now called the gulf of Venice, these islands being near each other, they found means to join them by driving piles on the sides, and forming the channels into canals, on which they built houses, and thus the superb city of Venice had its beginning. It is the see of a patriarch, and stands on 73 little islands, about 5 m. from the mainland, in a kind of lagoon or lake, separated from the gulf of Venice by some islands at a few m. distance. These islands in a great measure break the force of the Adriatic storms, before they reach the lagoon. The number of the inhabitants in 1825 was 109,927. They have a flourishing trade in silk manufactures, bone-lace, and all sorts of glasses and mirrors, which make their principal employments. Most of the houses have a door opening upon a canal, and another into a street, by means of which, and of the bridges, a person may go to almost any part of the city by land as well as by water. The streets in general are narrow, and so are the canals, except the Grand Canal

which is very broad and has a serpentine course through the middle of the city. There are nearly 500 bridges in Venice; but most of them are only paltry single arches thrown over the canals. The Rialto consists also of a single arch, but a very noble one, and of marble, built across the grand canal, near the middle, where it is the narrowest; this celebrated arch is 90 feet wide on the level of the canal, and 24 feet high. The beauty of it is impaired by two rows of booths or shops, which divide its upper surface into three narrow streets. The view from the Rialto is equally lively and magnificent, the canal being covered by boats and gondolas, and flanked on each side by magnificent palaces, churches, and spires. The patriarchal church of St. Mark, one of the richest and most expensive in the world, is crowned by five domes: and the treasury is very rich in jewels and relics. In the numerous churches and convents are the most admirable paintings; and indeed Venice, highly renowned for valuable paintings, far surpasses, in this respect, even Rome itself. The ducal palace, before the subversion of the republic, contained the apartments of the doge, halls and chambers for the senate and the different councils and tribunals, and an armory, in which a great number of muskets were kept, ready charged, that the nobles might arm themselves on any sudden insurrection. The arsenal is a fortification of three m. in compass; before it was possessed by the French, it contained arms for 60,000 foot and 20,000 horse, arranged in an ornamental manner; and 2,800 men were daily employed in building ships, casting cannons, making cables, sails, anchors, &c. The handsome structure called *Il Frontica di Tedeschi*, containing 22 shops and 100 rooms, is that where the German merchants store their commodities. The bank of Venice is supposed to be the first of the kind in Europe, after the model of which those of Amsterdam and Hamburg were established. In this city a famous carnival is held from Christmas till Ash Wednesday, in all which time libertinism reigns through the city, and thousands of foreigners frequent it from all parts of Europe. The chief divisions are *ridottes* and *masquerades*; and St. Mark's Place is the general rendezvous. Venice is included in the provinces called the *Dogado*, and is 125 m. N. N. E. of Florence and 140 E. of Milan. Long. 12. 23. E., lat. 45. 27. N.

Venice, Gulf of, a sea or gulf of the Mediterranean, between Italy and Turkey in Europe. It is the ancient *Adriaticum Mare*, and is still sometimes called the *Adriatic Sea*. There are many islands in it, and many bays or small gulfs on each coast. The grand ceremony of the doge of Venice marrying the Adriatic annually on Ascension Day, by dropping into it a ring from his bucentaur, or state barge, attended by all the nobility and ambassadors in gondolas, was intermitted in 1707, for the first time for several centuries.

Venice, p.t. Cayuga Co. N. Y. 174 m. W. Albany. Pop. 2,445; p.t. Huron Co. Ohio, on Sandusky Bay, 110 m. N. E. Columbus.

Venlo, a strong town of the Netherlands, in Guelderland, and a place of trade for merchandise coming from the adjacent countries. In 1702 it surrendered to the allies, and was confirmed to the Dutch by the barrier treaty in 1715. It was taken by the French in 1794, but ceded to the allies in 1814. It is seated on the E. side of the Meuse, opposite Fort St. Michael, 13 m. N. of Ruremonde. Long. 6. 6. E., lat. 51. 22. N.

Venosa, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, noted

as the birth-place of Horace; seated on the river Ofanto, 13 m. N. W. of Acerenza.

Venta de Cruz, a town of Terra Firma, in the isthmus of Darien, seated on the river Chagre. Here the Spaniards used to bring the merchandise of Peru and Chile on mules from Panama, and embark it on the river for Porto Bello, 20 m. N. of Panama.

Venzona, a town of Austrian Italy, in Friuli, situate on the Tagliamento, 18 m. N. N. W. of Friuli.

Vera, a town of Spain, in Grenada, 24 m. N. E. of Almeria and 80 E. of Grenada.

Vera Cruz, a province of Mexico, comprising a considerable part of the eastern coast. It has an area of about 32,000 square miles, with 160,000 inhabitants. The soil of the lower grounds is abundantly productive, but the climate is so various that in the space of one day the traveller may pass from the regions of perpetual snow through all the intermediate temperatures to the suffocating heat of the plain near the sea, and within the compass of a few miles the naturalist may range through the scale of vegetation.

Vera Cruz, a city and sea-port of Mexico, capital of the above. The harbour is defended by a fort, situate on a rock of the island of St. Juan de Ulhua, nearly adjoining. This port is the natural centre of the treasure and merchandise of Mexico, and it receives much E. India produce by way of Acapulco from the Philippine Islands. The city is regularly built; its streets broad and strait, and its edifices constructed of Materials drawn from the bottom of the ocean—for no rock is to be procured in the neighbourhood. It is situated in an arid plain, without running water, and on which the N. winds blow with dreadful impetuosity from October to April, forming vast hills of moving sand. People in easy circumstances drink rain water collected in cisterns, and it is in contemplation to erect public cisterns within the precincts of the city; but at present the common people are obliged to use water which proceeds from the filtration of the marshes, and which having been in contact with the roots of vegetables, is of very bad quality. The Old Town, 16 m. to the N. W., is famous on account of the landing of Cortez, with 500 Spaniards, when he undertook the conquest of Mexico. Vera Cruz is 200 m. E. S. E. of Mexico. Long. 96. 50. W., lat. 19. 5. N.

Vera Paz, a province of S. America, in Guatemala, bounded on the N. by Yucatan, E. by the bay and province of Honduras, S. by Guatemala Proper, and W. by Chiapa. It is full of mountains and forests; but there are many fertile valleys which feed a great number of horses and mules. There are also many towns and villages of the native Americans. The capital, of the same name, is a bishop's see, but is inconsiderable. It is 120 m. N. E. of Guatemala. Long. 90. 55. W. lat. 15. 30. N.

Veragua, a province of Terra Firma, bounded on the N. by the Caribbean Sea, E. by the province and bay of Panama, S. by the Pacific Ocean, and W. by Costa Rica. It is 125 m. long and 40 broad, and is a mountainous and barren country, but abounds in gold and silver. St. Jago is the capital.

Verberie, a town of France, department of Oise, on the river Oise, 10 m. N. E. of Senlis.

Vercelli, a city of the Sardinian States, in Piedmont, capital of a lordship of the same name, and a bishop's see. The townhouse, the governor's

palace, and the hospital, are handsome structures. The inhabitants, estimated at 20,000, are chiefly employed in the manufacture of silk. It is seated at the conflux of the Cerva with the Cesia, 40 m. N. E. of Turin. Long. 8. 24. E., lat. 45. 31. N.

Vercholsensk, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, seated on the Lena, 120 m. N. of Irkutsk. Long. 105. 35. E., lat. 54. 0. N.

Verchotura, a town of Russia, in the government of Perm, and a bishop's see. This was the first town the Russians built in Siberia. It is situated near the river Tura, 120 m. N. of Catharinenburg. Long. 60. 15. E., lat. 58. 45. N.

Verde, Cape, a promontory on the W. coast of Africa, 145 m. N. W. of the mouth of the Gambia. Long. 17. 31. W., lat. 14. 44. N.

Verde Islands, Cape, islands in the Atlantic, above 300 m. W. of the coast of Africa, between 13. and 19. N. lat. They were discovered in 1446, by Anthony Noel, a Genoese in the service of Portugal, and received their general name from their situation opposite Cape Verde; but they are said to have been known to the ancients, under the name of Gorgades. They are ten in number, lying in a semicircle. The names are St. Antonio, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, St. Nicholas, Sal, Bonavista, Mayo, St. Jago, Fuego, and Brava. St. Jago is the principal.

Verden, a duchy of Hanover, 28 m. long and nearly as much broad; bounded on the W. and N. by the duchy of Bremen, and E. and S. by the duchy of Lunenburg. It consists chiefly of heaths and high dry lands; but there are good marshes on the rivers Weser and Aller. It was formerly a bishopric, which, at the peace of Westphalia, was secularised, and ceded to Sweden; in 1712 it was taken by the Danes, who, in 1715, ceded it to the electoral house of Brunswick, which session was confirmed in 1718 by the Swedes. The inhabitants are Lutherans.

Verden, the capital of the foregoing duchy, contains four churches, and is seated on a branch of the Aller, 18 m. E. S. E. of Bremen. Long. 9. 20. E., lat. 52. 58. N.

Verdun, a strong town of France, department of Meuse, and a bishop's see. The citadel, which is a regular fortification, was constructed by Vauban, who was a native of this place. Besides the cathedral there are a collegiate church and nine parish churches, and it is divided into the Upper, Lower, and New Town. Verdun surrendered to the Prussians in 1792, but was retaken soon after. Here Bonaparte confined those Englishmen whom he detained after the rupture of 1803. It is seated on the Meuse, 28 m. N. by E. of Bar le Duc and 140 E. by N. of Paris. Long. 5. 23. E., lat. 49. 9. N.

Verdun, a town in the department of Saone-et Loire, seated on the Saone, at the influx of the Doubs, 30 m. E. by S. of Autun.

Verdun, a town in the department of Upper Garonne, seated on the Garonne, 20 m. N. N. W. of Toulouse.

Veres, a town of Macedonia, 48 m. W. of Salonica.

Vereria, a town of Russia, in the government of Moscow, 56 m. W. S. W. of Moscow.

Vergennes, p.t. Addison Co. Vt. on L. Champlain at the mouth of Otter Creek. 21. m. S. Burlington. Pop. 999. This place has been incorporated with city privileges. It has many iron foundries and mills, and manufactures of woolen.

Verina, a town of Terra Firma, in Cumana,

celebrated for its tobacco. It is situate on a point of the Atlantic, 45 m. E. of Cumana. Long. 64. 44. W., lat. 10. 8. N.

Vermandois, a territory of France, in Picardy. *Vermanton*, a town of France department of Yonne, 14 m. S. S. E. of Auxerre.

Vermejo, a river which rises in Tucuman, at the borders of Peru, flows S. E. to the Parana, and enters that river a little above its junction with the Parana.

Vermilion, a county of Illinois. Pop. 5,808. Danville is the capital. A county of Indiana. Pop. 5,706. Newport is the capital.

Vermilion, p.t. Huron Co. Ohio. 133 m. N. E. Columbus. Pop. 505; p.t. Richland Co. Ohio. 86 m. N. E. Columbus. Pop. 1,451.

Vermont, one of the New England States, bounded N. by Canada, E. by N. Hampshire, S. by Massachusetts and W. by N. Y. from which it is separated from the west part by Lake Champlain. It extends from 42. 44. to 45. N. lat. and from 71. 33. to 73. 26. W. long. and contains 10,212 sq. miles. The eastern limit is washed by the Connecticut, and the whole State is traversed from N. to S. by the Green Mountains, from which numerous small streams flow East and West into Lake Champlain and the Connecticut. The chief of these streams are Onion River, Otter Creek, the Missisquoi, the Passumpsic, White River and West River. Lake Memphremagog lies on the northern limits of the State. A remarkable eruption of one of the small lakes of this state took place in 1810. *Long Lake*, a beautiful sheet of water, a mile and a half in length, and three fourths of a mile in width, was situated in the town of Glover in the N. part of the state, and communicated by a small stream with lake Champlain. About 220 rods from Long Lake, was a smaller lake on much lower level, the outlet of which was Barton River, flowing in an opposite direction into Lake Memphremagog. The land separating these lakes was a steep declivity. The water being low at the mills on Barton River, during the summer of 1810, it was thought advisable to obtain a new supply by letting out a portion of the water of Long Lake into the lake



beneath, by means of a trench down the intervening declivity. Accordingly, on the 6th of June, the people of the neighbourhood assembled with their tools, and began the work of cutting the trench, when on a sudden the lake burst its borders, and poured with its whole mass down the descent, rushing with inconceivable velocity in an immense column, three quarters of a mile wide, and 80 feet in depth, across the country 15 miles into Lake Memphremagog. This furious torrent tore up in its course, rocks, hills and forests, sweeping away houses, mills, cattle, &c.

roaring like thunder, and shaking the earth like a mighty earthquake. The inhabitants of Barton hearing the roar, looked up toward the lake, and beheld the torrent coming down upon them, bearing a whole forest upon its top. The cattle for many miles round, ran bellowing to their homes, and all the neighbourhood were thrown into the greatest terror. No lives were lost, but a vast amount of damage was occasioned.—The winter begins here about the first of December, although the frosts appear as early as the first of September. From the first setting in, to the breaking up of the winter, there is scarcely any thaw. The winter continues till April. Snow storms are frequent, yet little snow falls at a time: they come from all points of the compass except the East, and are generally over in a few hours. The cold is here more steady and uniform than in the other New England states. On the mountains, the snow is commonly three or four



feet deep, and lies till the end of April. On the low grounds, it is from 1 to 2 1-2 feet in depth, and continues till about the 20th of March. The severest cold never kills the young trees, and the chilling easterly winds of spring seldom reach so far inland as to be felt here; west of the Green Mountains they are totally unknown. Droughts are uncommon; the crops more frequently suffer from too much moisture. During April and May the weather is mild with frequent showers. Through the summer it is fair and serene. The wind at this season is mostly from the S. W. being regulated by the direction of the mountains, and the shores of lake Champlain. The heat of the day is excessive, but the nights are ever cool and agreeable. The soil is generally rich and loamy. On the borders of the rivers are fine tracts of interval land, which consists of a deep, black, alluvial deposit; these are sometimes a mile in width, and are very productive in maize, grain, grass, and garden vegetables. The uplands are in many places scarcely inferior to the intervals, and are in general sufficiently free from stones to admit of easy cultivation. The hills and mountains which are not arable on account of their steepness, or the rocks, afford the best of pasturage for sheep and cattle. There is hardly any part of the country better adapted to the rearing of horses, horned cattle and sheep, than the mountainous parts of this state. Wheat is raised more abundantly on the western side of the mountains, than on the eastern. The soil and climate of all parts are very favourable to the growth of the apple and other fruits. The greater part of the state is better fitted for grazing, than tillage.

Iron is abundant in this state, and lead, zinc, copper and manganese are found in many places. Sulphate of iron, or copperas is very plentiful. The best iron is found at Peru in the southern part of

the state, and has the highest reputation for its ductility and toughness. It is worked into chains, bolts, &c. but the bed of ore having been much reduced of late, and the manufacture of iron increased, an inferior sort is now mixed with the Peru iron, by which its quantity has much deteriorated. It is still, however, of high excellence. A quarry of fine marble exists in Middlebury. It rests upon a bed of argillite, and rises in many places above the surface of the ground. The marble is of various colors, and has been wrought ever since 1806. It is now in the possession of an incorporated company, and the machinery for sawing it is driven by water. At Swanton on lake Champlain in the N. is an inexhaustible quarry, which covers an area of more than 300 acres. The marble is of a beautiful black, and sometimes of a bright blue clouded color. 100 saws are occupied at the mills in this town, in working it into various forms. On a small island in lake Memphremagog, is a quarry of *novaculite*, known by the name of *Magog oil-stone*; it is several hundred feet in length, and interspersed with quartz. A manufactory of this stone has been established in the town of Burke. The oil-stones when manufactured, sell for 50 cents per pound. Quarries of slate are wrought near Brattleboro'. The surface of the state is highly diversified. From the mountainous ridge which occupies the centre of the state, the land slopes, toward the Connecticut and lake Champlain. Adjoining the rivers are extensive plains, but the elevated country forms the greater proportion of the surface.

In the northern parts, the population is thin, and the country still unsubdued by the plough. Innumerable stumps, the remains of the pristine forests, deform the fields. Pines and other trees, girded, dry, and blasted by summers heat, and winters cold, scorched and blackened by fire, or piled in confusion, on fields cleared half by the axe, and half by burning—these with the rude low huts of the inhabitants, indicate a country imperfectly subdued by man. But if we confine ourselves to merely physical observations, and consider the natural formation of hill, mountain, valley, lake and stream, we shall find this state to be among the most picturesque portions of North America.

This state is divided into 13 counties. The population is 280,679. Montpelier is the capital. The other large towns are Windsor, Brattleboro, Burlington, Middlebury, Bennington and Rutland. The agriculture resembles that of the other New-England states. Wheat is only cultivated W. of the mountains. Maize thrives best on the intervals, but is also raised abundantly on the uplands. Farmers who are industrious, seldom fail of having their barns filled with hay and flax; their granaries with maize, wheat, rye, oats, barley, pease and beans, and their cellars with the best of cider, potatoes and other esculent roots. The raising of wool has lately much increased. Lake Champlain affords facilities for a considerable commerce between this state and Canada. The trade in this quarter is chiefly with Montreal; the exports are pot and pearl ashes, beef, pork, butter and cheese, flax, live cattle, &c. The domestic trade is mostly with Boston, New York and Hartford. Except the domestic fabrics of linen and woolen which occupy almost every family, the manufactures of this state are not considerable. There are however above 100 woolen and cotton manufactories, paper mills and oil mills

also 300 tanneries, and 150 distilleries. Maple sugar is made in nearly every town and family in the state; the average quantity made by each farming family is estimated at 150 pounds, amounting to 6 million pounds a year. Pot and pearl ashes, and iron are also manufactured in various parts. There are manufactories of copperas from native sulphuret of iron at Stafford and Shrewsbury.

The legislature of Vermont is comprised in a house of representatives called the General Assembly. There is no senate; each town has one representative. The executive officers are a Governor, Lt. Governor, and a council of 12, chosen annually by general ballot: all residents in the state of one year's standing are voters. There is also a council of *censors*, chosen every 7 years; they are 13 in number, and hold their office for a year; their duty is to inquire whether the constitution has been preserved inviolate during the period preceding their appointment, and whether the legislative and executive branches have done their duty, and to suggest alterations in the constitution. The legislature meet at Montpelier in October. The Congregationalists have 203 churches, and 110 ministers. The Baptists 105 churches, and 56 ministers. The Methodists have 44 ministers. The Episcopalians have 11 churches. There are two Unitarian churches, one at Burlington and one at Brattleboro'. There are colleges at Burlington and Middlebury. Academies and schools are numerous in this state as in other parts of New England. Each town is obliged by law to support public schools. Vermont was first explored by the French settlers of Canada, but the earliest settlement within the territory was made by the English of Massachusetts, who in 1724, more than 100 years after the discoveries in the northern parts of Champlain, established themselves at Fort Dummer, on the Connecticut. Six years after this, the French advanced from Canada down Lake Champlain, and settled at Crown Point, and on the eastern shore of the lake. The claim to the country was afterwards disputed by N. Hampshire and New York. The British Parliament decided in favour of the latter state, but much confusion and altercation were caused by the conflicting grants of land made by the N. Hampshire and N. York governments. The disputes thus occasioned, remained unsettled during the revolutionary war, after which New York compounded for her claim, and Vermont became an independent state. She was received into the Union in March 1797.

Vermont, p.v. Chataugue Co. N. Y.

Vernal, p.v. Genesee Co. N. Y.

Vernet, a town of France, department of Eastern Pyrenees, 4 m. S. of Prades.

Verneuil, a town in the department of Eure, seated on the Aure, 22 m. S. W. of Evreux and 35 W. by S. of Paris.

Verneuil, a town in the department of Allier, 5 m. from the river Allier and 15 S. of Moulins.

Vernon, a town of France, in the department of Eure, with a fortress at the end of the bridge over the Seine, 27 m. S. E. of Rouen and 42 N. W. of Paris.

Vernon, a township of Windham Co. Vt. on the Connecticut. Pop. 681. p.t. Tolland Co. Conn. 12 m. N. E. Hartford. Pop. 1,164. p.t. Oneida Co. N. Y. 18 m. W. Utica with manufactures of glass. Pop. 3,045. also townships and villages in Sussex Co. N. J.; Kent Co. Del.; Mont

gomery Co. Geo.; Clinton and Trumbull and Scioto Cos. Ohio.; Jennings Co. Ind.; Hickman Co. Ten.; Antaugo Co. Alab.

Veroli, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, seated on the Cosa, 3 m. S. of Alatri.

Verona, a province of Austrian Italy, in the government of Venice, 35 m. long. and 27 broad. It is a very fertile country, abounding in corn, wine, fruit, and cattle.

Verona, a city of Italy, capital of the foregoing province, and a bishop's see. It has three ferts, and is surrounded by thick walls, deep ditches, and good ramparts. The river Adige divides it into two parts, which communicate by four bridges. Most of the buildings are of marble, above 30 kinds of which are found in the neighbourhood; but the streets are neither clean nor straight; the best is that called the Corso, which is pretty long, and there is a handsome square called the Piazza d'Armi. This city is famous for antiquities, the most remarkable of which is the Roman amphitheatre, of which seven rows of benches of white marble are still entire; but various repairs have been made from time to time. In the town house are the statues of five illustrious natives of Verona; namely, Catullus, *Æmilius* Marcus, Cornelius Nepos, the elder Pliny, and *Vetruvius*. Besides the cathedral there are a great number of churches and convents, and several hospitals. The palaces of Bevilacqua and Scipio Maffei contain many valuable paintings, antiques, and other curiosities. The principal trade arises from the manufactures of silk and woolen, and next to them are those of gloves and leather. Near the city is a delightful place, called Campo Marzo, where two annual fairs are held in May and November. Verona has been often taken, and when Italy was invaded by the French it was added to the kingdom of Italy. In 1814 it was ceded to Austria, and in 1822 the members of the Holy Alliance met here to deliberate on the affairs of Europe. It is 20 m. N. N. E. of Mantua and 54 W. of Venice. Long. 11. 18. E. lat. 45. 26. N. Pop. 60,000.

Verona, p.t. Oneida Co. N. Y. on the Erie Canal. 120 m. W. Albany. Pop. 3,739.

Verovizza, a strong town of Slavonia, seated near the Drave, 65 m. N. W. of Essek.

Verrez, a town of the Sardinian states, in Piedmont, with a fortress so strong by nature as to be deemed impregnable. It is 15 m. S. S. E. of Aosta and 35 N. of Turin.

Verrieres, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Neuchâtel. The environs are celebrated for excellent cheese. It is 6 m. E. N. E. of Pontarlier and 20 W. S. W. of Neuchâtel.

Versailles, p.v. Ripley Co. Ind. 45 m. W. Cincinnati; p.v. Woodford Co. Ken. 12 m. W. Lexington.

Versailles, a town of France, capital of the department of Seine-et-Oise, and a bishop's see. In the reign of Louis XIII. it was only a small village, in a forest 30 m. in circuit; and here this prince built a hunting seat in 1630, which Louis XIV. enlarged into a magnificent palace, and it was the usual residence of the kings of France till 1789, when Louis XVI. and his family were removed from it to Paris. The buildings and gardens were adorned with a vast number of statues, by the greatest masters, and the water-works were magnificent. The gardens, with the park, are 5 m. in circumference, and surrounded by walls. Versailles is 10 m. W. S. W. of Paris. Long. 2 7. E. lat. 48. 48. N.

Vesetz, a town of Hungary, in Temeswar, and a bishop's see. It contains some extensive barracks, and near it are the ruins of a castle. 18 m. N. of Vipalanea and 40 S. of Temeswar.

Vershire, a township of Orange Co. Vt. Pop. 1,260.

Versois, a town of France, department of Aisne. Here, in 1768, an attempt was made to form a harbour, in opposition to Geneva, and great sums were expended for that purpose; but it was soon after relinquished. It is seated on the lake of Geneva, at the influx of the river Versois, 6 m. S. E. of Gex and 7 N. of Geneva.

Vertus, a town of France, department of Marne, seated at the foot of a mountain on which are good vineyards, 17 m. S. W. of Chalons and 78 N. E. of Paris.

Verviers, a town of the Netherlands, in the province of Liege, which has a considerable traffic in cloth. It is seated on the Weze, 4 m. S. W. of Limburg and 17 E. S. E. of Liege.

Vervins, a town of France, department of Aisne, famous for a treaty, in 1598, between Henry IV. of France and Phillip II. of Spain. It is seated on the Serre, 40 m. N. E. of Soissons.

Verzuolo, a town of the Sardinian states, in Piedmont, with a castle. It is surrounded by an ancient wall, flanked with towers, and seated in a very fruitful soil, near the Vratia, 3 m. S. of Saluzzo.

Vesley, a town of France, department of Aisne, on the river Aisne, 10 m. E. N. E. of Soissons.

Vesoul, a town of France, capital of the department of Upper Saone. In its vicinity is a medicinal spring. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, near the river Durgeon, 24 m. N. of Besancon and 106 E. S. E. of Troyes. Long. 6. 8. E., lat. 47. 36. N.

Vesprim, an episcopal town of Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on the Sed, 19 m. W. by S. of Stuhlweissenburg and 70 S. S. E. of Presburg. Long. 17. 57. E., lat. 47. 16. N.

Vesuvius, a volcanic mountain of Italy, 7 m. E. of Naples. It is nearly 30 m. in circuit at the base, and about 3,700 feet high. Towards the sea it is covered with fruit-trees and vineyards; but on the S. and W. sides, and on the top, nothing is to be seen but black ashes, cinders, and stones. The top of Vesuvius is divided into two points, the southernmost of which is called Mont de Somma. The eruption in the year 79, under Titus, was accompanied by an earthquake, which overturned several cities, particularly Pompeii and Herculaneum; and this eruption proved fatal to Pliny the naturalist. Great quantities of ashes and sulphureous smoke were carried not only to Rome, but also beyond the Mediterranean, into Africa; birds were suffocated in the air, and fell down upon the ground; and fishes perished in the neighbouring waters, which were made hot, and infected by it. Another very violent eruption, in 1631, totally destroyed the town of Torre del Greco. The eruption in 1767 was the 27th from the time of Titus, since which there have been 11 others, the last of which was in 1819. Next to those in 79 and 1631, that of 1794 was the most violent and destructive. In this eruption the lava flowed over 5,000 acres of rich vineyards and cultivated lands, and the town of Torre del Greco was again destroyed; the top of the mountain likewise fell in, and the crater is now little short of 2 m. in circumference.

Veuivre, a town of France, department of Allier, on the river Allier, 17 m. N. W. of Moulins.

Vevay, a town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick in the Pays de Vaud. The principal manufacture is hats; it has a large trade in cheese, and its wine is in great estimation. It stands near the lake of Geneva, 10 m. E. by S. of Lausanne. Long. 7. 0. E., lat. 46. 25. N.

Vevay, p.t. Switzerland Co. Indiana, on the Ohio. 45 m. S. W. Cincinnati. It was settled in 1804 by a body of Swiss emigrants, to whom the United States government made a grant of land in order to introduce the cultivation of the vine. The vineyards are now very flourishing, and are the largest in the United States. The inhabitants are mostly Swiss, and carry on some manufactures of straw bonnets and other articles.

Veyne, a town of France, department of Upper Alps, 12 m. W. by S. of Gap.

Vezelay, a town in the department of Yonne, noted for the noble stand made by the Calvinists, in 1560, against Charles IX., who besieged the town, but was obliged to retire after the loss of 1,500 men. Theodore Beza was a native of Vezelay. It is seated on the top of a mountain, near the river Cure, 26 m. E. by S. of Auxerre.

Vezelize, a town in the department of Meurthe, seated on the Brenon, 12 m. S. of Nancy and 14 S. E. of Toul.

Viana, a town of Portugal in Entre Douro e Minho, at the mouth of the Lima, with a good harbour for small vessels, defended by a fort, 20 m. W. by N. of Braga.

Vindan, a town of the Netherlands, in Luxembourg, divided into the Old and New Town by the river Uren. It has a castle, on an inaccessible rock, and considerable manufactures of cloth, and leather. 22 m. N. of Luxembourg and 22 N. W. of Treves.

Viamen, a town of the Netherlands, in S. Holland, with a castle; seated on the Leck, 7 m. S. of Utrecht.

Viatka, a government of Russia, which was formerly a province of Kasan, containing an extent of 47,000 square miles, with not more than 1,100,000 inhabitants. It takes its name from the river Viatka, which flows through the country, and joins the Kama.

Viatka, formerly called Khlynof, a town of Russia, capital of the foregoing government, and a bishop's see with a castle. It is seated on the river Viatka, 100 m. N. of Kasan. Long. 54. 16. E., lat. 57. 25. N.

Viazma, a town of Russia, in the government of Smolensk, seated on an eminence, 80 m. N. E. of Smolensk.

Vic, a town of France, department of Meurthe, seated on the Seille, 15 m. E. N. E. of Nancy.

Vic, or *Vique*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, and a bishop's see. It is seated in a fertile plain, 35 m. N. of Barcelona.

Vic Bigorre, a town of France, department of Upper Pyrenees, situated on the Adour, 12 m. N. of Tarbes.

Vic Fexensis, a town in the department of Gers, seated on the Douze, 15 m. W. of Auch.

Vicle Compté, a town in the department of Puy de Dome, with a palace, where formerly the counts of Auvergne resided. About a mile from it are mineral springs. It is seated near the Allier, 15 m. S. E. of Clermont.

Vicegrad, a town of Hungary, with a castle on the top of a rock, in which the crown of Hungary was formerly kept. It is seated on the S. side of the

Danube, 8 m. S. E. of Gran and 16 N. W. of Buda.

Vicenza, or *Vicentino*, a delegation of Austrian Italy, in the government of Venice, 35 m. long and 27 broad, and so pleasant and fertile that it is called the garden and flesh-market of Venice. Here are also mines of silver and iron, and quarries of stone, almost as fine as marble.

Vicenza, a city of Italy, the capital of the foregoing province, and a bishop's see. It is without walls, but is a large place, adorned with about 20 palaces from the designs of Palladio, who was a native of this place. The cathedral is embellished with marble, and has some good paintings; besides which there are above 60 other churches, and in that of St. Corona, the high altar, and the painting by Paul Veronese of the Magni, paying adoration to Christ, attract particular notice. In the fine square before the town-house are two lofty columns, with St. Mark's winged lion on one of them, and on the other a statue of our Saviour. The other remarkable places are the Monte della Pietà with its fine library, the Palazzo Vecchio with its admirable paintings, the Theatrum Olympicum after the model of the amphitheatre of Palladio, and the triumphal arches in the public promenade of Campo Marzio. The principal manufactures are silk, damask, and taffeta. about 4 m. from the city on a mountain, is the church Della Madonna di Monte Berico, which is much frequented by pilgrims, and has a fine frontispiece, with a convent close by. Vicenza is seated in a fertile plain, between two hills, at the union of the rivulets Bachiglione and Rerone, 22 m. E. of Verona and 15 W. of Venice. Long. 11. 40. E., lat. 45. 28. N.

Vicky, a town of France, department of Allier, near which are some mineral springs. It is seated on the Allier, 40 m. S. of Moulins.

Vicksburg, p.t. Warren Co. Mississippi, on the Mississippi, 60 m. N. E. Natchez. It has a brisk trade in the exportation of cotton to New Orleans by steamboats. The town is very picturesquely built on the slopes of several high hills.

Vico, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, near the bay of Naples, 5 m. N. E. of Sorrento.

Vico, a town of Corsica, in which is the cathedral of the bishop of Sagona, a town now in ruins. It is 15 m. S. W. of Corte and 30 S. of Calvi.

Vicovaro, a town in the Ecclesiastical states, in the district of Sabina, seated near the Teverone, 10 m. N. E. of Tivoli.

Victor, p.t. Ontario Co. N. Y. 218 m. W. Albany. Pop. 2,265.

Victory, a township of Essex Co. Vt. 45 m. N. E. Montpelier. Pop. 53; p.t. Cayuga Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,819.

Vidalia, p.v. Concordia Parish, Lou. on the Mississippi opposite Natchez.

Viellesborough, p.v. Caroline Co. Va.

Vielsh, a town of Russia, in the government of Vologda, situated on the Vogado, 156 m. N. N. E. of Vologda. Long. 41. 45. E., lat. 61. 40. N.

Vienna, a city of Lower Austria, the capital of the empire, and an archbishop's see. It stands in a fertile plain, on the right bank of the Danube at the influx of the little river Vien. The city itself is not of great extent, nor can it be enlarged being limited by fortifications; but it is very populous. The streets in general are narrow, and the houses high; but there are several fine squares, and in that called Joseph Square is a colossal equestrian statue in bronze of Joseph II. Some of the public buildings are magnificent; the chief

of them are the imperial palace, the palaces of the princes Litchtenstein, Eugene, &c., the imperial chancery, the extensive imperial arsenal, the cit-arsenal, the mint, the general hospital, the town house, the custom-house, the bank, the library and the museum. No houses without the walls are allowed to be built nearer to the glacis than 600 yards; so that there is a circular field of that breadth all round the city, which has a beautiful and salutary effect. The eight suburbs are not populous in proportion to their size, for many houses have extensive gardens. The circumference of the city and suburbs is upwards of 18 m. Many families, who live during the winter within the fortifications, spend the summer in the suburbs. The cathedral is built of freestone, and the steeple contains a bell of uncommon magnitude, cast out of the cannon taken from the Turks. Adjoining to this church is the archbishop's palace the front of which is very fine. Vienna was ineffectually besieged by the Turks in 1569 and 1683. At the latter period the siege was raised by John Sobieski, king of Poland, who totally defeated the Turkish army. The university had several thousand students, who, during the siege mounted guard, as they did also in 1741. The archducal library is much frequented by foreigners, as it contains above 1,000,000 printed books, and 12,000 MSS. The archducal treasury, and a cabinet of curiosities of the house of Austria, are great rarities. The Danube is here very wide, and contains several woody isles, one of which is the prater, or imperial park; it also forms a sort of harbour, where are magazines of naval stores, and ships have been fitted out to serve on that river against the Turks. The trade of Vienna is in a flourishing state, and it has manufactures of silk stuffs, gold and silver, lace, tawstry, looking-glasses, &c. In 1805 this city surrendered to the French, but was given up by the peace of Presburg. In 1809 it again surrendered to the French, but they again restored it on the conclusion of Peace. In 1830 it experienced a severe calamity: after a frost of 118 days a thaw set in on the 2^d of February, and about midnight on the 2nd the ice broke and inundated the dwellings of 50,000 inhabitants, many of whom were drowned together with a great number of horses, cows, pigs, &c. In 1831 it was united by the pestilential cholera, and suffered severely. It is 50 m. W. of Presburg, 330 N. N. E. of Rome, and 570 E. of Paris. Long. 16. 16. E., lat. 48. 13. N. Pop. 290,000.

Vienna, p.t. Kennebec Co. Me. Pop. 722; p.t. Oneida Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,766; p.t. Dorchester Co. Md. and a port of entry, on Nanticoke River; p.v. Trumbull Co. Ohio. Pop. 910; p.v. Johnson Co. Ill. and Davies Co. Ken.; p.v. Abbeville Dis. S. C. and Clarke Co. Ind.

Vienne, a town of France, department of Isere, and an archbishop's see. In the 5th century the Burgundians made it the capital of their kingdom. The cathedral is a handsome Gothic structure. In 1311 a general council was held here, at which pope Clement V. presided, and among other matters, the suppression of the Knight Templars was determined. The commerce of Vienne consists in wines, silk, and sword-blades. It is seated on the Rhone, 15 m. S. S. E. of Lyons and 38 N. W. of Grenoble. Long. 4. 56. E., lat. 45. 32. N.

Vienne, a department of France, formed of part of the province of Poitou, and bounded N. by the department of Indre-et-Loire, and S. by that of Charente. It takes its name from a river,

which rises in the department of Corréze, and flows into the Loire 5 m. above Saumur. Poitiers is the capital.

Vienne, Upper, a department of France, comprising the greater part of the province of Limosin. Limoges is the capital.

Vierraden, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg seated on the Vesle, near its conflux with the Oder, 22 m. E. S. E. of Prenzlau.

Vierzon, a town of France, department of Cher, famous for its forges. It is seated on the Cher, near the influx of the Yèvre, 17 m. N. W. of Bourges.

Vienti, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, seated on the gulf of Venice, in the place called the Spur of the Boot, and at the foot of Mount Gargano, 25 m. N. E. of Manfredonia. Long. 16. 40. E., lat. 41. 51. N.

Viet, *St.*, or *St. Vith*, a town of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg, near the source of the Uren, 24 m. S. S. E. of Limburg and 48 N. of Luxemburg.

Vigan, a town of France, department of Gard, 22 m. W. S. W. of Alais and 38 W. N. W. of Nîmes.

Vigevano, a town of Austrian Italy, in the province of Milan, with a strong castle on a rock; seated near the Tesino, 16 m. S. W. of Milan.

Vignat, a town of France, department of Meuse, on the river Meuse, 16 m. E. of Bar le Duc and 24 S. S. E. of Verdun.

Vigo, a sea-port of Spain, in Galicia, situate on a bay of the Atlantic, defended by a fort on an eminence and an old castle. It has a good harbour, into which, in 1702, the English and Dutch fleet forced their passage, and made themselves masters of the Spanish plate-fleet, when just arrived from America. In 1719 the English obtained possession of Vigo, but relinquished it after raising contributions. It stands in a fruitful country, 14 m. W. N. W. of Tuy and 47 S. of Compostella. Long. 8. 40. W., lat. 42. 14. N.

Vigo, a county of Indiana. Pop. 5,737. Terre Haute is the capital.

Vihiers, a town of France, department of Maine-et Loire, 20 m. S. of Angers, and 20 W. by S. of Saumur.

Vilaine, a river of France, which rises in the department of Mayenne, passes by Vitre and Rennes, divides the department of Morbihan from that of Lower Loire, and enters the Bay of Biscay below Roche Bernard.

Villa de Conde, a town of Portugal, in Entre Douro e Minho, at the mouth of the Ava, 20 m. N. of Oporto.

Villa de Horta, the capital of the island of Fayal, one of the Azores. It is seated on the W. coast, and has a harbour, landlocked on every side except the E. and N. E., and defended by several forts. Long. 28. 41. W., lat. 38. 32. N.

Villa d'Iglesias, a town of the island of Sardinia, and a bishop's see, 35 m. W. S. W. of Cagliari.

Villa Flor, a town of Portugal, in Tras os Montes, 28 m. S. by W. of Braganza.

Villa Franca, a sea-port of Sardinia, in the county of Nice, with a castle and fort. The harbour is capacious, and the mountains which enclose it extend into the sea like promontories. It was taken by the French in 1705, by the French and Spaniards in 1744, and by the French in 1792. Of late years it has become the resort of consumptive invalids in preference to Nice. It is 3 m. E. of Nice.

Villa Franca, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the estuary of the Tagus, 20 m. N. E. of Lisbon.

Villa Franca, a town on the S. coast of St. Michael, one of the Azores, defended by a fort and other works. Opposite this place, half a mile from the shore, is a small island, which has a basin with a narrow entrance, where 50 vessels may anchor in security. It is 16 m. E. by N. of Punta del Guda. Long. 25. 30. W., lat. 37. 50. N.

Villa Franca de Panades, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 18 m. W. by S. of Barcelona.

Village Green, p.v. Delaware Co. Pa.

Village Springs, p.v. Blount Co. Ala.

Villa Hermosa, a town of Spain, in Valencia, near the river Millas, 58 m. N. of Valencia.

Villa Hermosa, a town of Mexico, in the province of Tabasco, on the river Tabasco, 60 m. S. W. of Tabasco, and 70 N. E. of Chiapa. Long. 94. 5. W., lat. 17. 45. N.

Villa Joiosa, or *Joya*, a town of Spain, in Valencia, on the coast of the Mediterranean, 18 m. E. N. E. of Alicante and 24 S. of Gandia.

Villa Nova d'Asti, a fortified town of the Sardinian states, in Piedmont, 14 m. W. of Asti.

Villa Nova de Cerveira, a town of Portugal, in Entre Douro e Minho, situate on the Minho, near its mouth, 27 m. N. W. of Braga and 45 N. of Oporto.

Villa Nova de Portimao, a fortified sea-port of Portugal, in Algarva, on a river which forms a spacious and secure harbour, defended by two forts. It is 9 m. E. N. E. of Lagos and 42 W. by S. of Tavari. Long. 8. 27. W., lat. 37. 12. N.

Villa Nova de Porto, a town of Portugal, in Entre Douro e Minho, seated on the Douro, opposite Oporto (on which it depends) and defended by several forts.

Villa Nova de Principe, a town of Brazil, in Rio Janeiro, situate near the diamond mines, 130 m. W. of Porto Seguro.

Villa Real, a town of Portugal, in Tras os Montes, seated at the conflux of the Corgo and Ribera, 12 m. N. by E. of Lamego and 38 S. E. of Braganza.

Villa Real, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia, near the Manjares, 40 m. N. N. E. of Valencia.

Villa Real, a town of Brazil, in the province of Spiritu Santo, 150 m. W. by S. of Spiritu Santo.

Villa Rica, a town of Chile, on the lake Malabangan, 60 m. N. E. of Valdivia.

Villa Viciosa, a town of Spain, in Asturias, seated on the Bay of Biscay, 32 m. N. E. of Oviedo.

Villa Vicosa, a fortified town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, with an old castle, and a palace where the dukes of Braganza formerly resided. In the suburb is an ancient temple, originally built to the honour of Proserpine; and in the neighbourhood are quarries of fine green marble. It is 12 m. S. W. of Elvas and 33 N. E. of Evora.

Villach, a town of Austrian Illyria, in Carinthia, with a castle. Near it are medicinal baths. It is seated at the conflux of the Geil with the Drave, 16 m. W. by S. of Clagenfurt.

Villaine, a town of France, department of Mayenne, 16 m. E. by N. of Mayenne.

Villamiel, a town of Spain, in Leon, 48 m. S. of Ciudad Rodrigo.

Villarino, a town of Spain, in Leon, on the river Douero and confines of Portugal, 45 m. W. N. W. of Salamanca.

Villedieu, a town of France, department of Loir-et-Cher, 20 m. W. S. W. of Vendôme.

Villedieu, a town in the department of Manche, 8 m. N. N. E. of Avranches.

Villefort, a town in the department of Lozère, 18 m. E. of Mende and 19 N. of Alais.

Villefranche, a town in the department of Rhone, surrounded by walls, and seated on the Saone, 18 m. N. by W. of Lyons.

Villefranche, a town in the department of Eastern Pyrenees, with a fort; seated on the river Tet, 25 m. W. S. W. of Perpignan.

Villefranche, a town in the department of Aveyron, with a great trade in linen cloth; seated on the Aveyron, 20 m. W. of Rodez.

Villefranche, a town in the department of Upper Garonne, on the canal royale, 22 m. S. E. of Toulouse.

Villejuive, a town in the department of Paris, 4 m. S. of Paris.

Villemont, p.v. Chicot Co. Arkansas.

Villemur, a town in the department of Upper Garonne, seated on the Tarn, 12 m. N. N. E. of Toulouse.

Villena, a town of Spain, in Murcia, with a castle, formerly of great strength. In the neighbourhood is a morass, from which salt is made. It is 18 m. S. S. E. of Almanza and 50 N. by E. of Murcia.

Villeneuve, a town of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, on the river Lot, 17 m. N. of Agen.

Villeneuve, a town in the department of Gard, on the Rhone, opposite Avignon, with which it communicates by a bridge, 21 m. E. N. E. of Nîmes.

Villeneuve, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Pays de Vaud, situate at the E. extremity of the lake of Geneva, 3 m. from the influx of the Rhone and 14 E. S. E. of Lausanne.

Villeneuve de Berg, a town of France, department of Ardèche, 13 m. S. of Privas.

Villers Cotterets, a town in the department of Aisne, 12 m. S. W. of Soissons and 44 N. E. of Paris.

Villingen, a town of Germany, in Baden, strong by nature on account of the surrounding mountains and narrow passes. Here is a Benedictine abbey, and in the vicinity is a good bath. It is 20 m. E. by N. of Friburg.

Vilseck, a town of Bavaria Franconia, near which are several foundries. It is seated on the Vils, 20 m. N. of Amberg.

Vilshofen, a town of Lower Bavaria. In 1745 the Austrians took it by storm. It is situate on the Danube, at the influx of the Vils, 11 m. W. by N. of Passau.

Vilvoorden, a town of the Netherlands, in S. Brabant, with an ancient castle; seated at the confluence of the Woluwe and the Senne, 7 m. N. N. E. of Brussels.

Vimieiro, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 12 m. W. by N. of Estremoz.

Vimiera, a village of Portugal, in Estremadura, 30 m. N. of Lisbon.

Vimiosa, a town of Portugal, in Trás os Montes, 15 m. W. N. W. of Miranda and 17 S. E. of Braganza.

Vincennes, a town of France, in the department of Paris, remarkable for its castle, which for three centuries was the country residence of the royal family. 3 m. E. of Paris.

Vincennes, p.v. Knox Co. Ind. on the Wabash, 136 m. N. W. Louisville and 150 m. above the mouth of the Wabash. It was settled by the

French from Canada in the early part of the last century, and was formerly the seat of the territorial government. The river is navigable to this place for steam-boats the greater part of the year. Pop. 1,800.

Vincent, p.t. Chester Co. Pa.

Vincentown, p.v. Burlington Co. N. J. 20 m. E. Philad.

Vincent, Cape, St., the S. W. promontory of Portugal, 25 m. W. by S. of Lagos. Long. 9.0 W., lat. 37. 3. N.

Vincent, St., one of the Windward Caribbe Islands, in the W. Indies, 24 m. long and 18 broad, and about 70 m. W. of Barbadoes. It is extremely fertile, and well adapted for the raising of sugar and indigo; and here the bread-fruit trees brought from thrive Otaheite remarkably well. The original inhabitants were Caribs, a warlike race, manifestly distinguished from the aborigines of the larger islands. They are conjectured to have been originally a colony from N. America, their fierce manners approaching nearer to those of the original natives of that continent than they do to that of S. America, and their language also having some affinity to that spoken in Florida. In their wars they preserved their ancient practice of destroying all the males, and preserving the women either for servitude or for breeding. St. Vincent was long a neutral island; but, at the peace of 1763, the French agreed that the right to it should be vested in the English. The latter, soon after, engaged in a war against the Caribs, on the windward side of the island, who were obliged to consent to a peace, by which they ceded a large tract of land to the crown. The consequence of this was, that, in 1779, they greatly contributed to the reduction of this island by the French, who, however, restored it in 1783. In 1786 the French landed some troops, and again instigated the Caribs to an insurrection, which was not subdued for several months. It was almost desolated in 1812 by an eruption of the Souffrier mountain, which had continued quiet for nearly a century before. Kingston is the capital.

Vincent, St., one of the Cape Verde Islands, 12 m. long and three broad and uninhabited. On the N. W. side of it is a good bay, where ships may wood and water, and wild goats may be shot. Long. 25. 30. W., lat. 17. 30. N.

Vincent, St., a town of Spain, in Asturias, seated on the Bay of Biscay, 9 m. W. by S. of Santillana.

Vineyard, a township of Grand Isle Co. Vt. Pop. 459.

Vingora, a town of Hindoostan, in Visnapor, belonging to the British. About 10 m. to the W. N. W. are some rocks in the sea, called Vingora Rocks. The town is situate near the mouth of the river, 25 m. N. N. W. of Goa. Long. 73. 27. E., lat. 15. 51. N.

Vintimiglia, a town of the Sardinian states, in the territory of Genoa, with a small harbour, and a strong castle on a high rock. It is seated on the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the Rotta, 30 m. N. E. of Nice and 24 S. W. of Oneglia. Long. 7. 37. E., lat. 43. 53. N.

Vipalanka, or *Vj Palanka*, a town of Hungary, in Temeswar, with a fortress. It stands on the Karass, near its entrance into the Danube, 42 m. E. of Belgrade and 58 S. of Temeswar.

Vire, a town of France, department of Calvados with several manufactures of coarse woollen cloths. It is seated on the Vire, 30 m. S. E. of Contances and 150 W. of Paris.

Virgil, p.1 Cortland Co. N. Y. 10 m. S. Homer and 154 W. Albany. Pop. 3,912.

Virgin Cape, a cape of Patagonia, at the entrance of the strait of Magellan; so called by Magellan, because he discovered it on the feast of St. Ursula. Long. 67. 54. W., lat. 52. 23. S.

Virgin Gorda, or *Spanish town*, one of the Virgin Islands in the W. Indies. It has two good harbours, and is defended by a fort. Long. 64. 0. W., lat. 18. 18. N.

Virgin Islands, about 30 islands and keys in the W. Indies, between St. Juan de Puerto Rico, and the Leeward Carribes Islands. They are possessed by the English and Danes. In the first division, belonging to the English, is Tortola, to which belong Jost Van Dike, Little Van Dike, Guana, Beef, and Thatch Islands. In the second division is Virgin Gorda, to which belong Anegada, Nicker, Prickly Pear, the Muskitos, the Commanoes, &c. Of the Danish Islands, the principal are St. Thomas and St. John.



Virginia, one of the United States; bounded N. by Ohio, Pennsylvania and Maryland; E. by Maryland and the Atlantic; S. by S. Carolina and Tennessee and W. by Ohio and Kentucky. It lies between 36. 40. and 40. 43. N. lat. and 75. 25. and 83. 40. W. long. It is the largest state in the union being 370 m. in length, and 200 in breadth. It comprises 64,000 sq. m. The Apalachian chain from Pennsylvania, passes through the state, southwesterly into N. Carolina and Tennessee. The most easterly ridge is known by the name of the Blue Ridge. On the west, the Laurel Mountains and Chesnut Ridge extend from Pennsylvania, and terminate in this state. The Cumberland Mountains lie between Virginia and Kentucky. The Alleghany ridge is continued from Pennsylvania; there are other ridges as Greenbrier, North Mountain, Broad Mountain, Back Bone, Jackson River Mountain, Iron Mountain, and Great Flat Top. The loftiest summits are the Peaks of Otter, in the Alleghany ridge, which are 3,103 feet above the level of the sea. This state is watered by a great number of rivers, among which may be mentioned the Potomac, Rappahannock, York, James, and Staunton, east of the Mountains; and the Ohio and Kanawha to the W. The outer half of Chesapeake Bay lies in this state, and by its depth and extent, and the numerous fine rivers which it receives, is of the highest use for navigation. Most of the large towns are situated at a considerable distance up the rivers. Norfolk has a good harbour, in the southern part of the bay, near the mouth of the James. The embouchure of this river forms a spacious haven, called *Hampton Roads*. These roads were formerly open, but strong fortifications have rendered their entrance impracticable to an enemy. The shores are low and flat. A peninsula

about 60 m. long, and from 10 to 15 wide, lies on the eastern side of the Chesapeake, and is bordered toward the sea by a string of low, sandy islets. The waters of the Chesapeake enter the sea, between Cape Charles and Cape Henry, forming a strait 15 m. in width.

From the vast extent of this state, and the varieties of its surface, we should of course be led to expect a great diversity of climate. In the Atlantic country, east of the Mountains, the heats of summer are long and oppressive, the spring short and variable, and the winters extremely mild, the snow seldom lying more than a day after it has fallen. Droughts in summer and autumn are frequent. The people have sallow complexions, from the heats of summer, and bilious diseases in autumn. On the mountains, the air is cool and salubrious, and the inhabitants are tall and muscular, with robust forms and healthy countenances. Fires are here used during five months of the year. The heat of summer during the day is considerable, but the nights are always cool. On the western side of the mountains, the climate is colder by some degrees than in the same parallel of latitude on the coast. The valley of the Ohio is exceedingly hot in summer, while in winter, the river is frozen so as sometimes to be passable for two months together. The autumn is dry, temperate, and healthy, with the most beautiful weather. From the Atlantic coast to the head of tide water on the rivers, the country is low, flat and marshy, or sandy; this meagre soil is covered with pines and cedars; but the banks of the rivers are loamy and rich, and the vegetation in those parts, luxuriant. This territory is alluvial, and exhibits marine shells and bones everywhere beneath the surface. From the head of tide water to the Blue Ridge, the land begins to rise, and becomes stony and broken; the soil lies on a stratum of stiff, reddish clay, and is much superior to the Lowland country. In the valley between the Blue Ridge and the Alleghany, we come to a limestone country; here the soil lies upon a bed of that rock, and is very fertile, particularly in grain and clover. In some parts the soil is chalky. The western part of the state, or that part which lies between the mountains and the Ohio, has a broken surface, with occasional fertile tracts, but the soil is generally lean.

The most remarkable natural curiosities in this state are Weier's Cave, the Rock Bridge, or Natural Bridge over Cedar Creek, and the passage of the Potomac through the Blue Ridge at Harper's Ferry,—all of which see. In the mountainous and western parts, there is abundance of iron ore, with lead and coal. Gypsum of the best quality is also found in the same region. In the eastern part between the Potomac and James rivers, gold has lately been discovered near the surface, and considerable quantities have been obtained by washing the earth. Since the year 1827, the gold mines of Virginia have attracted attention. The belt of country in which they are found, extends through Spotsylvania, and some neighbouring counties. In 1830, about 24,000 dollars value of gold from Virginia, was coined at the mint of the United States. Almost every part of the state, west of the mountains, abounds in salt springs. Among the mountains, are also a great number of mineral springs. The Warren Springs, near Green Valley, in Bath county, have a temperature of 96. The Hot Springs, in the same neighbourhood, have a temperature of 112. These and several others are visited by invalids.

This state is divided into 103 counties, comprised within two districts, the Eastern and Western. The population is 1,211,272, of whom 469,724 are slaves. Richmond is the capital. The other large towns are Norfolk, Petersburg, Fredericksburg, Lynchburg, Williamsburg and York, all which are on the eastern side of the mountains. Wheeling, on the Ohio, is the largest of the western towns in the state. Virginia has been



chiefly distinguished for the culture of tobacco, although wheat and maize receive a good share of attention; these three articles constitute the chief exports of the state. The cultivation of tobacco has considerably fallen off within a few years, and the land in many cases, has been neglected in consequence of the exhaustion of the soil. Many tracts in the eastern parts, formerly devoted to tillage, are now abandoned and overgrown with pines. Agriculture in general, may be pronounced in a backward state in Virginia. East of the mountains, the labour is almost wholly performed by the slaves, and this portion of the state appears to be declining in wealth. West of the mountains, slave labour is less relied upon, and the country is improving in its condition. The imports into this state for 1829, amounted to 395,352 dollars; the domestic produce exported, to 3,783,493 dollars; total exports, 3,787,431 dollars. The enrolled and licensed shipping in 1828, amounted to 67,302 tons. The manufactures consist chiefly of iron and salt. The salt works, on the Kanahwa, produce about 2,000,000 bushels of salt yearly. At Harper's Ferry, is a manufactory of muskets, employed principally for the United States.

The legislature consists of a Senate and House of Representatives. The senators are 32; they are elected by districts, and hold their office four years, one quarter of their number being renewed every year. The representatives are chosen yearly. These elections are made *vide voce*, and not as in other states, by ballot. The governor is elected for three years, by the two branches of the legislature, and is eligible but once in 6 years. There is a council of three, chosen like the Governor, the senior counsellor is Lt. Governor. The right of voting comes very near to universal suffrage. Clergymen are ineligible as legislators. No legislative provision can be made for religious worship.

The most numerous religious sect in Virginia, are the Baptists who have 337 churches; the Presbyterians have 104; the Episcopalians 45 ministers: the Methodists 77. There are also Lutherans, Catholics, and Jews in small numbers.

There are 4 colleges in this state; at Charlotta-

ville, Williamsburg, Lexington and Prince Edward county. The state has a Literary Fund of 1,510,689 dollars.

Virginia was the earliest settled of the British American colonies. An expedition was despatched by the London Company, under Captain Newport, who was accompanied by Gosnold and the celebrated Captain Smith. They entered the Chesapeake, and discovered James' river in April, 1607. A settlement was immediately formed at Jamestown, but the colonists soon began to suffer severely by famine and the hostility of the natives. Smith was taken prisoner, and when on the point of being put to death by the savages was rescued



and released by the romantic generosity of Pocahontas, the King's daughter. The affairs of the colony after this, fell into so bad a state, that all the settlers embarked, and were under sail to leave the country, when several ships arriving with supplies, they were induced to remain. From this period, the settlement began to thrive, though much harassed by Indian wars. Charles I. conferred upon the inhabitants the right to elect representatives; in return for which favour the Virginians adhered to the royal interests during the civil wars which preceded his overthrow. The parliament in 1652, sent a fleet which brought them to submission, and for 9 years, Cromwell appointed the Governor of the colony. After the restoration, Virginia was much disturbed by a civil war in her own territory, but the Governor continued to be appointed by the King till the beginning of the American Revolution. In 1776, a new constitution was formed; and in 1830, it was revised by a Convention.

Virneburg, a town of Prussia, in the government of Treves; seated near the Rhine, 26 m. W. N. W. of Coblenz.

Virton, a town of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg, 22 m. W. of Luxemburg,

Visagapatam, a town of Hindoostan, capital of an extensive district in the province of the Northern Circars, and the residence of the Judge, collector, &c., of the district. It has a harbour, and carries on a considerable trade. 100 m. N. E. of Rajamundry and 400 N. E. of Madras.

Visalia, p.v. Campbell Co. Ken.

Vischna, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, 268 m. S. W. of Tobolsk.

Vise, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in the province of Liege, seated on the Meuse, 6 m. S. of Maastricht.

Viseu, a town of Portugal, in Beira, and a bishop's see, 32 m. S. of Lamego and 40 N. E. of Coimbra.

Vishnei-Volotschok, a town of Russia, in the government of Tver. It has a canal, which, by uniting the Tverza and the Msta, connects the inland navigation between the Caspian and the

Baltic; and is seated on the river Zua, 50 m. N. W. of Tver.

Vissapour, or *Bejapour*, a province of Hindoostan, 350 m. long and about 200 broad, bounded N. and E. by the provinces of Aurungabad and Beder, S. by Canara and the river Toombuddra, and W. by the sea. The soil is in general fertile and provisions are plentiful and cheap.

Visiapour, or *Bejapour*, the capital of the foregoing province, was formerly a great city, and is said to have contained immense wealth, some of which has been found among the ruins. It was besieged by Aurungzebe, and obliged to capitulate in 1689. It is situate in a fertile plain, 150 m. S. E. of Poonah and 340 N. by W. of Seringapatam. Long. 75. 40. E. lat. 17. 16. N.

Viso, a mountain of the Maritime Alps, in Piedmont, noted as the source of the river Po.

Vistula, a river which rises in the Carpathian mountains, on the confines of Moravia and Hungary, flows through Poland and Prussia, by Cracow, Sandomir, Warsaw, Culm, Marienburg, and Dantzic, and enters the Baltic by three mouths.

Vitepsk, a government of Russia, lying between Courland and Livonia; it has an area of about 20,000 square miles, and contains 750,000 inhabitants. The surface is flat, and covered with extensive forests.

Vitepsk, a city of Russia, capital of the foregoing government. It is divided into two parts by the river Dwina, and is surrounded by a wall. In the campaign of 1812 it was entered by the French. 297 m. W. of Moscow and 320 S. of St. Petersburg.

Viterbo, a town of Italy, capital of a delegation of its name, in the pope's dominions, and a bishop's see. Its streets are broad and well paved, and it contains 16 parish-churches, and numerous convents, palaces, and fountains. Near the city is a hot mineral spring much frequented. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, in a beautiful valley, 40 m. N. N. W. of Rome. Long. 12. 26. E., lat. 42. 25. N.

Vitry, a town of France, department of Ille et Vilaine, with a trade in linen cloth, and knit stockings and gloves, seated on the Vilaine, 20 m. N. E. of Rennes and 52 S. E. of St. Malo.

Vitry le Brule, a village of France 2 m. N. E. of Vitry le Francois. It was formerly a considerable town, but was burnt by Louis VII., and on this account called Brule. The English and Burgundians, in the war with Charles VII., set fire to Vitry with 60 villages. It was a third time burned and ruined by the troops of the emperor Charles V.

Vitry le Francois, a town of France, department of Marne, built by Francis I. after the destruction of Vitry le Brule by the emperor Charles V. It has a great trade in corn, and is seated on the Marne, 15 m. S. E. of Chalons and 100 E. of Paris.

Vitresux, a town of France, in the department of Cote d'Or, seated on the river Braine, among the mountains, where there are quarries of marble, 12 m. S. E. of Semur and 27 W. of Dijon.

Vitoria, a town of Spain, capital of the province of Alaba, in Biscay. It is surrounded by double walls, and the large streets are bordered with trees. In the principal square are the town-house, two convents, and a fine fountain. It has a great trade in hardware, particularly in sword-blades, which are made here in large quantities. It is seated on an eminence, at the end of a plain, fertile in corn and grapes, 32 m. S. E. of Bilbao

and 155 N. of Madrid. Long. 2. 38. W. lat. 42. 45. N.

Vivarez, a territory of France, in the N. E. part of Languedoc, on the banks of the Rhone, now forming the department of Ardeche.

Vivero, a town of Spain, in Galicia, seated at the foot of a steep mountain, near the river Vivero or Landrova, which flows into the Bay of Biscay. 22 m. N. W. of Mondonedo.

Viziers, a town of France, department of Ardeche, seated among rocks (on one of which the cathedral is built) on the river Rhone, 16 m. S. by E. of Privas.

Vladimir. See *Volodimir*.

Vlieland, an island of the Netherlands, about 8 m. long and 3 broad, situate at the entrance of the Zuyder Zee, 5 m. N. of Texel.

Vighera, a province of the Sardinian states, adjacent to Austrian Italy, comprising an area of 100 square miles, with 10,000 inhabitants. The soil is fertile in corn and wine, and much silk is produced.

Voghera, a town of Italy, capital of the above province, and a bishop's see. The chief manufacture is that of silk. It is seated on the Staffora, 9 m. N. E. of Tortone.

Voglbruck, a town of Austria, on the river Vogel, 28 m. N. E. of Salzburg and 38 S. W. of Linz.

Void, a town of France, department of Meuse, 18 m. E. S. E. of Aar le Euc.

Voigeland, a circle of the kingdom of Saxony, adjoining that of Erzebirge, comprising an area of 700 square miles, with 100,000 inhabitants. It is very hilly, and abounds in wood; but the valleys afford plenty of corn, and pastures that feed great numbers of excellent cattle. Plauen is the capital.

Voigtsberg, a town and citadel of Saxony, in Voigtland, 5 m. S. by E. of Plauen.

Voigtsberg, a town of the Austrian States in Stiria, seated on the Kainach 18 m. E. by S. of Gratz.

Vohelmark, or *Volkenmark*, a town of Austrian Illyria, in Carinthia, seated on the Drave, 17 m. E. by S. of Clagenfurt.

Volcano, one of the most considerable of the Lipari Islands in the Mediterranean, lying S. of the island of Lipari, from which it is separated by a deep channel, a mile and a half broad. It is 12 miles in circumference, and is a volcano, in the form of a broken cone, but now emits smoke only.

Volranello a small volcanic island in the Mediterranean, between that of Lipari and Vulum.

Volga, a river of Russia, which forms part of the boundary between Europe and Asia. It has its source in two small lakes, in the government of Pleskof, about 80 m. W. of Tver, begins to be navigable a few m. above that town, and is there augmented by the influx of the Tverza. It waters some of the finest provinces in the Russian empire, passes by Yaroslaf, Kosroma, Nishnei, Novogorod, Kasan, Simbirak, Saratof, Tsaritsain, and Astracan, and enters the Caspian Sea, by several mouths. This is supposed to be the largest river in Europe; and by means of it, the river Tverza, and a canal thence to the Neva, there is a navigable communication between the Caspian Sea and the Baltic.

Volhynia, a government of Russia, 290 m. long and 130 broad; bounded on the N. by Polesia, E. by Kiof, S. by Podolia, and W. by the kingdom of Poland. It consists chiefly of fertile plains, watered by a great number of rivers.

Vollenhoven, a town of the Netherlands, in Overijssel, with a castle; seated on the Zuyder Zee, 8 m. S. W. of Steenwich and 12 N. W. of Zwoll.

Volmar, a town of Russia, in the government of Riga, on the river Aa, 60 m. N. E. of Aiga.

Volney, p.t. Oswego Co. N. Y. 180 m. N. W. Albany. Pop. 3,629.

Volo, an ancient town of Greece, in Thessaly, with a citadel and a fort. It was taken, and almost ruined, in 1655, by the Venetians. It is seated on a gulf of the same name, where there is a good harbour, 30 m. S. E. of Larissa. Long. 22. 55. E., lat. 39. 21. N.

Volodimir, or *Vladimir*, a government of Russia, formerly a province of the government of Moscow. It contains an area of 19,500 sq. m. with about 1,000,000 of inhabitants. The soil is extremely fertile, and in the forests are innumerable swarms of bees.

Volodimir, the capital of the foregoing government, seated on the Kliasma, 110 m. E. by N. of Moscow.

Vologda, a government of Russia, divided into the two provinces of Vologda and Ustiug, and comprising an area of 149,000 sq. m. with about 660,000 inhabitants. It is a marshy country, full of forests, lakes, and rivers, and noted for its fine wood.

Vologda, the capital of the above province and an archbishop's see, has a magnificent cathedral, several churches, a castle, and a fortress. The principal trade is in hemp matting, leather and, tallow. It is seated in a marsh, on the river Vologda, which flows into the Sukhona, 257 m. N. by E. of Moscow. Long. 39. 46. E., lat. 59. 20. N.

Volsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Saratof, situate on the Volga, 76 m. N. E. of Saratof.

Volta, a river of Guinea, which separates the Gold Coast from the Slave Coast, and enters the Atlantic Ocean.

Voltagio, a town of the Sardinian States, in the territory of Genoa, 15 m. N. by W. of Genoa.

Volterra, a walled town of Italy, in the grand duchy of Tuscany, containing several antiquities. It is the see of a bishop, and is seated on a mountain, 30 m. S. S. W. of Florence and 32 S. E. of Pisa.

Voltri, a town of the Sardinian States, in the territory of Genoa, near which the Austrians were defeated by the French in 1796. It is 6 m. W. of Genoa.

Vulturara, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, 20 m. W. of Lucera, and 25 N. E. of Naples.

Volturno, a river of Naples, which rises in the Appennines, passes by Isernia and Capua, and enters the gulf of Gaeta.

Voluntown, p.t. Windham Co. Conn. Pop. 1,304.

Volvic, a town of France department of Puy de Dome, near which are immense quarries, which furnish materials for the building of the adjacent towns, and for the statues in the churches. It is 6 m. N. of Clermont.

Voorheesville, p.v. Montgomery Co. N. Y.

Voorn, an island of the Netherlands, in S. Holland, between two mouths of the Meuse, 20 a long and 5 broad. This island, with Gorre and Overslackee, form the territory called Voornland which anciently belonged to Zealand. Briel is the capital.

Vorden, a town of Hanover, in the principality of Osnaburg, 20 m. N. N. E. of Osnaburg.

Vorden, a town of Poland, on the Vistula, where a toll is collected from ships going up and down the river. It is 15 m. S. S. W. of Culm.

Voringen, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hohenzollern, 10 m. S. E. of Hohenzollern.

Voronez, a government of Russia, bordering on the Ukraine, which it resembles in climate, soil, and productions. It comprises an area of 31,000 sq. m. with about 800,000 inhabitants.

Voronez, the capital of the above government and an archbishop's see, is seated on the river Voronez, near its junction with the Don, 230 m. S. S. E. of Moscow. Long. 39. 14. E., lat. 51. 36. N.

Vosges, a department of France, including the S. E. part of the former province of Lorraine, so called from a chain of mountains, formerly covered with wood, that separates this department from those of Upper Saone and Upper Rhine. It has an extent of 2,400 sq. m. with 340,000 inhabitants. Epinal is the capital.

Vouzhine, p.v. Chicot Co. Arkansas.

Vouille, a village of France, department of Vienne, where Clovis gained a battle in 507 against Alaric, king of the Visigoths, which extended the French empire from the Loire, to the Pyrenees, 10 m. W. of Poitiers.

Vourla, a town of Asia Minor, in Naxos, 30 m. W. by S. of Smyrna.

Vou-tchang, a city of China, capital of the province of Hou-quang, and the rendezvous, as it were, of all the commercial people in the empire. As every branch of trade is carried on here, its port, on the Kian-ku, is always crowded with vessels, the river being sometimes covered with them to the distance of two leagues. The beautiful crystal found in its mountains, the plentiful crops of fine tea, and the prodigious sale of the bamboo paper made here, contribute no less to make it famous than the continual influx of strangers. It is 655 m. S. of Peking. Long. 112. 35. E., lat. 30. 30. N.

Vouziers, a town of France, department of Ardennes, seated on the river Aisne, 32 m. E. N. E. of Rheims.

Vriezen-Veen, a town of the Netherlands, in Overijssel, 20 m. E. by S. of Zwolle.

Vukovar, a town of the Austrian states, in Slavonia, with a manufacture of silk, seated on the Danube, at the influx of the small river Yako, which divides it into two parts. 21 m. S. E. of Essek.

Vulturara, a town of Naples, in principato Ultra, 65 m. N. E. of Naples.

W

WAAG, a river of Hungary, which rises in the Carpathian mountains, flows by Leopoldstadt, and joins the Danube below Comorn.

Waal, a river of the Netherlands, being the S. branch from the Rhine below Emmerick. It flows W. through Gelderland, passes by Nimeguen, Tiel, Bommel, and Gorcum, and joins the Meuse at Briel.

Wabash, a river of the United States, in Indiana, which rises near some lakes to the W. of Lake Erie, and taking a S. S. W. course of 400 m. enters the Ohio 100 m. above the confluence of that river with the Mississippi. It is navigable for 340 m. and approaches within 9 m. of the navigable waters of Lake Erie.

Wabash, a county of Indiana. Elk Heart Plain is the capital. A county of Illinois. Pop. 2,109. Mount Carmel is the capital.

Wachenheim, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of the Rhine, 17 m. S. S. W. of Worms.

Wachtersbach, a town of Germany, in Watteravia, with a castle, in which the count of Isenburg-Wachtersbach resides. 20 m. E. N. E. of Hanau.

Wachusett, a mountain of Massachusetts in Princeton, Worcester Co. It is a detached eminence at a distance from any range of mountains and is 3,000 feet in height.

Waddington, p.t. St. Lawrence Co. N. Y. 250 m. N. W. Albany.

Wadesborough, p.v. Anson Co. N. C. 20 m. W. Fayetteville.

Willing River, p.t. Suffolk Co. N. Y.

Wadstena, a town of Sweden, in E. Gothland, with a castle built by Gustavus Vasa in 1544, and inhabited by his son Magnus, who was insane. It is seated on the lake Wetter, 46 m. W. of Nordkoping. Long. 14. 53. E., lat. 58. 28. N.

Wadsworth, p.t. Madison Co. Ohio, 110 m. N. E. Columbus. Pop. 965.

Wageningen, a town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, with a good trade in cattle and tobacco. It is seated on the Rhine, 12 m. W. of Arnhem.

Wagram, a town of Austria, 14 m. N. N. E. Vienna. Here Napoleon gained a splendid victory over the Austrians July, 6, 1809.

Wahren, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Mactlenburg, seated near the lake Calpin, 12 m. of Malchin and 27 W. N. W. of New Stre-

Waiblingen, a town of Germany, in the kingdom of Wurtemberg, on the river Rems, 7 m. E. N. E. of Stuttgart.

Waidhoven, Bairisch, a town of Austria, on the river Ips, 23 m. S. W. of St. Polten.

Waidhoven, Bohmisch, a town and castle of Austria, on the river Teya, 10 m. N. N. W. of Horn.

Waidborough, p.v. Callaway Co. Ken, 263 m. S. W. Frankfort.

Waigatz, or **Vaigatch**, an island and strait between Nova Zembla and Russia. Long. 93. 30. E., lat. 69. 30. N.

Wainfleet a town in Lincolnshire, Eng. 131 m. N. by E. of London.

Waitsfield, p.t. Washington Co. Vt. Pop. 956.

Waitzen, a town of Hungary, and a bishop's see. A large annual fair is kept here. It has frequently been taken by the Turks, and was burnt by them in 1685. It is situate on the Danube, 98 m. E. S. E. of Presburg. Long. 19. 15. E., lat. 47. 45. N.

Wakitomika, p.t. Coshocton Co. Ohio. 60 m. N. E. Columbus.

Wake, a county of N. Carolina. Pop. 20,417. Raleigh is the capital.

Wakefield, a town in W. Yorkshire, Eng. Here are considerable manufactures of woollen cloth and stuffs, and a hall for the sale of the goods; also a free grammar-school, which has several exhibitions to both the universities. It is situate in the heart of a rich and fertile district, 29 m. S W. of York and 178 N. N. W. of London.

Wakefield, a township of Strafford Co. N. H. 50 m. N. W. Portsmouth. Pop. 1,470.

Wake Forest, p.v. Wake Co. N. C.

Wakulla, a small river of W. Florida, running into the Gulf of Mexico. The *Wakulla Fountain* which is the source of this river, is a large basin of water like a small lake, and so deep that it has been sounded with a line of 250 fathoms without reaching the bottom. The water is of a light blue color and almost as transparent as air. It has almost the coldness of ice water, even in the hottest of summer, and bubbles up from the bottom like a cauldron of boiling water. This spring is 12 m. from Tallahassee and 20 from the Gulf of Mexico.

Walachia, province of Turkey, 175 m. long and 125 broad; bounded on the N. by Transylvania, E. by Moldavia, S. by the river Danube which separates it from Bulgaria, and W. by Hungary. It is watered by numerous rivers, abounds in good horses and cattle, has mines of several kinds, and produces wine, oil, and all manner of European fruit. One of the most remarkable able animals of this country is the *Strepsiceras* or



Walachian sheep. Its area is estimated at 28,000 square miles; its population at 800,000. It was ceded to the Turks by the treaty of Belgrade in 1739. It is governed by a hospodar or prince who is a vassal of the empire, and holds his sovereignty by a firman of the grand signior. Bucharest is the capital.

Walcheren, an island of the Netherlands, the principal one of Zealand, and the most westerly, at the mouth of the Scheldt. It is 9 m. long and

8 broad, and being low is subject to inundations, but has good arable and pasture lands. This island was taken by the British in July 1809, with a view to the destruction of the ships and arsenal at Antwerp; but a number of untoward circumstances first rendered the principal object of the expedition abortive, and then the pestilential nature of the island, at that particular season of the year, obliged the British to relinquish every advantage they had gained. The capital of this island, and of the whole province, is Middleburg.

Walcour, a town of the Netherlands, in the province of Namur, which was entirely destroyed by fire in 1615; seated on the Heura, 27 m. S. W. of Namur.

Waldeck, a castle of Germany, which gives name to a county, between the Danube and the Rher. It stands on a mountain, 7 m. N. of Wangen and 38 S. by W. of Ulm.

Waldeck, a principality of Germany, 30 miles long and 24 broad; bounded on the E. and S. by Hesse-Cassel, W. by the Prussian province of Westphalia, and N. by the principality of Paderborn. It consists of two counties, Pyrmont and Waldeck, the latter containing 424 sq. m. with 40,000 inhabitants, the former 31 sq. m. with 10,000 inhabitants. The country is mountainous and covered with woods; and has mines of iron, copper, quicksilver, and alum.

Waldeck, a town of Germany, in the county of the same name, with a castle, seated on the Steinbach, 6 m. S. E. of Corbach.

Walden, or **Saffron Walden**, a town in Essex, Eng. 42 m. N. by E. of London.

Walden, p.t. Caledonia Co. Vt. 74 m. N. E. Montpelier. Pop. 827. p.v. Orange Co. N. Y. 85 m. S. Albany. Here are large manufactures of broad-cloth, flannel and cotton.

Waldenburg, a town and castle of Saxony, situate on the Muldan. The old town, on the opposite side of the river, is famous for its brown and white earthen ware. It is 12 m. N. N. E. of Zwickau.

Waldenburg, a town of Wurtemberg, in the principality of Hohenlohe, with an ancient castle on a mountain, 6 m. E. by N. of Ohringen.

Waldenheim, a town of Saxony, with an ancient monastery, now converted into an orphan house and house of correction, in which various manufactures are carried on. It is situate on the Zschopa, 30 m. S. E. of Leipzig.

Waldmunchen, a town of Bavaria, on the river Schwarza, 32 m. E. S. E. of Amberg.

Waldo, a county of Maine. Pop. 29,790. Belfast is the capital. A town in Waldo Co. Me. Pop. 534.

Waldoborough, p.t. Lincoln Co. Me. 22 m. E. Wiscasset. It has a good harbour and is a port of entry with a considerable coasting trade in lumber and lime. Pop. 3,113.

Waldassen, a town of Bavaria, near which is a rich Cistercian abbey, the abbot of which was formerly a prince of the empire. It is 44 m. N. N. E. of Amberg.

Waldshut, a strong town of Baden, in the circle of Wiesen, one of the four Forest Towns; seated on the Rhine, at the entrance of the Black Forest, 19 m. W. S. W. of Schaffhausen.

Waldstadt, a name given to the Swiss cantons of Lucern, Uri, Schwitz, and Unterwalden. It signifies *Forest Towns*; these cantons containing a great number of forests. For the Waldstadt of Baden, see *Forest Towns*.

Waldstadter See, or **Lake of the Four Cantons**, one of the finest lakes in Switzerland. It consists of three principal branches, called the Lakes of Lucern, Schwitz, and Uri. The upper branch or lake of Lucern, is in the form of a cross, the sides of which stretch from Kusnacht to Dallenwal, a village near Stantz. It is bounded towards the town by cultivated hills, sloping gradually to the water, contrasted on the opposite side by an enormous mass of barren and craggy rocks. Mount Pilate, one of the highest mountains in Switzerland, rising boldly from the lake. Towards the E. of this branch, the lake contracts into a narrow creek, scarcely a mile across. Soon after it again widens, and forms the second branch or lake of Schwitz; on the W. side the cantons of Unterwalden, on the E. that of Schwitz. Here the mountains are more lofty, and infinitely varied; some covered to the very summit with verdure, others perpendicular and craggy. Near Brumen commences the third branch, or lake of Uri, which takes a S. E. direction. It is deep and narrow, about 9 miles long, and bordered on both sides by rocks uncommonly high and romantic, with forests of beech and pine growing down their sides to the very edge of the water. The river Reuss flows through this lake.

Wales, a principality in the W. of England, 150 m. long and 80 broad; bounded on the N. by the Irish Sea, W. by that sea, and St. George's Channel, S. by the Bristol Channel, and E. by the counties of Chester, Salop, Hereford, and Monmouth. It has an area of 5,200,000 acres contained in 1821, 717,438 inhabitants, and sent 24 members to parliament. It is divided into 13 and S. Wales, each containing six counties, namely, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Denbigh, Flint, Merioneth, and Montgomery, in N. Wales; Brecknock, Cardigan, Carmarthen, Glamorgan, Pembroke, and Radnor, in S. Wales. It is a country to which the ancient Britons fled, when Great Britain was invaded by the Saxons. They are now called Welsh, and continue to preserve their own language. They were long governed by independent kings, till in the reign of Edward I., their last prince, Llewellyn, being vanquished and slain in the year 1283, the country was united to England. The natives submitted to the English dominion with extreme reluctance; but Edward, as a conciliatory means, promised to give them for their prince a Welshman by birth, and one who could speak no other language. This notice being received with joy, he invested in the principality his second son, Edward, then an infant, who had been born at Carnarvon. The death of his eldest son, Alphonso, happening soon after, young Edward became heir also of the English monarchy, and united both nations under one government; but some ages elapsed before the animosity which had long subsisted between them was totally extinguished. From the time of Edward I. the eldest son of the king of England has always been created prince of Wales. The general aspect of the country is bold, romantic, and mountainous, consisting of almost continued ranges of lofty mountains and impending craggs, intersected by numerous deep ravines, with extensive valleys, and affording endless views of wild mountain scenery. Agriculture is in a backward state, but the soil is by no means barren, producing all the necessaries of life; the cattle and sheep are numerous, but small, and it is particularly famous for goats. It is watered by many rivers, the principal of which

and other particulars, are noted in the different countries.

Wales, New South, a name given to the E. coast of New Holland. It was first explored by captain Cook, in 1770; and a design was formed, in consequence of his recommendation, to settle a colony of convicts at Botany Bay. Captain Philip, being appointed governor of the intended settlement, sailed from Portsmouth, in May, 1787, with a detachment of marines, and 778 convicts, of whom 220 were women. He arrived at Botany Bay in January, 1788; but, subsequently, finding this bay very ineligible for a colony, he fixed upon Port Jackson, about 13 m. further to the N., and here a settlement was begun, to which he gave the name of Sydney cove. With respect to the country, a vast chain of lofty mountains, about 60 miles inland, runs nearly in a N. and S. direction further than the eye can reach. The general face of it is diversified with gentle risings and small winding valleys, covered, for the most part, with large spreading trees, which afford a succession of leaves in all seasons; and a variety of flowering shrubs, almost all new to a European, but of little fragrance, abound in those places which are free from trees. The climate appears not to be disagreeable; the heat is never excessive in summer, nor the cold intolerable in winter: storms of thunder and lightning are frequent. During the summer months, December, January, and February, the mean heat is about 80 degrees at noon, but it is greatly mitigated by a regular sea breeze. In the inland districts, to the E. of the mountains, the climate is about 5 degrees colder. The soil possesses every variety, from the sandy heath and the cold hungry clay to the fertile loam and the deep vegetable mould. In the interior a rich loam, resting on a substratum of fat clay, several feet in depth, is found even on the tops of some of the highest hills, which in general are not less fertile than the valleys. The alluvial lands on the banks of the Nepean and Hawkesbury are of the greatest fertility, being a rich vegetable mould many feet in depth, formed by depositions from these rivers during their inundations. Wheat and maize are extensively cultivated by the colony, and barley, oats, rye, &c., are also raised. Every species of culinary vegetable known in Britain is produced in New South Wales, and many of them attain a superior degree of perfection, though a few also degenerate. The fruits are excellent and of great variety: oranges, peaches, apricots, nectarines, grapes, pears, plums, pomegranates, raspberries, strawberries, melons, &c., attain the highest degree of maturity in the open air; while the pine apple may be produced by the aid of the common forcing glass. The price of provisions is however liable to great extremes, in consequence of the inundations of the Nepean and Hawkesbury, which sometimes destroy, in a moment, the brightest hopes of the farmers. The native quadrupeds are principally of the opossum kind, of which the most remarkable is the kangaroo. The native dogs are extremely fierce, and cannot be brought to the same degree of familiarity as those with which we are acquainted. There are also weasels and ant-eaters, with that singular animal the duck-billed platypus, in which the jaws of a quadruped are elongated into the complete bill of a bird. Horses and cattle have been introduced, and their increase throughout the colony has been very rapid. There are many beautiful birds of various kinds; among which the

principal is a black swan, its wings edged with white, its bill tinged with red; and the ostrich or cassowary, which frequently reaches the height of seven feet or more. Several kinds of serpents, large spiders, and scolopendras, have also been met with; and three or four species of ants, particularly green ants, which build their nests upon trees in a very singular manner. There are likewise many curious fishes; though the stony tribe seem not to be so plentiful here as they generally are in higher latitudes. Some sharks have been seen in Port Jackson; and in the rivers and salt creeks there are alligators.

The Aborigines of New S. Wales are represented as, perhaps, the most miserable and savage race of men existing. They go entirely naked; and, though pleased at first with some ornaments that were given them, they soon threw them away as useless. It does not appear, however, that they are insensible of the benefits of clothing, or of some of the conveniences of which their new neighbours are possessed. Some of them, whom the colonists partly clothed, seemed to be pleased with the comfortable warmth they derived from it; and they all expressed a desire for iron tools. The color of the natives is rather a deep chocolate than a full black; but the filth with which their skin is covered prevents its true color from appearing. Their hair is generally clotted with a red gum, and they paint themselves with various colors: they will also sometimes ornament themselves with beads and shells, but make no use of the beautiful feathers of their birds. Most of the men want one of the fore teeth in the upper jaw, which appears to be a badge of honour among them, and it is common for the women to cut off two joints of the little finger. Of the cultivation of the ground they have no notion, nor can they be prevailed upon to eat our bread or dressed meat. Hence they depend entirely for subsistence on the fruits and roots they can gather, and the animals and fish they catch. They frequently set fire to the grass, in order to drive out the opossums, and other animals, from their retreats, and they have been observed to set decoys for quails. As all these resources must be precarious, it is no wonder that they are frequently distressed for provisions. Thus, in the summer, they would eat neither the shark nor the stingray, but, in winter, any thing was acceptable. They sometimes bake their provisions, by the help of hot stones, like the inhabitants of the islands in the Southern Ocean, but more frequently eat them raw. Among the fruits used by them is a kind of wild fig; and they eat also the kernels of a fruit resembling the pineapple. The principal part of their subsistence, however, is fish. They sometimes strike the fish from the canoes with spears, sometimes catch them with hooks, and also make use of nets, which are generally made of the fibres of the flax plant, with very little preparation, and are strong and heavy; the lines of which they are composed being twisted like whipcord. Some of them, however, appear to be made of the fur of an animal, and others of cotton. Their hooks are made of the inside of a shell very much resembling the mother-of-pearl. Their canoes are nothing more than large pieces of bark tied up at both ends with vines; and, considering the slight texture of these vessels, the dexterity with which they are managed, and the boldness with which they venture out to sea in them, are wonderful. Their huts consist of pieces of bark laid together in the

form of an oven, open at one end, very low, but long enough for a man to lie at full length; but they seem to depend more for shelter on the caverns with which the rocks abound. They possess a great power of imitation: they can imitate the songs and language of the Europeans almost instantaneously, much better than the latter can imitate theirs by long practice; and this talent is discernible in their sculptures, every where to be met with on the rocks: these represent men and other animals, and, though rude, are very surprising for people who have not the knowledge of constructing a comfortable habitation, or of making clothes. In person, they are active, vigorous, and stout, though generally lean. The women have sometimes been kept back with the most jealous sensibility, sometimes offered with the greatest familiarity. They have soft and pleasing voices; and seem not to be destitute of modesty. The men display great personal bravery on the appearance of any danger; but, with all their courage, they are much afraid of a musket. They certainly burn their dead; which perhaps, has given rise to the story of their being cannibals. They seem very little given to thieving, in comparison with the inhabitants of most of the islands in the Southern Ocean; and they are very honest among themselves, leaving their spears and other implements on the beach, in perfect security of their remaining untouched. They are very expert at throwing their javelins, and will hit a mark at a considerable distance. Their number seems to be small, in comparison to the extent of the country.

The settlements of the British in New S. Wales at first extended only along Port Jackson and the Hawkesbury River; but they have since penetrated into the interior of the country. For a long period the Blue Mountains formed an impassable boundary to the E., but a carriage road has now been constructed across these mountains, to the distance of upwards of 100 m.; and the population is spreading in the valleys beyond them. In 1817 and 1818 two expeditions were fitted out to explore the course of the Lachlan and the Macquarie to their termination, which was found to be in extensive swamps. The principal settlements in this quarter, besides the town of Sydney, which is the capital of the colony, are Paramatta, Windsor, Bathurst, and Liverpool. There is also a small settlement in the district of Coal River, about 60 m. northward of Port Jackson, where the town of Newcastle is situated. This is the place of transportation for criminals from Botany Bay, and contains about 500 of these incorrigible offenders, besides free settlers and troops. The population of the whole colony is supposed, at present, to amount to nearly 50,000.

Wales, p.t. Lincoln Co. Ms. Pop. 612; p.t. Erie Co. N. Y. 20 m. S. E. Buffalo. Pop. 1,500.

Walet, the capital of Bergoo, in Negroland. It is 100 m. N. by W. of Sego and 270 W. by S. of Tombuctoo. Long. 3. 0. W., lat. 15. 45. N.

Waldheim, p.v. Caldwell Co. Ken.

Walhof, a town of Russia, in the government of Courland, near which the Poles were defeated by Gustavus king of Sweden, in 1628. It is 34 m. E. of Mittau.

Walker, p.t. Centre Co. Pa.

Walkertown, p.v. King and Queen Co. Va.

Wallabout, a bay on Long Island opposite New York, with a Navy Yard of the United States.

Wallajapetta, a populous and well-built town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, which is the em-

porium of the trade between the country above the Ghauts and the sea-coast. It is seated on the N. bank of the Paliar, nearly opposite Arcot, 8 m. W. by S. of Madras.

Wallenburg, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Basel, with a castle on a high rock; seated on the Ergetz, 12 m. S. by E. of Basel.

Wallenstadt, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of St. Gall. It is a great thoroughfare for merchandise passing from Germany, through the country of the Grisons, to Italy, and stands at the E. end of a lake of the same name, 9 m. W. of Sargans and 15 N. W. of Coire.

Wallenstadt, a lake of Switzerland, 10 m. long and 2 broad, bounded by high mountains, except to the E. and W. Through this lake flows the Mat, which soon after joins the Linth, and forms the river Limmat.

Wallenstein, a town of Bavaria, with a castle, 1 m. S. W. of Ottingen.

Wallerstville, p.v. Fayette Co. Ind.

Wallingford, a borough in Berkshire, Eng. 4 m. W. London.

Wallingford, t. Rutland Co. Vt. Pop. 1,740; p.t. N. Haven Co. Conn. 13 m. N. N. Haven. Pop. 2,419.

Wallkill, p.t. Orange Co. N. Y. on the Hudson. 65 m. N. N. W. New York. Pop. 4,066.

Walney, an island of England, on the coast of Lancashire. It is 9 m. long and 1 broad, and serves as a bulwark to the hundred of Furness, against the waves of the Irish Sea.

Walnut, towns in Fairfield, Pickaway and Galia Cos. Ohio.

Walnut Grove, p.t. Kenhawa Co. Va.; Cabernus Co. N. C.; Spartanburg Dis. S. C.; Mercer Co. Ken.; Montgomery Co. Ten.

Walnut Hill, p.v. Jefferson Co. Illinois.

Walpack, t. Sussex Co. N. J.

Walpo, a town of Slavonia, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on the river Walpo, 20 m. W. of Essek and 111 S. of Buda.

Walpole, p.t. Cheshire Co. N. H. on the Connecticut 14 m. N. W. Keene. Pop. 1,973; p.t. Norfolk Co. Mass. 18 m. S. W. Boston. Pop. 1,442.

Walterboro, p.v. Colleton Dis. S. C.

Walsall, a town of Staffordshire, Eng. with manufactures of hardware. In the neighbourhood are valuable lime works. 115 m. N. W. of London.

Walsham, North, a town in Norfolk, Eng. 123 m. N. N. E. of London.

Walsingham, a town in Norfolk, Eng. 113 m. N. N. E. of London.

Walsrode, a town of Hanover, in the duchy of Lunenburg, with a convent of nuns of noble extraction; seated on the Bohme, 15 m. E. by S. of Verden.

Waltenbuch, a town of Germany, in the kingdom of Wurtemberg, on the river Aich, 10 m. S. by W. of Stuttgart.

Waltershausen, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Saxe-Gotha, with manufactures of cloth. seated on the Horel, 6 m. S. W. of Gotha.

Waltheim, p.t. Middlesex Co. Mass. on Charles river, 11 m. N. W. Boston. Pop. 1,869. Here are some of the largest cotton manufactures in the United States, they are chiefly of shirting and sheeting; between 2 and 3 millions of yards are made yearly. There are also at this place manufactures of machinery and bleacheries.

Waltheim, a township of Addison Co. Vt. Pop. 330.

Waltham Abbey, a town in Essex, Eng. with a market on Tuesday. It derives its name from a magnificent abbey, founded by king Harold, some fragments of which remain. 12 m. N. by E. of London.

Waltham, Bishop, a town of Hampshire, Eng. 65 m. W. by S. of London.

Walthamstow, a village in Essex, Eng. 5 m. N. E. of London.

Walur, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with a castle, and manufactures of cotton cloth and coarse blankets. It stands in a fertile country, 90 m. E. by N. of Bangalore.

Wandiwash, a town of Hindoostan in the Carnatic, noted for a victory obtained by the British over the French in 1760. 27 m. S. of S. E. Arcot and 38 N. N. W. Pondercherry.

Wandsworth, a village in Surrey, Eng. with manufactures for bolting cloth, the printing of calicoes and kerseymeres, and the whitening and pressing of stuffs; also oil, iron, and white lead mills, vinegar works, and distilleries. In Garret Lane, near this place, a mock election was formerly held, after every general election of parliament, of a Mayor of Garret; to which Foot's dramatic piece of that name gave no small celebrity. It is seated on the Wandale, near its confluence with the Thames, 5 m. W. S. W. of London.

Wandfried, a town of Germany, in Hesse Cassel, situate on the Werra 15 m. W. of Mulhausen and 36 S. E. of Cassel.

Wangara, a fertile country of Negroland, lying to the S. of Bornou. It is watered by the Niger, which here divides into several branches. Ghanara is the capital.

Wangen, a town of Germany, in Wurtemberg, with a great trade in wine, fine paper, linen, and hardware. It is seated on the Overarg, 18 m. N. E. of Lindau and 21 W. of Kempten.

Wangen, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, capital of a Bailiwick. It is seated on the Aar, 10 m. E. of Soleure and 23 N. N. E. of Bern.

Wangen, a town of France, department of Lower Rhine, seated on the side of a hill, and surrounded by a wall, 12 m. W. of Strasburg.

Wanlockhead, a village of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, to the northward of Sanquhar, and near the lead mines. It has a considerable number of smelting-houses.

Wanstead, a village in Essex, Eng. 6 m. N. E. of London.

Wantage, a town in Berkshire, Eng. 60 m. W. of London.

Wantage, a township of Warren Co. N. J.

Wantzenau, a town of France, department of Lower Rhine, 6 m. N. of Strasburg.

Wanzleben, a town of Saxony, in the government of Magdeburg, 12 m. W. S. W. of Magdeburg.

Wara, a town of Negroland, capital of the country of Bergoo. 320 m. S. S. E. of Bornou. Long. 25. 25. E., lat. 15. 30. N.

Warangle, a ruinous town of Hindoostan, the Arinkill of Ferishta, once the capital of Golconda. The site of it is still evident from the old ramparts, which are amazingly extensive. A modern fortress is constructed within it, and is in the possession of the nizamat of the Deccan. 62 m. N. N. E. of Hydrabad. Long. 79. 30. E., lat. 13. 6. N.

Warberg, a sea-port of Sweden, in Holland, with a castle at the mouth of the harbour, on a rock surrounded by water. It is seated near the Cate-

gat, 34 m. S. S. E. of Gothburg. Long. 11. 58. E., lat. 57. 12. N.

Warburg, a town of Prussian Westphalia, in the principality of Paderborn, seated on the Dymel, 17 m. S. S. E. of Paderborn.

Ward, p.t. Worcester Co. Mass. 50 m. S. W. Boston. Pop. 690.

Warde, a town of Denmark, in N. Jutland, near the mouth of a river of the same name, 15 m. N. of Ripen.

Wardien, Great, a strong town of Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, and a bishop's see, with a citadel. The town itself is not large, but has three suburbs of very considerable extent. It was taken by the Turks in 1660, but the Austrians retook it in 1692. It is seated on the Keres, 117 m. N. E. of Peterwardein and 150 E. S. E. of Buda. Long. 21. 50. E., lat. 47. 5. N.

Wardein, Little, a strong town of Croatia, capital of a county of the same name, seated on the Drave, 34 m. N. by E. of Agram and 50 S. E. of Gratz. Long. 15. 55. E., lat. 46. 40. N.

Wardhuys, a sea-port of Norway, capital of a district of its name. It stands on a small island of the same name, near the continent, and has an old fort, where the governor resides. 120 m. E. S. E. of the N. Cape. Long. 31. 7. E., lat. 70. 23. N.

Wardsborough, p.t. Windham Co. Vt. Pop. 1,148.

Wardsbridge, p.t. Orange Co. N. Y.

Ware, p.t. Hampshire Co. Mass. 70 m. W. Boston, with large manufactures of cotton and woolen. Pop. 2,045.

Ware, a town in Hertfordshire, 21 m. N. by E. of London.

Waree, a town of Guinea, capital of a country of its name, in the kingdom of Benin, 70 m. S. S. W. of Benin. Long. 6. 0. E., lat. 5. 38. N.

Wareham, a borough in Dorsetshire, Eng. 112 m. W. by S. of London.

Wareham, p.t. Plymouth Co. Mass. 39 m. S. E. Boston. Pop. 1,835. Here are manufactures of cotton.

Warendorf, a fortified town of Prussian, Westphalia, in the government of Munster, with good linen manufactures; seated on the Ems, 12 m. E. by S. of Munster.

Warsa, a town of Poland, in the palatinate, of Masovia, on the river Pissa, 45 m. S. by E. of Warsaw.

Warkworth, a town in Northumberland, Eng. 5 m. S. E. of Alnwick.

Warminster, a town of Wiltshire, Eng. 96 m. W. by S. of London.

Warminster, p.t. Bucks Co. Pa.; p.v. Nelson Co. Va.

Warm Spring, Buncombe Co. N. C.; p.v. Warm Spring Co. Arkansas. on a small creek flowing into the Washitaw. Here are some tepid springs of a medicinal quality.

Warm Spring, a county of Arkansas, Pop. 458. Warm spring is the capital.

Warnemunde, a town of Germany, in the grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 9 m. N. N. W. of Rortock.

Warner, p.v. Merrimack Co. N. H. Pop. 2,221.

Warnersville, p.v. Hardeman Co. Ten.

Warndon, a town of the Netherlands, in W. Flanders, 8 m. N. W. of Lisle.

Warren, a county of New York. Pop. 11,795. Caldwell is the capital. A county of the W. Dis. of Pennsylvania. Pop. 42,860. Washington is the capital. A county of N. Carolina. Pop. 10,916. Warrenton is the capital. A county of Georgia. Pop. 10,846. Warrenton is the capi-

ial. A county of Ohio. Pop. 21,493. Lebanon is the capital. A county of Kentucky. Pop. 10,947. Bowling Green is the capital. A county of W. Tennessee. Pop. 15,351. McMinnville is the capital. A county of Mississippi. Pop. 7,861. Vicksburg is the capital. A county of Indiana. Pop. 2,854. Williamsport is the capital. A county of Illinois. Pop. 307. Warren is the capital.

Warren, p.t. Lincoln Co. Me. 30 m. E. Wiscasset. Pop. 2,030. p.t. Grafton Co. N. H. Pop. 702; p.t. Bristol Co. R. I. 12 m. S. E. Providence. Pop. 1,800; p.t. Litchfield Co. Conn. Pop. 985; p.t. Herkimer Co. N. Y. Pop. 2,064. Towns in Somerset Co. N. J.; Warren, Bradford and Franklin Cos. Pa.; Trumbull, Jefferson, Belmont, Tuscarawas and Washington Cos. Ohio.

Warrensburg, p.t. Warren Co. N. Y. 7 m. W. Caldwell. Pop. 1,191.

Warrensburg, p.v. Green Co. Ten.

Warrensville, a township of Cuyahoga Co. Ohio.

Warrenton, p.v. Fauquier Co. Va.: Warren Co. Geo.; Warren Co. Mississippi.

Warrentown, a township of Somerset Co. Me. p.v. Jefferson Co. Ohio.

Warrick, a county of Indiana. Pop. 2,973. Boonville is the capital.

Warrington, a township of Bucks Co. Pa. A township of York Co. Pa.

Warrington, a town in Lancashire, Eng. with manufactures of muslins, velveteens, canvas, cotton, checks, hardware, pins, and glass, and a considerable traffic in malt. 18 m. E. of Liverpool and 182 N. N. W. of London.

Warriore, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, 32 m. N. N. E. of Tanjore and 55 S. S. W. of Pondicherry.

Warsaw, the metropolis of the present kingdom of Poland, and formerly of the whole county of that name. It is built partly in a plain, and partly on a gentle rise from the Vistula; extending with the suburbs of Kraha and Praga, over a vast extent of ground, and containing above 100,000 inhabitants. The streets are spacious, but ill paved; the churches and public buildings large and magnificent; the palaces of the nobility numerous and splendid; but the greatest part of the houses, particularly in the suburbs, are mean and ill-constructed wooden hovels. The manufactures comprise woollen stuffs, carpeting, gold and silver wire, soap, tobacco, &c. Here are several wholesale mercantile houses, employed in the import of articles for the supply of the interior, and the export of Polish produce. Two great annual fairs have, since 1817, been established here, on the plan of those of Frankfort, Leipzig, &c. They are held in May and November, each continuing three weeks. In the beginning of 1784, the empress of Russia put a garrison into this city, in order to compel the Poles to acquiesce in the usurpation she had in view; but this garrison was soon expelled by the citizens. The king of Prussia besieged Warsaw in July, but was compelled to raise the siege in September. It was undertaken by the Russians, who, in November, took by storm the suburb of Praga, massacred the inhabitants, and nearly reduced it to ashes. The immediate consequence was the surrender of the city to the Russians, who in 1796, delivered it up to the king of Prussia. Towards the end of 1806, the French occupied this place; and, by the treaty of Tilsit, the city, with this part of Poland, was given to Saxony, to be held under the title of the duchy of Warsaw. The Russians, how-

ever overran this duchy in 1813, and took possession of the city of Warsaw. The Polish revolution of 1830 broke out at this place, and the Russian Grand Duke Constantine was driven from the city: but in 1831 Warsaw was again captured by the Russians which put an end to the insurrection. The city suffered severely by the pestilential cholera the same year, which was introduced from Asia by the Russian armies. *Warsaw* is 170 m. S. of Konigsberg and 150 N. E. of Breslau. Long. 21. 0. E., lat. 52. 14 N.

Warsaw, p.t. Genesee Co. N. Y. 30 m. S. Batavia. Pop. 2,474.

Warsa, a river of Poland, which rises in the palatinate of Cracow, flows by Siradia and Pannan, passes by Driessen and Landsberg in Brandenburg, and enters the Oder at Custrin.

Wartenberg, a town of Prussian Silesia, capital of a lordship of the same name, with a castle. In 1942 it was entirely reduced to ashes, except the old castle, which is now used as a brewhouse. It is 28 m. N. E. of Breslau.

Wartenberg, a town of Prussian Silesia, in the principality of Glogau, 30 m. N. W. of Glogau.

Warwick, a borough and the capital of Warwickshire, Eng. It was fortified with a wall, now in ruins; but has still a noble castle of the ancient earls of Warwick, inhabited by the present possessor of that title. The town was nearly destroyed by fire in 1694, but was subsequently rebuilt with greater regularity. The streets are spacious, and meet nearly in the centre of the town, 92 m. N. W. of London.

Warwick, p.t. Franklin Co. Mass. 80 m. N. W. Boston, with manufactures of glass. Pop. 1,156. p.t. Orange Co. N. Y. 70 m. N. W. New York. Pop. 5,018. Towns in Bucks and Lancaster Cos. Pa.; Cecil Co. Maryland, Tuscarawas Co. Ohio.

Warwick, p.t. Kent Co. R. I. on Narragansett Bay, 10 m. S. Providence. Pop. 5,529. It has a harbour for small vessels, with some country trade, and large manufactures of cotton.

Warwick, a county of the E. District of Virginia. Pop. 1,570.

Warwickshire, a county of England, bounded on the N. by Derbyshire. The climate of this county is healthy, and the air mild and pleasant; its salubrity is increased by the great consumption of wood for the iron works, many parts being entirely cleared and converted to tillage and pasture. The N. part, called the Woodlands is divided from the S., called the Feldon by the river Avon; and the soil of both is in general rich and fertile. It produces corn, flax, wood, wool, cheese, coal, iron, and limestone; and its breeds of cattle and sheep are of a superior kind. The manufactures are various and important, comprising ribands, gauzes, and other silk fabrics, lastings and thread, and all descriptions of hardware. The capital is Warwick, but Birmingham is the largest town.

Wasa, a sea-port of Sweden, in E. Bothnia, on the gulf of Bothnia, 40 m. N. by E. of Christianstad.

Washington, a county of Maine. Pop. 21,256. Machias is the capital; a county of Vermont. Pop. 21,394. Montpelier is the capital; a county of Rhode Island. Pop. 15,414. South Kingstown is the capital; a county of N. York. Pop. 42,615. Salem is the capital; a county of the W. Dis. of Pennsylvania. Pop. 9,128. Franklin is the capital; a county of Maryland. Pop. 25,265. Hagerstown is the capital; a county of the W. Dis. of Virginia. Pop. 15,614. Abington is the

capital; a county of N. Carolina. Pop. 4,582. Plymouth is the capital; a District of S. Carolina. Pop. 13,728. A county of Georgia. Pop. 9,820. Sandersville is the capital; a county of Alabama. Pop. 3,478. A county of Mississippi. Pop. 1,976. Princeton is the capital; a county of E. Tennessee. Pop. 10,995. Jonesborough is the capital; a Parish of Louisiana. Pop. 2,286. Franklinton is the capital; a county of Kentucky. Springfield is the capital; a county of Ohio. Pop. 11,731. Marietta is the capital; a county of Indiana. Pop. 13,072. Salem is the capital; a county of Illinois. Pop. 1,674. Nashville is the capital; a county of Missouri. Pop. 6,797. Potosi is the capital; a county of Arkansas. Pop. 2,181. Fayetteville is the capital; a county of the Dis. of Columbia. Pop. 30,250. Washington city is the capital.

Washington City, the seat of government of the United States, stands in the centre of the District of Columbia upon the north bank of the Potomac, 295 m. from the sea by the course of the river and bay. It occupies a spot between the river and one of its tributaries, called the East Branch. The city is about a mile and a half above the junction of the two streams, although the original plan embraces the whole extent below. The plan of the city combines regularity with variety, and is adapted to the variations of the surface, so that the spaces allotted to public buildings, occupy commanding positions, and the monotonous sameness of a rectangular design is avoided, while all its advantages are secured. The minor streets run at right angles, but the larger avenues diverge from several centres, intersecting the streets with various degrees of obliquity, and opening spaces for extensive squares. The smaller streets run N. and S. or E. and W. and are from 90 to 110 feet wide. The grand avenues are from 130 to 160 feet in width, and are planted with trees. Several of the largest unite at the hill on which the capitol is situated. These bear the names of the several states or the Union. The general appearance of Washington is that of the mere outline, or beginning of a great city, its tardy growth has disappointed the expectations of the original founders. The buildings of the city occupy three distinct groups like so many separate villages, divided from each other by vacant spaces. The chief edifices are situated in the neighbourhood of the Capitol, or at the Navy Yard, or in the Pennsylvania Avenue. The Capitol is a large and magnificent

with a colonnade of pillars of breccia, beautifully polished; it is one of the most elegant halls in the world. The *Senate Chamber* is of the same shape, and 74 feet long. The *Rotunda* is 96 feet in diameter, and 96 feet high, to the top of the dome within. It is all of marble, and the floor is beautifully paved; the whole has a most grand and imposing effect. Several pieces of sculpture are placed in niches in the walls, representing events in American history. The sound of a single voice uttered in this apartment, is echoed from the dome above, with a rumbling like distant thunder. The *National Library* is contained in the Capitol, and embraces also a series of national paintings by Trumbull. The *President's House* is an elegant structure of freestone, 170 feet in front, and two stories in height, ornamented with an Ionic portico. It stands about a mile west of the capitol. It is surrounded with the offices of the heads of departments. At the patent office, is kept a collection of all the models of patent inventions in the country. The Navy Yard, on the East Branch, exhibits a monument to the American officers who fell in the war with Tripoli. There are few other buildings worthy of notice for their architecture. The office of the Department of State, is a large edifice of brick, with a portico in front, and there are two or three others of the same size and construction. There are two public free schools in the city. Two bridges cross the eastern branch, and one, the main stream of the Potomac, at Washington.

Columbian College, at this place was founded in 1821. It has 4 instructors and 50 students, the library has 4,000 volumes. The national library contains 16,000 volumes.

During the session of Congress the city is much crowded by visitors and public officers; but apart from its political consequence, the place has few attractions: the country in the neighbourhood has a poor soil and is thinly inhabited. A Navy Yard of the United States has been established here, and the river is navigable to the sea for ships of the line. The commerce of the place is inconsiderable. Washington is in lat. 38. 58. N. Long. 77. 2. W. Greenwich. 79. 22. W. Paris. 58. 52. W. Ferro. 152 W. Philadelphia. 137 m. S. W. Philad. 227 S. W. N. York. 436 S. W. Boston and 1,260 m. N. E. New Orleans. Pop. 18,627.

Washington, a township of Sullivan Co. N. H. Pop. 1,135; p.t. Orange Co. Vt. 43 m. N. Windsor. Pop. 1,374; p.t. Berkshire Co. Mass. 120 m. W. Boston. Pop. 701; p.t. Litchfield Co. Conn. 10 m. S. W. Litchfield. Pop. 1,621; p.t. Dutchess Co. N. Y. 12 m. N. E. Poughkeepsie. Pop. 3,036; a village of Albany Co. N. Y.; p.t. Morris Co. N. J.; a township of Burlington Co. N. J.; and towns and villages in Columbia, Fayette, Franklin, Union, Lycoming, Lancaster, York, Westmoreland, and Indiana Cos. Pa., Culpeper. Co. Va., Beaufort Co. N. C., Wilkes Co. Geo., Columbiana, Fayette, Franklin, Darke, Clermont, Guernsey, Licking, Richland, Miami, Montgomery, Pickaway, Preble, Scioto and Warren Cos. Ohio. Davis Co. Ind., Mason Co. Ken., Rhea Co. Ten., Autauga Co. Alab., Adams Co. Mississippi.

Washington, p.t. Washington Co. Pa. 26 m. S. W. Pittsburg. Washington College, at this place was founded in 1906. It has 4 instructors and 47 students; p.t. Adams Co. Mississippi 6 m. E. Natchez. Jefferson College at this place was founded in 1802. It has 10 instructors and 160 students.



building of white freestone, 352 feet long, in the shape of a cross, with the Representatives Hall and the Senate Chamber in the two wings, and a spacious rotunda in the centre. The *Representatives Hall* is semicircular, 95 feet in length, and 60 in height, lighted from the top, and adorned

Washita, or *Ouachita*, a river of Arkansas and Louisiana, flowing into Red River.

Washita, a Parish of Louisiana. Pop. 5,140. Monroe is the capital.

Wassenberg, a town of Prussia, in the duchy of Juliers; seated on the Roer, 17 m. N. W. of Juliers.

Wasserburg, a town of Bavaria, with a castle and four churches. The principal trade is in salt. In 1800 the French took it by storm. It is seated on the Inn, 28 m. E. of Munich and 38 N. W. of Salzburg.

Wasser-trudingen, a town of Bavarian Franconia, in the principality of Anspach, 6 m. N. of Oettingen.

Wastwater, a lake in Cumberland, Eng. 7 m. N. E. of Ravenglass. It is 3 m. long and above half a m. broad, lying in Wastdale, among the western mountains. The Scree, a very high ridge of mountains, run along the S. E. side of the lake. Its outlet, at the S. end, joins the river Ir, which enters the sea at Ravenglass.

Wassengen, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Saxe-Meinungen, seated on the Werra, 5 m. N. of Meinungen.

Watchet, a town in Somersetshire, Eng. seated on the Bristol Channel, at the mouth of a harbour, frequented by coal ships, which are freighted hence with limestone, alabaster, and kelp. 156 m. W. by S. of London.

Watchoo, an island in the S. Pacific, discovered by captain Cook. It is six leagues in circuit, diversified by hills and plains, and covered with verdure. Long. 158. 15. W., lat. 21. 1. S.

Waterborough, p.t. York Co. Me. Pop. 1,816.

Waterbury, p.t. Washington Co. Vt. 12 m. N. W. Montpelier. Pop. 1,650; p.t. N. Haven Co. Conn. 25 m. S. W. Hartford. Pop. 3,070.

Waterford, p.t. Oxford Co. Me. Pop. 1,123; p.t. Caledonia Co. Vt. Pop. 1,358; p.t. N. London Co. Conn. adjoining New London. Pop. 2,475; p.t. Saratoga Co. N. Y. on the Hudson. 11 m. above Albany. Pop. 1,473; a township of Gloucester Co. N. J.; p.t. Erie Co. Pa.; p.v. Mifflin Co. Pa.; p.v. London Co. Va., 2 townships in Washington Co. Ohio.

Waterford, a county of Ireland, 50 m. long and 29 broad; bounded on the S. by St. George's Channel.

Waterford, a city and sea-port of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name. It has an excellent harbour, where ships of the greatest burden may ride at the quay. The bishop's palace and the Roman Catholic chapel are elegant. The commerce with England and other countries is considerable; and packet-boats sail regularly hence for Milford haven. The principal exports are beef, pork, corn, live stock, butter, and linen. 75 m. S. by W. of Dublin.

Waterloo, a village of the Netherlands, celebrated as the scene of the signal victory of the 18th of June, 1815, which completed the downfall of Napoleon. 10 m. S. of Brussels.

Waterloo, p.t. Seneca Co. N. Y. 5 m. N. E. Geneva. Pop. 1,837; p.v. Mifflin Co. Pa.; Anne Arundel Co. Md.; Laurens Dis. S. C.; Fayette Co. Ind.; Lauderdale Co. Alab.

Watertown, p.t. Middlesex Co. Mass. 7 m. N. W. Boston on Charles River. Here are manufactures of woolen, cotton, paper &c., and an arsenal of the United States. Pop. 1,641.

Watertown, p.t. Litchfield Co. Conn. 10 m. S. E. of field. Pop. 1,500; p.t. Jefferson Co. N. b m. S. E. Sacketts Harbour. Pop. 4,768.

Waterville, p.t. Kennebec Co. Me. on the Kennebec. 20 m. above Hallowell. Pop. 2,216. Here are some manufactures, and a Theological Institution; p.v. Oneida and Delaware Co. N. Y.

Water Vliet, p.t. Albany Co. N. Y. 9 m. N. Albany. It contains the Shaker village of Niskayuna.

Watford, a town in Hertfordshire, Eng. 15 m. N. W. London.

Watkinsville, p.v. Goochland Co. Va., Clark Co. Geo.

Watlington, a town in Oxfordshire, Eng. 46 m. W. of London.

Watton, a town in Norfolk, Eng. 91 m. N. E. of London.

Watsborough, p.v. Lunenburg Co. Va.

Waveren, a town of the Netherlands, in S. Brabant, situate on the Dyle, 12 m. S. of Louvain.

Waverley, p.v. Lincoln Co. Missouri.

Waxholm, a fortress on the coast of Sweden, in the Baltic, situate on a small island at the entrance of the Lake Maeler. Here all homeward-bound ships are searched. It is 16 m. E. of Stockholm.

Way, or *Pulo Way*, an island near the N. point of that of Sumatra. It is the largest of the islands that form the entrance of the channel of Acheen; and is peopled by men banished from Acheen. Long. 94. 50. E., lat. 5. 35. N.

Wayne, a county of New York. Pop. 33,555.

Lyons is the capital; a county of the E. Dis. of Pennsylvania. Pop. 7,663. Bethany is the capital; a county of N. Carolina. Pop. 10,902. Wayneborough is the capital; a county of Georgia.

Pop. 962. Wayneville is the capital; a county of Ohio. Pop. 23,344. Wooster is the capital;

a county of Indiana Pop. 18,587. Centerville is the capital; a county of Illinois. Pop. 2,562.

Fairfield is the capital; a county of Missouri.

Pop. 3,254. Greenville is the capital; a county of Kentucky. Pop. 8,731. Monticello is the capital; a county of W. Tennessee. Pop. 6,013.

Waynesborough is the capital; a county of Mississippi. Pop. 2,778. Winchester is the capital,

a county of Michigan Pop. 4,565. Detroit is the capital.

Wayne, p.t. Kennebec Co. Me. Pop. 1,153; p.t. Steuben Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,172; and 17 townships in Ohio.

Waynesborough, p.v. Augusta Co. Va., Wayne Co., N. C. Burke Co. Geo., Wayne Co. Ten.

Waynesburg, p.v. Franklin, Green and Chester Cos. Pa., Stark Co. Ohio.

Waynesville, p.v. Wayne Co. Geo., Haywood Co. N. C. and Warren Co. Ohio.

Weakley, a county of W. Tennessee. Pop. 4,796. Dresden is the capital.

Weare, p.t. Hillsborough Co. N. H. 55 m. W. Portsmouth. Pop. 2,430.

Weathersfield, p.t. Windsor Co. Vt. Pop. 2,213, p.t. Trumbull Co. Ohio.

Webster, p.t. Worcester Co. Mass. Pop. 1,200.

Weier's Cave, a remarkable Cavern in Augusta Co. Virginia, near the Shenandoah. It has many apartments and galleries, abounding in sparry concretions, which by torch light exhibit the most magnificent scenes.

Wearmouth Bishop, a town in the county of Durham, Eng. on the S. side of the Wear, adjoining Sunderland. It has an iron bridge over the river, of one arch, 236 feet span, erected in 1796, and the first ever constructed of parts so formed as to unite in the manner of keystones. It has

manufactures of canvas, and partakes in the commerce of Sunderland.

Wearmouth Monk, a town in the county of Durham, Eng. on the N. side of the mouth of the Wear, opposite Sunderland. Here was an extensive monastery which was destroyed by the Scots. It shares in the growing prosperity of Sunderland.

Wedenschoel, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, 10 m. E. S. E. of Zurich.

Wedenbury, a town in Staffordshire, Eng. with manufactures of hardware, several iron forges, and mines of excellent coal. 118 m. N. W. of London.

Weert, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege; seated on the river Brey, 10 m. W. N. W. of Ruremonde.

Weibstadt, a town of Prussia, in the province of the Rhine, 14 m. S. E. of Heidelberg.

Weinolsburg, a town of Austrian Illyria, in Carnolia, with a castle on a mountain, and a manufacture of fine stockings, 10 m. S. E. of Laubach.

Weichterbach, a town of Germany, in the county of Isenberg, with a castle; seated on the Zinzig, 20 m. S. E. of Gieszen and 23 N. E. of Frankfurt.

Weickersheim, a town of Wurtemberg, in the district of Hohenlohe, with a fine castle, on the river Tauber, 3 m. E. of Mergentheim.

Weida, a town of Germany, in Saxe-Weimar, 32 m. E. of Weimar.

Weiden, a town of Bavaria, with manufactures of linen, woolen stuffs, and salt-petre; seated on the Nab 18 m. N. E. of Amberg.

Weil, or *Weilerstadt*, a town of Germany, in Wurtemberg, seated on the Worm, 12 m. W. of Stuttgart.

Weil, or *Wyl*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of St. Gall, seated on the river Thur, 19 m. S. S. W. of Constance.

Weilburg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Nassau, seated on the Lahn, over which is a bridge, 12 m. S. W. of Wetzlar and 25 N. N. W. of Frankfurt.

Weile, a sea-port of Denmark, in N. Jutland, situate on a bay in the Little Belt, 35 m. W. S. W. of Arhusen and 38 N. E. of Ripen. Long. 9. 30. E., lat. 55. 45. N.

Weilheim, a town of Bavaria, with a castle on the river Amber, 28 m. S. S. W. of Munich.

Weilheim, a town of Wurtemberg, on the river Lauter, 20 m. S. E. of Stuttgart.

Weimar, *Saxe*, a grand duchy of Germany, comprising the duchies of Weimar, Jena, and Eisenbach, part of the principality of Altenburg, the chief part of the district of Neustadt, the petty districts of Alstadt, Ilmenau, and Oldisleben, and some districts to the E. of the Hesse-hassel territory. It is divided into two great provinces, and contains an area of 1,450 square miles, with upwards of 200,000 inhabitants.

Weimar, the capital of the foregoing duchy. In the duke's palace is one of the most considerable libraries in Germany, with a cabinet of coins and medals; and it had a gallery of paintings, which, with some other parts of the castle, was destroyed by fire in 1774. It is seated on the Ilm, 12 m. W. of Erfurt and 26 W. S. W. of Naumburg. Long. 11. 27. E., lat. 51. 2. N.

Weinheim, a town of Germany, in Baden seated on the river Weichnitz, 10 m. N. of Heildberg.

Weinsberg, a town of Wurtemberg, with a ruined castle on a hill. In 1797 the greatest part of the town was destroyed by fire. It stands partly on the hill, and partly in a valley, famous for wine, 5 m. N. E. of Heilbron.

Weisselmuende, a fortress of W. Prussia, seated at the W. mouth of the Vistula, to defend the harbour of Dantzio.

Weissenburg, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine. Between this place and Lauterburg are the famous lines from which the French drove the Austrians in 1744; and in 1793 the Prussians drove the French from the same situation. It is seated on the Lauter, 10 m. S. W. of Landau and 22 N. E. of Strasburg. Long. 8. 11. E., lat. 48. 53 N.

Weissenburg, a township of Lehigh Co. Pa.

Weissenburg, a town of Bavarian Franconia, seated on the Rednitz, 5 m. N. of Pappenheim and 30 S. W. of Nuremberg.

Weissenburg, or *Carlsburg*, a city of Transylvania, capital of a county of the same name, and a bishop's see, with a university. It is seated on the side of a hill, near the river Maros, 43 m. W. N. W. of Hermanstadt.

Weissenburg, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, celebrated for its mineral waters, 20 m. S. of Bern.

Weissenfels, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Saal, 17 m. S. W. of Leipzig. Upon a white rock, above the town, is a fine citadel, called Augustsburg.

Weissenhorn, a town and castle of Germany, in a county of its name, seated on the Roth, 10 m. S. E. of Ulm and 28 W. of Augsburg.

Weissensee, a town of Prussian Saxony, with a superintendency and commandery of the knights of Malta. The lake formerly in its neighbourhood was drained, and converted into arable land, in 1705. It was 21 m. N. E. of Langensalza.

Welau, a town of E. Prussia, celebrated for the treaty concluded here with Poland, in 1657, when the elector, Frederic William, was invested with the sovereignty of Ducal Prussia. It is seated on the Pregel, at the influx of the Alla, 30 m. E. of Konigsberg.

Welby, p.v. Prince George Co. Md.

Weldon, a town in Northamptonshire, Eng. 83 m. N. N. W. of London.

Weldon, p.v. Halifax Co. N. C.

Welland Canal, in Upper Canada unites Lake Erie with L. Ontario. It was completed in 5 years, and first opened in 1829. It admits the passage of vessels of 125 tons.

Welfoot, p.t. Barnstable Co. Mass. on Cape Cod, 97 m. S. E. Boston. Pop. 2,044. It has manufactures of cotton and woolen.

Wellingborough, a town in Northamptonshire, Eng. Here are manufactures of shoes and lace and near it is a fine chalybeate spring called Red well. 67 m. N. by W. of London.

Wellington, a town in Shropshire, Eng. In the neighbourhood are foundries, iron mines, and coal works. 150 m. N. W. of London.

Wellington, a town in Somersetshire, Eng. with manufactures of serges, druggets, and earthenware. The duke of Wellington takes his title from this place. 148 m. W. by S. of London.

Wellington, p.t. Bristol Co. Mass. 3 m. S. Taunton, with manufactures of cotton, woolen, and paper; p.v. Medina Co. Ohio.

Wells, a city in Somersetshire, Eng. It has its name from the wells and springs about it; and is a bishop's see, jointly with Bath. The cathedral is a stately pile; and the bishop's palace is like a castle, being surrounded by walls and a moat. The city is well built and neatly paved 120 m. W. of London.

Wells, a town in Norfolk, Eng. 118 m. N. N. E. of London.

Wells, p.t. York Co. Me. 26 m. N. E. Portsmouth. Pop. 2,977.

Wellsborough, p.v. Tioga Co. Pa.

Wellsburg, p.t. Brooke Co. Va. on the Ohio. 15 m. above Wheeling. This is a very thriving town and has large manufactures of glass.

Wellsville, p.v. Columbiana Co. Ohio.

Wels, a town of Upper Austria, with a castle, and a great trade in timber; seated on the Traun, near a large forest, 15 m. S. S. W. of Linz.

Welshfield, a township of Geauga Co. Ohio.

Welshpool, a corporate town of Wales, in Montgomeryshire, with a market on Monday. It is the great mart for Welsh cottons, flannels, &c., which are sent hence to Shrewsbury. Near the town are the remains of Powis Castle, a large structure, built on an eminence. 176 m. N. W. of London.

Welwarn, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Rakonitz, 13 m. N. of Prague.

Welzheim, a town of Wurtemberg; seated on the Lein, 19 m. E. of Stuttgart.

Wendell, a township of Sullivan Co. N. H. Pop. 637. p.t. Franklin Co. Mass. 85 m. W. Boston. Pop. 875.

Wem, a town in Shropshire, Eng., 9 m. N. of Shrewsbury.

Wendlingen a town of Wurtemberg, situate on the Neckar, 12 m. S. S. E. of Stuttgart.

Wendover, a borough in Buckinghamshire, Eng. 35 m. W. by N. of London

Wenham, p.t. Essex Co. Mass. 21 m. N. E. Boston. Pop. 612.

Wenner, the largest lake of Sweden, lying in W. Gothland, to the N. W. of the lake Wetter. It is 100 m. in length, and in some places 40 in breadth, and contains several islands. It receives 24 rivers, and its only outlet is the river Gotha.

Wenersborg, a town of Sweden, in W. Gothland, with a castle. It is the staple for all the iron sent from the province of Wermeland to Gotheburg, and is seated on the Gotha, near the S. W. extremity of the lake Wenner, 50 m. N. by E. of Gotheburg.

Wentworth, p.t. Grafton Co. N. H. Pop. 924; p.v. Rockingham Co. N. C.

Wesley, a borough in Herefordshire, Eng. 147 m. W. N. W. of London.

Wercksteren, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, 9 m. E. S. E. of Mechlin.

Werden, a town of Prussian Westphalia, seated on the Roer, 13 m. N. E. of Dusseldorf.

Werderberg, a fortified town of Switzerland, capital of a Bailiwick in the canton of Glarus with a castle on an eminence. It is seated near the Rhine, 10 m. S. S. E. of Appenzel and 26 m. E. N. E. of Glarus.

Werdenfels, a town and castle of Bavaria, giving name to a county on the frontiers of Tyrol. 17 m. S. of Weilheim and 22 N. W. of Inspruck.

Werfen, a town and fortress of Austria, in the province of Salzburg, situate on the Salza, 22 m. S. by E. of Salzburg.

Weri, a town of Prussian Westphalia, with a castle, seated on the Sieck, 8 m. S. of Ham.

Wermeland, a former province of Sweden, the N. part of Gothland, between Dalecarlia and the lake Wenner, 100 m. long and 50 broad. The country is fertile; diversified by mountains, rocks, hills, and dales, clothed with forests of birch, poplar, mountain ash, pine and fir. It also abounds with lakes, which succeed each other almost with-

out intermission; and numerous rivulets flow from these lakes. The chief river is the Clara, or Stor Elbe in which is a good salmon-fishery. It has mines of silver, lead, copper, and iron, with forges, foundries, &c., belonging to them.

Werra, a town of Prussian Westphalia seated near the Lippe, 6 m. W. of Ham.

Wernigerode, a town of the Prussian states, capital of a county of the same name, abounding a mountains, the principal of which is the Gross Brocken, or Blocksberg. The principal business of the town consists in brewing, distilling, and manufactures of cloth and stuffs. It is 12 m. W. by S. of Halberstadt and 23 S. S. E. of Wolfenbutel. Long. 10. 58. E., lat. 51. 53. N.

Werra, a river of Germany, which rises in the principality of Coburg, 3 m. above Einfeld, flows by Hilburghausen, Meiningen, Solzungen, Na-ha, Trefurt, Wanfried, Allendorf, and Wittenhausen; it then enters the duchy of Brunswick, passes by Munden, and a little below that town joins the Fulda, where the united stream forms the Weser.

Wertheim, a town of Germany, in Baden, capital of a county of the same name, which yields excellent wine. It is seated at the conflux of the Tauber with the Main, 16 m. W. of Wurtzburg.

Wernick, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders seated on the Lis 8 m. S. E. of Yper.

Wesel, a town of the Prussian states, in the duchy of Cleve, with a strong citadel. Here are two Calvinist churches, one for the Lutherans, and another for the Papists. It is seated on the Rhine at the influx of the Lippe, 25 m. S. E. of Cleve and 50 W. S. W. of Munster. Long. 6. 37. E., lat. 51. 38. N.

Wesenberg, a fortified town of Russia, in the government of Esthonia, seated on the Wina, 4 m. E. of Revel.

Weser, a river of Germany, formed by the union of the Werra and Fulda, in the duchy of Brunswick, at Munden. It flows along the confines of Westphalia and Saxony by Corvey, Huelin, Minden, and Hoya; receives the Aller from Verden, and, passing by Bremen, enters the German Ocean at Carlsburg.

Wesley, a township of Washington Co. Ohio.

West, a township of Huntington Co. Pa.; a township of Columbiana Co. Ohio.

Westbury, a borough in Wiltshire, Eng. with a manufacture of broad cloth. On a hill to the E. of the town is Bratton Castle, the remains of a fortification, where the Danes held out 24 days against the English. It is 26 m. N. W. of Salisbury and 98 W. of London.

Westeras, a town of Sweden, capital of a government of its name, and a bishop's see, with a citadel and a famous college. It carries on a considerable commerce with Stockholm, particularly in copper and iron from the neighbouring mines. Here are the ruins of an ancient palace, formerly inhabited by the kings of Sweden. The cathedral, built of brick, is celebrated for its tower, esteemed the highest in the kingdom. In this cathedral is the tomb of the unfortunate Eric XIV. Westerass is seated on the lake Maelar, 46 m. N. W. of Stockholm. Long. 17. 0. E., lat. 59. 38. N.

Westerburg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Nassau, with a castle. 22 m. S. W. of Eilenburg.

Westerham, a town in Kent, Eng. 21 m. S. S. E. of London.

Westerlo, p.t. Albany Co. N. Y. Pop. 3,300. contains an area of 8,300 sq. m. with about 1,600.

Westerly, p.t. Washington Co. R. I. 20 m. E. New London. Pop. 1,903.

Westerly, p.t. Worcester Co. Mass. 22 m. S. W. Worcester. Pop. 1,189; p.t. Oneida Co. N. Y. on the Mohawk, 5 m. above Rome. Pop. 2,419.

Western Islands. See *Azores* and *Hebrides*.

Westervick, a sea-port of Sweden, in Smaland, with a good harbour a commodious quay, a cloth manufacture, and a trade in ship timber and all sorts of naval stores. It is seated on the Baltic, 56 m. N. of Calmar and 120 S. W. of Stockholm. Long. 16. 0. E., lat. 57. 40. N.

West Fairlee, a township of Orange Co. Vt. 36 m. S. E. Montpelier. Pop. 841.

Westfall, a township of Pickaway Co. Ohio.

Westfield, a township of Orleans Co. v.t. Pop. 353; p.t. Hampden Co. Mass. 105 m. S. W. Boston. Pop. 2,941; a township of Richmond Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,734; p.v. Chataque Co. N. Y.; p.t. Essex Co. N.; Y. p.v. Delaware Co. and a township in Medina Co. Ohio.

Westford, p.t. Middlesex Co. Mass. 28 m. N. W. Boston. Pop. 1,329; p.t. Chittenden Co. Vt. 35 m. N. W. Montpelier. Pop. 1,290; a township of Otsego Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,645.

West Friendship, p.v. Anne Arundel Co. Md.

West Greenwich, p.t. Kent Co. R. I. 18 m. S. W. Providence. Pop. 1,817.

West Hampton, p.t. Hampshire Co. Mass. 100 m. W. Boston. Pop. 907.

West Haven, p.t. Rutland Co. Vt. 50 m. W. Windsor. Pop. 724.

Westhofen, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. It has three churches, and is 7 m. N. W. of Worms.

Westhofen, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, 12 m. W. of Strasburg.

Westland, a township of Guernsey Co. Ohio.

West Liberty, p.v. Ohio Co. Va. Logan Co. Ohio. Henry Co. Ind. and Morgan Co. Ken.

West Louisville, p.v. Lewis Co. N. Y.

Westmania, a former province of Sweden, between Upland, Sudermania, Nericia, Wermeland, and Dalecarlia. It is 75 m. long and 45 broad, and abounds in copper and iron mines. The face of the country is diversified like Wermeland.

Westmeath. See *Meath*.

Westminster, a city in Middlesex, the residence of the monarch, the seat of the parliament and of the high courts of justice, and constituting, with London and Southwark, the metropolis of the British empire. On the dissolution of its abbey, in 1541, Henry VIII. erected it into a bishopric, appointing the whole of Middlesex (Fulham excepted) for the diocese. It had, however, only one prelate; for Edward VI. soon after dissolved it, and the Abbey is now only a collegiate church. Westminster, through courtesy, still bears the title of a city, and sends two members to parliament, who are chosen by its house-holders, there being no freemen nor incorporated companies. Besides the churches of the establishment, Westminster contains places of worship for dissenters of almost every denomination, and a Jew's synagogue. Among the modern improvements in this part of the metropolis is the erection of a wide street, or rather succession of streets, from Carlton palace on the S. to Portland Place on the N. The buildings are most magnificent, and it is probably without exception the finest street in Europe. In the city are two parish churches, St. Margaret and St. John; and seven in the liberties, namely, St. Clement, St. Mary, St. Paul, St. Martin, St. Ann, St. James, and St. George. The precinct of St. Martin-le

Grand, though within the city of London, is under the jurisdiction of Westminster. See *London*.

Westminister, p.t. Worcester Co. Mass. 54 m. N. W. Boston. Pop. 1,696; p.t. Windham Co. Vt. 18 m. N. Brattleboro. Pop. 1,737; p. v. Fredrick Co. Maryland.

Westmoreland, p.t. Chester Co. N. H. 45 m. S. W. Concord. Pop. 1,647; p.t. Oneida Co. N. Y. 12 m. W. Utica. Pop. 2,303.

Westmoreland, a county of the W. Dis. of Pennsylvania. Pop. 33,400. Greensburg is the capital. A county of the E. Dis. of Virginia. Pop. 1,411.

Westmoreland, an inland county of England, bounded on the N. and N. W. by Cumberland, E. and S. E. by Yorkshire, and S. and S. W. by Lancashire. The number of inhabitants in 1821 was 51,359. It is a region of lofty mountains, naked hills, dreary forests, and barren moors; but is watered by numerous rivers and several lakes. The soil of course is various; that on the mountains being very barren, while that in the valleys is fertile, producing good corn and grass, especially in the meadows near the rivers. In the hilly parts on the W. borders are some mines of copper, but the ore lies very deep. This county yields abundance of limestone and the finest blue slate; and many excellent hams are cured here. Its manufactures are a coarse woolen cloth, worsted stockings, flannels, tanned leather, and gunpowder. The principal rivers are the Eden, Lune, and Ken; and the chief lake is Winandermere, the largest in England. Appleby is the county town.

West Newbury, p.t. Essex Co. Mass. 34 m. N. E. Boston. Pop. 1,586.

Weston p.t. Middlesex Co. Mass. 14 m. W. Boston. Pop. 1,091; p.t. Fairfield Co. Conn. 7 m. N. Fairfield. Pop. 2,997; p.v. Lewis Co. Va.

Westown, a township of Chester Co. Pa.

Westphalia, one of the former circles of Germany, bounded on the E. by Lower Saxony, S. by Hesse, Wetteravia, and Treves, W. by the Netherlands, and N. by the German Ocean. The climate is cold, and there are a great many marshes, but the soil produces pastures and some corn. The horses are large, and the hogs in high esteem, especially the hams, known by the name of Westphalia hams. The principal rivers are the Weser, Ems, Lippe, and Roer. This circle contained the bishoprics of Munster, Liege, Paderborn, and Osnaburg; the principalities of Emden or East Friesland, Meures, Minden and Verden; the duchies of Westphalia, Berg, Juliers, Cleve, Oldenburg, and part of the territory of the princes of Nassau; the counties of Mark, Ravensburg, Steinfurt, Tecklenburg, Lingen, Bethnein, Diepholt, Hoya, Schouenburg, Spiegelburg, Lippe, Ratberg, and other smaller ones; and several lordships and abbeys. In 1800 all the parts of this circle lying on the left bank of the Rhine, being full one-third of the whole territory, became united to France; and in 1808 the French emperor erected the remainder into a kingdom, in favour of his brother Jerome, and added to it the electorates of Hesse-Cassel and Hanover. Cassel was the capital. After the celebrated battle of Leipzig, in 1813, this new kingdom was overrun by the allies, and the government overthrown. The whole territory now belongs to Prussia, Hanover, and Oldenburg.

Westphalia, a province of the Prussian states, bounded W. by the Netherlands, and E. by Hanover and Hesse-Cassel. It is divided into the

districts of Arensburg, Minden, and Munster, and contains an area of 8,300 sq. m. with about 1,000,000 of inhabitants. The soil in general is not fertile, but large quantities of flax are raised, and the rearing of cattle is carried to great extent. There are mines of lead, iron, and coal in the mountainous districts, and extensive salt works in different parts of the province.

Westphalia, a duchy of Germany, in the Prussian province of Westphalia, and government of Arensberg 40 m. long and 25 broad; bounded on the N. by the principalities of Munster and Osnaburg and the county of Lippe, W. by that of Mark, S. by the territories of Nassau, and E. by the counties of Witgenstein, Hartzfeld, Waldeck, and Hesse. It is a mountainous country, full of wood, but moderately fertile. It formerly belonged to the elector of Cologne, but was ceded to the prince of Hesse-Darmstadt in 1802, and made over to Prussia in 1814.

West Point, p.t. Orange Co. N. Y. on the W. bank of the Hudson, 58 m. above New York. The *United States Military Academy* at this place was established by Congress in 1802, for the instruction of young men destined for the army. The number of cadets is limited to 250, and in choosing among the applicants, the sons of revolutionary officers are allowed the first claim, and the children of the deceased officers of the last war, the second. The age of the pupils on admission must be between 14 and 22. The professors and instructors are 30 in number; each of the cadets costs the government 336 dollars annually. They are required to encamp 6 or 8 weeks during the year. The course of study is completed in four years, and includes French, drawing, natural and experimental philosophy, chemistry, mineralogy, geography, history, ethics, national law, mathematics and the whole science of strategy, tactics, artillery and engineering. The annual expense of the institution is 115,000 dollars.

There are 5 large stone buildings, and 6 of brick. The site they occupy is very beautiful and commanding, being a level 188 feet above the river. Close to the shore stands a white marble monument, bearing the name of Kosciusko. In another part is an obelisk to the memory of Col. Wood, one of the pupils who fell at Fort Erie.

Westpoint, p.v. Hardin Co. Ken.

Westport, p.t. Bristol Co. Mass. 60 m. S. Boston. Pop. 2,773; p.t. Oldham Co. Ken. on the Ohio; p.t. Essex Co. N. Y.

Westport, a town of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, 8 m. W. of Castlebar.

Westra, one of the Orkney Islands, 9 m. long and from 1 to 3 broad. It has a trade in kelp, and a good harbour for small vessels on the N. W. side, 9 m. N. N. E. of Pomona. Long. 2. 52. W., lat. 69. 8. N.

West Springfield, p.t. Hampden Co. Mass. 100 m. S. W. Boston, with considerable manufactures. Pop. 3,273.

West Stockbridge, p.t. Berkshire Co. Mass. 130 m. W. Boston. Pop. 1,208.

Westville, p.v. Simpson Co. Mississippi.

Wetherby, a town in W. Yorkshire. 191 m. N. by W. of London.

Wethersfield, p.t. Hartford Co. Conn. 3 m. S. Hartford. Pop. 3,862. This town is famous for the cultivation of onions.

Wetter, a lake of Sweden, in Gothland, S. E. of the lake Wenner. It is 100 m. in length, and in some places 20 in breadth. Above 40 small streams enter this lake, and its only outlet is the

river Motala, which flows E. by Nordkoping into the Baltic.

Wetteravia, or *Wetrasa*, a name originally applied to a district of Germany, lying on the bank of the river Wetter, but now so extended as to denote all the country between the Lahn, the Rhine, and the Maine.

Wettin, a town of Prussian Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, with a castle on a mountain; seated on the Saal, over which is a ferry, 9 m. N. N. W. of Halle.

Wettingen, a town of Switzerland, in the county of Baden, celebrated for its wooden bridge, 240 feet long, of a single arch over the river Limmat. It is 1 m. S. of Baden.

Wetzlar, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, capital of a county of the same name. It is surrounded by ditches and walls flanked with towers, and is seated at the confluence of the Lahn, Diel, and Dillen, 30 m. N. of Frankfurt. Long. 8. 37 E., lat. 50. 33. N.

Weselburg, a town and citadel of Westphalia, in the principality of Paderborn, 9 m. S. of Paderborn.

Wexford, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 47 m. long and 30 broad; bounded on the N. by Wicklow, E. by St. George's Channel, S. by the Atlantic Ocean, W. by Waterford and Kilkenny, and N. W. by Catherlough. It contains 142 parishes, has two boroughs, and sends four members to parliament. The surface is mountainous, but the soil in general is fertile in corn and grass. The principal rivers are the Barrow and Slaney.

Wexford, a borough of Ireland, and capital of the foregoing county. It has a spacious harbour at the mouth of the Slaney, on a bay of St. George's Channel, but the water is not deep enough for large vessels. Much woollen cloth is manufactured here and in the neighbourhood. The inhabitants are estimated at 9,000. It is 3 m. E. N. E. of Waterford and 60 S. of Dublin. Long. 6. 30. W., lat. 52. 22. N.

Wexio, a town of Sweden, in Smaland, seated on the lake Helga, which contains a group of woody islands. It is a bishop's see, though small, and is 50 m. W. of Calmar.

Weybridge, a village in Surrey, Eng. seated on the Wey, near its entrance into the Thames, 2 m. E. of Chertsey. Here is Woburn Farm, the plantations of which were the first specimen in England of the ornamented farm.

Weybridge, a township of Addison Co. Vt. Pop. 850.

Weyhill, a village in Hampshire, Eng. famous for an annual fair for all kinds of cattle, leather, hops, cheese, and pedlary. It is one of the largest fairs in England, lasting 10 days. 3 m. W. of Andover.

Weymes, a town of Scotland, in Fifeshire, with a harbour, whence much coal and salt are exported. It stands on the Frith of Forth, 4 m. N. E. of Kilkady and 12 S. by W. of Cupar.

Weymouth, a sea-port and borough in Dorsetshire, Eng. 12 m. S. W. London.

Weymouth, p.t. Norfolk Co. Mass. 10 m. S. E. Boston, noted for the manufacture of excellent cheese. Pop. 2,839. A township of Gloucester Co. N. J.; p.t. Medina Co. Ohio, 117 m. N. E. Columbus.

Wharton, a township of Fayette Co. Pa.

Whartonville, p.v. Fauquier Co. Va.

Whately, p.t. Franklin Co. Mass. 100 m. W. Boston. Pop. 1,111.

Wheatfield, a township of Indiana Co. Pa.

Wheeler, p.t. Steuben Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,389.

Wheeling, p.t. Ohio Co. Va. on the Ohio, 95 m. below Pittsburg. It stands at the mouth of a creek on a high bank, and consists principally of one large street, parallel to the river. The great Cumberland road strikes the Ohio at this place and makes it a great thoroughfare for emigrants from the Atlantic states. The town is well built and has a very flourishing trade and considerable manufactures. Pop. 5,221.

Wheeling, townships of Belmont and Guernsey Cos. Ohio.

Whelock, p.t. Caledonia Co. Vt. Pop. 834.

Whernside, the highest mountain in England, sitsuate on the N. W. part of Yorkshire, amid other mountains, and about 6 miles to the N. of that called Ingleborough. Its summit is 4,050 feet above the level of the sea. Near the top are four or five tarns or small lakes. Its base contains several spacious caverns, of which the principal are Yordas, Gatekirk, and Greenside caves.

Whidah, a country of Guinea, on the Slave Coast, extending about 10 miles along the Atlantic, and 12 miles inland. Europeans who have been in this country extol it as the most beautiful in the world, and assert that spring and autumn reign perpetually in alternate succession. The country is so populous that one single village contains as many inhabitants as some entire kingdoms on the coast of Guinea. The people, in their manners, have been compared to the Chinese; the same persevering industry, ceremonious civility, jealous affection for their women, thievish inclinations in trade, prevail in both countries. Bows, arrows, assagays, and clubs, are the principal weapons of the Whidanesse. They have no distinction of hours, days, weeks, or stated periods; and yet, without pen, ink, or the assistance of artificial arithmetic, they calculate any thing with great accuracy. They are said to have a faint idea of a Supreme Being, to whom they attribute omnipotence, and consider him as the Creator of the universe. He is, they say, too highly exalted to have any concern about his creatures; and the government of the world he leaves to the fetiches, to whom, therefore, they apply as the mediators between God and them. These fetiches are divided into three classes: snakes, tall trees, and the sea; and sometimes they add a fourth, namely, the chief river of the kingdom, the Euphrates. The deified snakes are about a yard long, amazingly tame and familiar; and no insult or injury can be offered to them by a native, under pain of death. Here are oxen, cows, goats, sheep, hogs, turkeys, ducks, and hens; also elephants, buffaloes, tigers, several kinds of deer, and a sort of hares. The fruits are citrons, lemons, oranges, bananas, tamarinds, &c., and there are vast numbers of palm-trees, from which much wine is made. The trade consists chiefly of elephants' teeth, wax and honey; and the principal manufactures are cloths, umbrellas, baskets, pitchers for pito or beer, plates and dishes of wood, gourds finely ornamented, white and blue paper, &c. In 1737 the king of Dahomey reduced this country to the state of a dependent province. Xavier, or Sabi, is the capital.

Whitby, a sea-port in N. Yorkshire, Eng. It is seated on the German Ocean, at the mouth of the Esk, 48 m. N. N. E. of York and 243 N. of London.

Whitchurch, a borough in Hampshire, Eng.

with manufactures of shalloons, serges, &c. 56 m. W. by S. of London.

Whitchurch, a town in Shropshire, Eng. 160 m. N. W. of London.

White, a county of W. Tennessee. Pop. 9,967. Sparta is the capital; a county of Illinois. Pop. 6,091. Carmi is the capital.

White Chimneys, p.v. Caroline Co. Va.

White Clay Creek, a hundred of Newcastle Co. Del.

White Creek, p.t. Washington Co. N. Y. 36 m. N. E. Albany. Pop. 2,448.

White Day, p.v. Monongahela Co. Va.

White Deer, p.v. Lycoming Co. Pa.; a township of Union Co. Pa.

White Eyes, p.t. Coshocton Co. Ohio.

Whitefield, p.t. Lincoln Co. Me. Pop. 2,020. A township of Coos Co. N. H. Pop. 685.

Whitehall, p.t. Washington Co. N. Y. formerly *Skeneborough*. It stands at the mouth of a creek flowing into the S. end of Lake Champlain. The Northern Canal from the Hudson here passes into the lake. Sloops, steamboats and other lake craft come up to the town, and the trade of the place is very active. A steamboat plies regularly between Whitehall and St. Johns, L. C. 70 m. N. Albany, 170 N. W. Boston. Pop. 2,888.

Whitehall, N. and S. two townships in Lehigh Co. Pa. on the Lehigh p.v. Columbia Co. Pa., Frederick Co. Va., Mecklenburg Co. N. C. and Abbeville Dis. S. C.

White Haven, p.t. Somerset Co. Md.

White House, p.v. Hunterdon Co. N. J.

White Lake, p.v. Sullivan Co. N. Y.

Whiteland, E. and W. two townships in Chester Co. Pa.

Whitely, a county of Kentucky. Pop. 3,807.

Whitelysburg, p.v. Kent Co. Del. 22 m. S. E. Dover.

Whitemarsh, p.v. Montgomery Co. Pa.

White Mountains, p.v. Coos Co. N. H. 117 m. N. N. E. Concord.

White Mountains, a range of mountains in the northern part of New Hampshire, nearly in the centre of the county of Coos. They are the highest in the United States, east of the Rocky Mountain chain, and are celebrated for their grand and beautiful scenery. These mountains extend about 20 m. from S. W. to N. E. being the more elevated parts of a range extending many miles in that direction. Their base is 8 or 10 m. broad; and situated about 25 m. S. E. from Lancaster, 70 N. of Concord, 82 N. by W. from Portsmouth; and in lat. 44. 15, long. 71. 20. W. Although distant more than 60. m. from the nearest part of the coast, their snow-white summits are distinctly visible many leagues at sea, and along the coast of Maine. Their great elevation has always rendered them interesting, both to our ancestors, and to the aboriginal inhabitants of the country. As early as 1632, they were visited by Neal, Jocelyn and Field, who gave romantic accounts of their adventures, and of the extent and grandeur of the mountains, which they called the *Crystal Hills*. Since that time, these regions have been repeatedly explored by hunters, and by men of science. Mount Washington is 6,426 feet above the level of the sea, 5,850 above the river at Lancaster, and 4,781 above Crawford's, the nearest dwelling to the summit. This mountain is easily known by its superior elevation, and its being the southern of the three highest peaks. The heights of the oth

61 peaks above the Connecticut at Lancaster, are as follows;

Mount Adams, - - - -	5,383 feet.
" Jefferson, - - - -	5,281
" Madison, - - - -	5,039
" Monroe, - - - -	4,932
" Franklin, - - - -	4,470
" Pleasant, - - - -	4,339

Mount Adams is known by its sharp terminating peak, and being the second N. of Washington. Jefferson is situated between these two. Madison is the eastern peak of the range. Monroe is the first to the S. of Washington. Franklin is the second S. and is known by its level surface. Pleasant is known by its conical shape, and being the third S. of Washington. In passing from the Notch to the highest summit, the traveller crosses the summits of Mounts Pleasant, Franklin and Monroe. In accomplishing this, he must pass through a forest, and cross several ravines. These are neither wide nor deep, nor are they discovered at a great distance; for the trees fill them up exactly even with the mountain on each side, and their branches interlock with each other in such a manner, that it is very difficult to pass through them, and they are so stiff and thick as almost to support a man's weight. Mount Pleasant is easily ascended. Its top, to the extent of 5 or 6 acres, is smooth, and gradually slopes away in every direction from its centre. It even has a verdant appearance, as it is every where covered with short grass, which grows in little tufts to the height of four or five inches. Among these tufts, mountain flowers are thinly scattered, which add life and beauty to the scene. The prospect from this summit is beautiful: to the N. the eye is dazzled with the splendour of Mount Washington; N. W. are seen the settlements in Jefferson; W. the courses of the Amonoosuck, as though delineated on a map; S. W. the Mooselock and Haystack are discovered; S. Chocorua peak; S. E. the settlement and mountains in Bartlett; E. only dark mountains and forests.

On descending this mountain, a small patch of water is found at its base: from which the ascent is gradual to the summit of Mount Franklin. After crossing this mountain, you pass over the E. pinnacle of Mount Monroe, and soon find yourself on a plain of some extent, at the foot of Mount Washington. Here is a fine resting-place, on the margin of a beautiful sheet of water, of an oval form, covering about 3-4 of an acre. The waters are pleasant to the taste, and deep. Not a living creature is to be seen in the waters, at this height on the hills; nor do vegetables of any kind grow in or around them, to obscure the clear rocky or gravelly bottom on which they rest. A small spring discharges itself into this pond at its south-east angle. Another pond, of about 2-3 its size, lies N. W. of this. Directly before you, the pinnacle of Mount Washington rises with majestic grandeur, like an immense pyramid, or some vast Kremlin in this magnificent city of mountains. The pinnacle is elevated about 1,500 feet above the plain, and is composed principally of huge rocks of granite and gneiss piled together, presenting a variety of colors and forms. In ascending, you must pass enormous masses of loose stones; but a walk of half an hour will generally carry you to the summit. The view from this point is wonderfully grand and picturesque. Innumerable mountains, lakes, ponds, rivers, towns and villages meet the delight-

ed eye, and the dim Atlantic stretches its waters along the eastern horizon. To the N. is seen the lofty summits of Adams and Jefferson; and to the east a little detached from the range stands Mount Madison. Mount Washington is supported on the N. by a high ridge, which extends to Mount Jefferson; on the N. E. by a large grassy plain, terminating in a vast spur extending away in that direction; E. by a promontory, which breaks off abruptly at St. Anthony's Nose S. and S. E. by a grassy plain, in summer, of more than 40 acres.

At the southeastern extremity of this plain, a ridge commences, which slopes gracefully away towards the vale of the Saco; upon which at short distances from each other, arise rocks, resembling in some places, towers; in others representing the various orders of architecture. It would be vain in us to attempt a description of the wonders which here astonish and delight the beholder. To those who have visited these mountains, our descriptions would be tame and uninteresting; and he who has never ascended these hoary summits, cannot realize the extent and magnificence of the scene. These mountains are decidedly of primitive formation. Nothing of volcanic origin has ever yet been discovered: the most diligent research. They have for ages probably, exhibited the same unvarying aspect. No minerals are here found of much rarity or value. The rock which most abounds, is schist, intermixed with greenstone, mica, granite and gneiss. The three highest peaks are composed entirely of fragments of rocks heaped together in confusion, but pretty firmly fixed in their positions.

During nine or ten months of the year, the summits of the mountains are covered with snow and ice, giving them a bright and dazzling appearance. On every side are long and winding gullies, deepening in their descent to the plain below. Here some of the finest rivers of New England originate. The Saco flows from the E. side of the mountains; the branches of the Androscoggin from the N.; the Amonoosuck and other tributaries of the Connecticut from the W. and the Pemigewasset from the S., its source being near that of the Saco. The sides of the hills are in many parts covered with soil; but this is very superficial in all cases, and every spot, that can be reached by running water, is left destitute of every thing but rocks and pebbles of which likewise the river-bottoms are exclusively composed. In these cold and elevated regions, the period for the growth of vegetables is extremely brief; the mountains must be forever sterile. Moss and lichens may be found near the summits, but of meagre and scanty growth—looking as if they had wandered from their proper zone below, into these realms of barren desolation.

The Notch of the White Mountains, is a pass appropriated to a very narrow defile extending two miles in length between two huge cliffs apparently rent asunder by some vast convulsions of nature, probably that of the deluge. The entrance of the chasm is formed by two rocks standing perpendicular at the distance of 22 feet from each other; one about 20 feet in height, the other about 12. The road from Lancaster to Portland passes through this notch, following the course of the head stream of the Saco. The scenery at this place is exceedingly beautiful and grand. The mountain otherwise a continued

range, is here cloven quite down to its base, opening a passage for the waters of the Saco. The gap is so narrow, that space has with difficulty been found for the road. About half a mile from the entrance of the chasm, is seen a most beautiful cascade, issuing from a mountain on the right, about 800 feet above the subjacent valley, and about 2 miles distant. The stream passes over a series of rocks almost perpendicular, with a course so little broken as to preserve the appearance of a uniform current, and yet so far disturbed as to be perfectly white. This beautiful stream, which passes down a stupendous precipice, is called by Dwight the *Silver Cascade*. It is one of the most beautiful in the world. At the distance of three fourths of a mile from the entrance of the chasm is a brook, called the *Flume*, which falls from a height of 240 or 250 feet over three precipices—down the two first in a single current, and over the last in three, which unite again at the bottom in a small basin formed by the hand of nature in the rocks. The water is pure and transparent, and it would be impossible for a brook of its size to be moddled into more diversified or delightful forms.

The more elevated parts of these mountains are occasionally subject to avalanches, or slides of earth, which sweep suddenly down their sides and occasion great damage. A serious calamity of this sort occurred at the Notch in August 1826, to a family of the name of Willey, who occupied a dwelling in the narrowest part of the defile many miles from any other human habitation. At midnight during a furious storm of rain, the mountain broke loose above them, and poured down in a torrent of earth, rocks, and trees. The family, aroused by the noise, immediately fled



from the house, but were overtaken by the avalanche and swept to destruction. The roads and bridges along the valley were destroyed, the streams choked up, and heaps of earth, rocks and trees exhibited a frightful picture of desolation.

Till within a few years these mountains were seldom visited except by a few hunters and an occasional traveller, and the beauties of these wild and sequestered spots were as little known to the world as those of the Vale of Chamouni, before the discovery of that unrivalled spot in the last century. Latterly, the fame of the White Mountain scenery has drawn the attention of all the lovers of the picturesque in our country, and the mountains are now visited every summer by travellers from all parts of the United States. Tolerable accommodations may be found at Crawford's. Visitors who wish to view the sunrise from Mount Washington, pass the night at the Camp, 7 miles above, where the steepest ascent of the mountain begins.

The only places susceptible of cultivation in

the heart of the mountains, are the little meadows inhabited by the Crawfords, the Notch, and Willey Meadows; and there the interval of warm weather is so short in the year, that few vegetables can arrive at maturity, with all the rapidity of growth which distinguishes such cold regions. To those who are fond of field sports, the forests and rivers afford every advantage, during the brief summer which visits the valleys. Various kinds of wild birds and game are to be found in the woods, besides bears, wild cats, and deer. The moose and buffalo were formerly abundant among the mountains; and it is scarcely thirty years since they were killed in great numbers, merely for their hides and tallow; as the latter still are in the deserts beyond the Mississippi. Deer are common in the woods, and frequently are killed by the hunters. Sometimes they come boldly down into the little meadow before Crawford's house, and quietly graze with the cattle. The black bears are occasionally seen in the more unfrequented places; but they will always endeavour to avoid a man. A large species of elk, here known by the name of the Caribee, has made its appearance in the White Mountains within a few years; but they are still very scarce in this part of the country.

White Oak, p.v. Rutherford Co. N. C.

White Plains, p.v. Westchester Co. N. Y. 30 m. N. New York. Pop. 759; p.v. Jackson Co. Ten.

White Post, p.v. Frederick Co. Va.

White River, a stream falling into the Wabash from the S. E. A river of Arkansas falling into the Mississippi a little above the mouth of the Arkansas.

White Sand, p.v. Lawrence Co. Mississippi.

Whitesborough, p.v. Oneida Co. N. Y.

Whitestown, t. Oneida Co. N. Y. Pop. 4,410.

Whitesville, p.v. Columbus Co. N. C.

White Water, a branch of the Great Miami in Indiana and Ohio; a township in Hamilton Co. Ohio; p.v. Dearbon Co. Ind.

Whiteing, p.t. Addison Co. Vt. Pop. 653.

Whiteingham, p.v. Windham Co. Vt. Pop. 1,477.

Whiteley, a township of Green Co. Pa.

Whitepuine, a township of Montgomery Co. Pa.

Whittedville, p.t. Buncombe Co. N. C.

White Sea, a large bay of the Frozen Ocean on the N. part of Russia, on the E. side of which stands the town of Archangel.

Whitehaven, a sea-port in Cumberland, Eng. It is seated on a creek of the Irish Sea, on the N. end of a great hill, washed by the tide on the W. side, where there is a large whitish rock, and a strong stone wall that secures the harbour. Near it are excellent coal mines, some of which run a considerable way under the sea, and are the chief source of its wealth. It is 41 m. S. W. of Carlisle and 320 N. N. W. of London. Long 3. 35. W., lat. 54. 25. N.

Whitehorn, a borough of Scotland, in Wigtonshire, near the bay of Wigton. It is a place of great antiquity, having been a Roman station and the first bishopric in Scotland. 8 m. W of Wigton.

Whitesable, a village on the coast of Kent, Eng. 7 m. N. N. W. of Canterbury.

Whitsuntide Island, one of the New Hebrides in the S. Pacific, 30 m. long and 8 broad, discovered by captain Wallis, on the Whitsunday, 1767. Long. 168. 20. E., lat. 15. 44. S.

Whittlebury Forest, a forest in the S. part of Northamptonshire, Eng. 9 m. long and 3 broad.

Wiburg, or **Viborg**, an extensive district of Russia, in the government of Finland. It was ceded by the Swedes to the Russians, partly by the peace of Nystadt in 1721, and partly by the treaty of Abo in 1743. Besides pastures, the country produces rye, oats, and barley, but not sufficient for the inhabitants.

Wiburg, a fortified sea-port of Russia, capital of the foregoing district, and a bishop's see, with a strong citadel. The houses are almost entirely built of stone. The chief exports are planks, tallow, pitch, and tar. The surrounding country is pleasant; and near it, at Imatra, is the famous cataract of the Woxa, which makes a noise more stunning than that of the Rhine at Lauffen. Wiburg stands on the N. E. point of the gulf of Finland, 100 m. N. N. W. of Petersburg. Long. 29. 10. E., lat. 60. 56. N.

Wiburg, a city of Denmark, in N. Jutland, capital of a diocese of the same name, and the seat of the chief court of justice in the province. In 1726 the cathedral, a church, the town-house, and the bishop's palace, were destroyed by fire; but they have all been magnificently rebuilt. It is seated on a lake, in a peninsula, 120 m. N. of Sleswick. Long. 9. 50. E., lat. 56. 20. N.

Wick, a borough of Scotland, and the capital of Caithness-shire, with a harbour on an inlet of the German Ocean, at the mouth of a river of the same name. Much kelp is made here, but the fisheries are the chief object of importance. It is 55 m. N. E. of Dornoch. Long. 2. 51. W., lat. 58. 21. N.

Wick, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Limburg, seated on the Meuse, opposite Maestricht, with which it communicates by a bridge.

Wick Duerstede, a town of Prussian Westphalia, with two castles, 12 m. N. of Juliers.

Wickford, p.t. Washington Co. R. I. 24 m. S. Providence.

Wicklow, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 36 m. long and 25 broad; bounded on the N. by Dublin, E. by the Irish Sea, S. by Wexford, W. by Catherlough and Kildare, and N. W. by Kildare. It is divided into 58 parishes, has about 111,000 inhabitants, and sends two members to parliament. It is very mountainous and woody, interspersed with rocks and bogs; but the valleys are fertile and well cultivated, and watered by numerous small rivers.

Wicklow, the capital of the foregoing county, is seated on the Irish Sea, with a narrow harbour, at the mouth of the river Leitrim 26 m. S. S. E. of Dublin. Long. 6. 12. W., lat. 52. 58. N.

Wicomico, p.v. Northumberland Co. Va.

Wickwar, a decayed town in Gloucestershire, Eng. 111 W. of London.

Widdin, a fortified town of Bulgaria, and an archbishop's see. It has often been taken and retaken by the Austrians and Turks; and is seated on the Danubé, 100 m. N. by W. of Sessa and 140 E. S. E. of Belgrade. Long. 24. 27. E., lat. 44. 12. N.

Wied, a county of Germany, at the conflux of the rivers Wied and Rhine. It is composed of two parts, the Upper County, or Wied-Runkel, and the Lower County, or Wied-Nieuwied.

Wied, a town of Germany, in the lower county of Wied, 9 m. N. N. W. of Coblenz.

Wielun, a town of Prussian Poland, with a good castle, 16 m. S. of Siradia.

Wielitzka, a village of Austrian Poland, in Galicia, celebrated for its salt mines, which extend under the whole town, and to a considerable distance on each side. In these mines are seven small chapels, excavated in the salt; and many of the inhabitants reside chiefly in the mines. m. S. E. of Cracow.

Wiesensteig, a town of Wurtemberg, with a castle; seated on the Fils, 16 m. W. N. W. of Ulm and 25 E. S. E. of Stuttgart.

Wiesenthal, a town of Saxony, in Meissen, with manufactures of iron, steel, and fire-arms, and a considerable trade in leather. It stands on a rivulet of the same name, on the frontiers of Bohemia, 15 m. N. by E. of Carlsbad.

Wigan, a borough in Lancashire, Eng. 2 m. S. of Lancaster and 196 N. N. W. of London.

Wight, an island in the English Channel, on the S. coast of Hampshire, from which it is separated by a narrow strait. It is about 21 m. length and 13 in breadth, and is nearly divided into two equal parts by the river Mede, or Coker, which, rising in the southern angle, enters at its northern into the channel, opposite the mouth of Southampton bay. The S. coast is bordered with very steep cliffs of chalk and free-stone, hollowed into caverns in various parts. The W. side is fenced with ridges of rocks, of which the most remarkable are those called the Needles. Between the island and the main are various sand banks, especially off the E. part, where is the safe road of St. Helens. Across the island from E to W. runs a ridge of hills, forming a tract of fine downs, with a chalky or marly soil, which feeds a great number of rabbits and fine breed sheep. To the N. of this ridge the land is chiefly pasture; to the S. of it is a rich arable country, producing great crops of corn. The variety of prospects which this island affords, its milk and the neat manner in which the fields are laid out, render it a very delightful spot. It is devoted almost entirely to husbandry, and has manufactures of any consequence. Among its products are to be reckoned a pure white poplery clay, and a fine white crystalline sand, of the latter of which great quantities are exported for the use of the glass-works in various parts. The other articles of export are wheat, flour, barley, malt, and salt. Its principal town is Newport; it likewise contains the boroughs of Newton and Yarmouth.

Wigton, a town in Cumberland, Eng. with manufactures of linen and cotton; also an extensive calico-printing establishment, and a silk hat manufactory. 304 N. N. W. of London.

Wigton, a borough and sea-port of Scotland, capital of Wigtonshire. Here are manufactures of woolen and cotton, the former chiefly of plaid and flannel. It is situated on a hill, which overlooks the bay of Wigton, 100 m. S. W. of Edinburgh.

Wigtonshire, or **West Galloway**, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by Ayrshire, N. E. by Kirkcudbrightshire, and on all other sides by the Irish Sea. Its greatest extent, in any direction, does not exceed 30 m. It is divided into 11 parishes, and contains about 34,000 inhabitants.

Wilbraham, p.t. Hampden Co. Mass. 89 m. S. W. Boston. Pop. 203.

Wihacs, a frontier town of European Turkey in Bosnia, seated on a lake formed by the river Unna, 40 m. S. E. of Carlsbad and 220 W. of Belgrade. Long. 16. 10. E., lat. 45. 34. N.

Wilcox, a county of Alabama. Pop. 9,459. Canton is the capital.

Wildbad, a town of Germany, in Wurtemberg with a celebrated warm bath, seated on the Enz 24 m. W. of Stuttgart.

Wildberg, a town of Wurtemberg, situate on the Nagold, 19 m. S. W. of Stuttgart.

Wildberg, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 23 m. N. of Brandenburg.

Wilderness, p.v. Spotsylvania Co. Va.

Wildeshausen, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Oldenburg, seated on the Hunte, 20 m. S. W. of Bremen. Long. 8. 27. E., lat. 52. 53. N.

Wildungen, a town of Germany, in the county of Waldek, with a castle. Near it are mineral springs, and mines of copper, iron, and lead. 14 m. S. S. E. of Corbach.

Wilhelmstein, a fortress of Germany, in the county of Sachaenburg, on an island formed of stones sunk for the purpose, in Steinhuder-mere. It was erected in 1768 by William, count of Schauenburg-Lippe, for the improvement of his new inventions in the art of war. It stands near the town of Steinhude, 18 m. W. N. W. of Hanover.

Wilkes, a county of N. Carolina. Pop. 11,942. Wilkesborough is the capital; a county of Georgia. Pop. 14,237. Washington is the capital.

Wilkesbarre, p.t. Luzerne Co. Pa. on the Susquehannah, 120 m. N. W. Philad.

Wilkesborough, p.t. Wilkes Co. N. C. 204 m. N. W. Raleigh.

Wilkesville, p.v. Gallia Co. Ohio. 104 m. S. E. Columbus.

Wilkinson, a county of Georgia. Pop. 6,558. Irwinton is the capital; a county of Mississippi. Pop. 11,693. Woodville is the capital.

Wilkinsonville, p.v. Chesterfield Co. Va.; v. Johnson Co. Illinois.

Wilkomiers, a town of Russia, in the government of Wilna, seated on the Sweita, 45 m. N. N. W. of Wilna.

William Fort, a fort of Scotland, in the county of Inverness, at the extremity of Loch Linne, where that arm of the sea bends to the W. and forms Loch Eil. It is of a triangular figure, and is 64 m. S. W. of Inverness.

William Henry, a town of Lower Canada, situate at the conflux of the Sorel with the St. Lawrence. It has a Protestant and a Roman Catholic church. The principal channel of intercourse with this country and the United States is through this town. It is 40 m. N. E. of Montreal and 120 S. W. of Quebec. Long. 73. 22. W., lat. 45. 55 N.

Willert, p.t. Cortland Co. N. Y. Pop. 894.

Williams, a county of Ohio. Pop. 377. Defiance is the capital; t. Northampton and Montgomery Cos. Pa.

Williamsborough, p.v. Greenville Co. N. C. 37 m. N. W. Halifax.

Williamshurg, p.t. Penobscot Co. Me. Pop. 227; p.t. Hampshire Co. Mass. 100 m. W. Boston with manufactures of cotton, linen, and woolen. Pop. 1,225; p.v. Huntingdon and Northumberland Cos. Pa. Iredell Co. N. C., Mason Co. Ken. and Jackson and Maury Cos. Ten., Clermont Co. Ohio. Pop. 1,609.

Williamsburg, a District of N. Carolina. Pop. 9,015. Kingtree is the capital.

Williamsburg, p.v. James City Co. Va. 32 m. E. by S. Richmond. This town was once the capital of the State, but is now much decayed from its former importance. It still contains

William and Mary College which was founded here in 1693. It has 7 instructors and 60 students. The libraries have 4,200 volumes. It has one vacation of nearly 4 months from July to October. Commencement is in July.

Williamsfield, p.v. Ashtabula Co. Ohio. 242 m. N. E. Columbus.

Williamsport, p.v. Lycoming Co. Pa. and Washington Co. Pa., Washington Co. Md., Pickaway Co. Ohio, Morgan Co. Ind.

Williamson, a county of W. Tennessee. Pop. 26,608. Franklin is the capital.

Williamstadt, a sea-port of Holland in N. Brabant. 13 m. N. W. Breda.

Williamstown, p.t. Orange Co. Vt. 46 m. N. Windsor. Pop. 1,487.

Williamstown, p.t. Berkshire Co. Mass. 130 m. N. W. Boston. Pop. 2,127. Williams College, at this place was founded in 1793. It has 7 instructors and 115 students. The libraries have 4,556 volumes. There are 3 vacations in May, September and December, of 18 weeks. Commencement is in December.

Williamstown, p.v. Oswego Co. N. Y. Pop. 686; p.v. Lancaster Co. Pa., Martin Co. N. C. Grant Co. Ken.

Williamsville, p.v. Erie Co. N. Y., Chesterfield Co. Va., Perren Co. N. C.

Willington, p.t. Tolland Co. Conn. 26 m. N. E. Hartford. Pop. 1,305; p.v. Abbeville Dis. S. C.

Willink, p.v. Erie Co. N. Y.

Williston, p.t. Chittenden Co. Vt. 10 m. S. E. Burlington. Pop. 1,608.

Willstown, a township of Chester Co. Pa.

Willow Grove, p.v. Montgomery Co. Pa. and Sumter Dis. S. C.

Willborough, p.t. Essex Co. N. Y. on L. Champlain. Pop. 1,316.

Willshire, p.t. Van Wert Co. Ohio. 130 m. N. W. Columbus.

Willstown, an Indian village in the Cherokee country of Alabama. 50 m. E. Huntsville.

Wilmanstrand, a town of Prussia in Finland 100 m. N. W. St. Petersburg, famous for a battle between the Swedes and Russians in 1741.

Wilmington, p.v. Windham Co. Vt. 17 m. W. Brattleborough. Pop. 1,367; p.t. Essex Co. N. Y. 160 m. N. Albany. Pop. 695.

Wilmington, p.t. Newcastle Co. Del. on Christina Creek, near its entrance into the Delaware. It is the largest town in the state, a port of entry, and incorporated with city privileges. It is regularly and handsomely built, mostly of brick. In the neighbourhood are many flourishing manufactures of cotton, woolen, paper, gunpowder, and a great number of mills. The town has 10 churches, 3 banks, an arsenal of the United States and a public library. It has a large trade in flour; and vessels drawing 14 feet of water can come up the creek on which the town is situated 23 m. S. W. Philad. Pop. 6,628.

Wilmington, p.v. Fluvanna Co. Va. 60 m. N. W. Richmond; p.t. New Hanover Co. N. C., near the mouth of Cape Fear River 80. m. S. E. Fayetteville; it is a sea-port and has some commerce, p.v. Clinton Co. Ohio; p.v. Wayne Co. Ohio.

Willis Isle, a rocky island at the N. end of the island of Southern Georgia. It was discovered in 1775, and contains the nests of many thousands in shags. Long. 38. 30. W., lat. 54. 0. S.

Willisau, a town and Bailiwick of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucern, seated among the mountains on the river River, 16 m. W. N. W. of Lucern.

Wilmanstrand: town of Russia in the overa

ment of Finland, near which an obstinate battle was fought, in 1741, between 3,000 Swedes and 16,000 Russians, when the former were obliged at length to yield to superiority of numbers. It is seated on the S. side of the lake Saima, 40 m. N. N. W. of Wiburg and 100 N. N. W. of Petersburg.

Wilna, p.v. Jefferson Co. N. Y. 176 m. N. W. Albany. Pop. 1,602.

Wilna, a government of Russia, comprising the N. part of Lithuania, and containing an area of 2,300 square miles, with about 1,000,000 of inhabitants.

Wilna, a town of Russia, capital of the foregoing government, and a bishop's see, with a university, an ancient castle, and a royal palace. It stands on several little eminences, and has two considerable suburbs, called Antokollo and Rudaiska. Here are upwards of 40 churches; and the magnificent one belonging to the castle has a very rich treasury. In 1743 a dreadful conflagration destroyed 13 churches, and in 1749 another fire happened by lightning, which consumed six churches; besides these, the Jews synagogue, the council-house, 33 palaces, numerous stone edifices, and other buildings were destroyed. The churches have been rebuilt, and some of them in a more elegant manner than before; but the city has not recovered its former grandeur. Wilna was taken by the Russians in 1794, and, with its territory, annexed to that empire. The French took possession of it in 1812, but evacuated it the same year. It is seated on the Vilis, 180 m. E. of Konigsberg and 240 N.E. of Warsaw. Long. 25. 28. E., lat. 54. 41. N.

Wilsdorf, a town of Saxony, in Meissen, near which the Saxons were defeated by the Prussians in 1745. It is 9 m. W. of Dresden.

Wilsnack, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 14 m. N. W. of Havelberg.

Wilson, a county of W. Tennessee. Pop. 25,477. Lebanon is the capital.; p.t. Niagara Co. N. Y. Pop. 913.

Wilson, p.t. Kennebec Co. Me. Pop. 1,650; p.t. Hillsborough Co. N. H. Pop. 1,061; p.t. Fairfield Co. Conn. 77 m. S. W. Hartford. Pop. 2,085; p.t. Saratoga Co. N. Y. 15 m. N. W. Ballston Spa. Pop. 1,303.

Wilsonville, p.v. Bath Co. Va.

Wilson Hill, p.v. Shelby Co. Alab.

Wilsowitz, a town of the Austrian states, in Moravia, 15 m. E. N. E. of Hradisch.

Wilton, a borough in Wiltshire 85 m. W. by S. of London.

Wiltshire, a county of England, 53 miles long and 38 broad; bounded on the E. by Berkshire and Hampshire. The number of inhabitants in 1821 was 222,157. The air is sharp on the hills in winter, but is mild during that season in the valleys. The land in the N. part is generally hilly and woody, but affords excellent pasture for cattle, and here is made the Wiltshire cheese so much esteemed. In the S. the soil is rich and fertile. In the middle it chiefly consists of downs, that afford the best pasture for sheep; and in the valleys, which divide the downs, are corn-fields and rich meadows. Its principal commodities are sheep, wool, wood, and stone; of this last there are excellent quarries on the bank of the Nadder, where some of the stones are 23 yards in length, and four in thickness, without a flaw. The chief manufactures are the different branches of the clothing-trade. Salisbury is the capital.

Wimbledon, a village in Surrey, Eng. on an elevated heath, 7 m. S. W. of London. On the S. W. angle of the common is a circular encampment, including seven acres; the trench very deep and perfect. In the village are copper mills, a manufacture for printing calicoes, and another of japan ware.

Wimborn, or *Wimborn Minster*, a town in Dorsetshire, Eng. It had a monastery, in which were interred the W. Saxon kings Etheldred and Sigeforth, and queen Ethelburga. Its noble church, called the Minster, was formerly collegiate. 100 m. S. of London.

Wimmis, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, seated on the Sibnen, 18 m. S. of Bern.

Wimpfen, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, consisting properly of two towns, called Wipfen on the Hill, and Wimpfen in the Vale. A salt work was established here in 1761. It is seated on the Neckar, 8 m. N. of Heilbron and 2 E. of Heidelberg.

Wincaunton, a town in Somersetshire, Eng. with manufactures of ticking, dowlas, serges, &c. 24 m. S. of Bath and 108 W. by S. of London.

Winchcomb, a town in Gloucestershire, Eng. 99 N. N. W. of London.

Winchelsea, a town in Sussex, Eng. an appendage to the cinque ports, 64 m. S. E. of London.

Winchendon, p.t. Worcester Co. Mass. 6 m. N. W. Boston. Pop. 1,463.

Winchester, p.v. Cheshire Co. N. H. 73 m. S. W. Concord on the Connecticut, with manufactures of woolen, cotton, nails, and oil. Pop. 2,652.

Winchester, p.t. Frederick Co. Va. 30 m. S. W. Harper's Ferry. It is regularly and handsomely built in a pleasant situation and has considerable trade and manufactures, a medical school and an academy. There are some mineral springs in the neighbourhood, and the town is much frequented in summer by people from the lower country.

Winchester, p.t. Litchfield Co. Conn. Pop. 1,765. Guernsey and Ohio Co. Randolph Co. Ind. Clarke Co. Ken., Franklin Co. Ten., and Wayne Co. Mississippi.

Winchester, a city in Hampshire, Eng. It is one mile and a half in circumference, and has 3 churches, besides the cathedral, in which were interred several Saxon kings and queens, whose bones were collected by bishop Fox, put into small gilded coffins, and placed on a wall in the S. side of the choir. In this cathedral is the marble coffin of William Rufus. In the vicinity is St. Mary's College, founded by William of Wykeham; and contiguous to it is a spacious quadrangular edifice for commoners or gentlemen not of the foundation. At the S. end of the city is the hospital of St. Cross, founded by a bishop of this see, for a master, nine poor brethren, and four out-pensioners. All travellers who call at this hospital have a right to demand some bread and beer, which is always brought to them. 62 m. W. by N. of London.

Windav, a sea-port of Russia, in the government of Courland, with a castle. The exports are pitch, tar, wax, &c., and some ships are built here. It stands at the mouth of a river of the same name, in the Baltic, 86 m. N. W. of Mittau and 100 N. by E. of Memel. Long. 21. 50. E., lat. 57. 15. N.

Windermere, or *Winandermere*, the most extensive lake in England, lying between Westmorland and Lancashire. It extends 15 m. from N to S., but is not more than a mile broad. It is a

mons for its fine char, and abundance of trout, perch, pike, and eel. Its principal feeders are the rivers Rothay and Brathay, and its outlet the river Leven. This lake is intersected by several promontories, and spotted with islands. Among these, the Holme, or Great Island, an oblong tract of 30 acres, crosses the lake in an oblong line, surrounded by a number of inferior isles, finely wooded.

Wind Gap, p.v. Northampton Co. Pa.

Windham, a county of Vermont. Pop. 28,758. Newfane is the capital; a county of Connecticut. Pop. 20,077. Brooklyn is the capital.

Windham, p.v. Cumberland Co. Me.; p.t. Rockingham Co. N. H. Pop. 1,006; p.v. Windham Co. Vt. Pop. 84; p.t. Windham Co. Conn. Pop. 2,812; p.t. Green Co. N. Y. Pop. 3,472; p.v. Portage Co. Ohio. 148 m. N. E. Columbus. Pop. 683.

Windlingen, a town of the kingdom of Wurtemberg, seated on the Lauter, 12 m. S. E. of Stuttgart.

Windsbach, a town and castle of Germany, in the district of Anspach, on the Rednitz, 10 m. S. E. of Anspach.

Windsheim, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, surrounded with ramparts which serve for a promenade. It is seated on the Aisch, 30 m. S. E. of Wurtzburg and 32 S. S. W. of Bamberg.

Windsor, a borough in Berkshire, Eng. seated on an eminence, on the Thames, with a market on Saturday. It has been a royal demesne ever since the time of William the Conqueror, who received it from the hands of the abbot of Westminster, in exchange for lands in Essex. The picturesque beauty of its scenery, its noble forest, and the interesting historical associations connected with the vicinity, all combine to confer upon it peculiar attractions; but it owes its chief celebrity to its magnificent castle, the favorite residence of a long line of kings. This castle stands upon a high hill, which rises from the town by a gentle ascent; and its fine terrace, faced with a rampart of free-stone, 1,870 feet in length, is one of the noblest walks in Europe, with respect to strength, grandeur, and prospects. It was built originally by William the Conqueror, and enlarged by Henry I. Edward III. (who was born in it) caused the greater part of the edifice to be taken down and rebuilt in its present form. Great additions were made to it by Edward IV., Henry VII., Henry VIII., and Elizabeth. Charles II. enlarged the windows and made them regular, furnished the royal apartments with paintings, enlarged the terrace walk on the N. side, and carried it round the E. and S. sides. After the accession of the present house of Brunswick, and in particular during the reign of George III. splendid improvements were made; and under his late majesty George IV., it assumed its present grand and magnificent appearance. The castle is divided into two large courts, separated from each other by the round tower allotted for the residence of the governor. On the N. side of the upper courts are the state apartments, on the E. the private apartments of his late majesty, and on the S. the suite of rooms set apart for the officers of state. In the centre of the court is an equestrian statue of Charles II. The royal apartments are adorned with a splendid collection of paintings, chiefly formed by the late king, and the royal chapel is embellished with a variety of superb carvings, by the celebrated Gibbons. In

the lower ward of the castle is St. George's chapel, an elegant and highly finished structure, of pointed architecture, began by Edward III, in 1737, in honor of the order of the greater. On the S. side of the town is the great park, which is 14 m. in circumference. From that part of the castle called the round tower, the eye embraces one of the most noble and extensive prospects in England; for not fewer than 12 counties may be discerned with the naked eye; while the landscape presents every combination of picturesque beauty. Windsor is 22 m. W. London.

Windsor, a county of Vermont. Pop. 40,632. Windsor is the capital.

Windsor, p.t. Windsor Co. Vt. on the Connecticut. 61 m. S. Montpelier, and 112 N. W. Boston. It has a handsome thriving town with considerable trade. Pop. 3,134; p.t. Kennebec Co. Me. Pop. 1,845; p.t. Berkshire Co. Mass. 120 m. W. Boston. Pop. 1,042; p.t. Hartford Co. Conn. 7 m. N. Hartford. Pop. 3,220; p.t. Browne Co. N. Y. Pop. 2,175; p.t. York Co. Pa. Bertie Co. N. E. and Ashtabula Co. Ohio.

Windsor Forest, a forest in the E. part of Berkshire, 50 miles in circumference. Though the soil is generally barren and uncultivated, it is finely diversified by hills and dales, woods and lawns, and delightful villas. It contains several towns and villages, of which Oakingham is the principal.

Windward Islands, such of the Caribbee islands in the W. Indies as commence at Martinico and extend to Tobago.

Windward Passage, the strait between Point Maizi, the E. end of the island of Cuba, and Cape St. Nicholas, the N. W. extremity of St. Domingo.

Winfield, p.v. Herkimer Co. N. Y. 91 m. N. W. Albany. Pop. 1,778.

Windhall, p.t. Bennington Co. Vt. Pop. 571.

Winnend, a town and Castle of Wurtemberg, 12 m. E. N. E. Stuttgart.

Winnicza, a town of Austrian Poland, with a castle; seated on the river Bog, 35 m. N. of Bracklau.

Winnipeg, a lake of Upper Canada, N. W. lake Superior. It is 240 m. long and from 50 to 100 broad, and exhibits a body of water next in size to Lake Superior. It receives the waters of several small lakes in every direction, and contains a number of small islands. The lands on its banks produce vast quantities of wild rice, and the sugar-tree in great plenty.

Winnipegogee, r. N. H., which runs from lake Winnipiseogee into the Merrimack, S. of the Sanbornton.

Winnipiseogee, a lake of N. Hampshire in Strafford Co., surrounded by the townships of Centre harbour, Moultonborough, Tuftonborough, Wolfborough, Alton, Guilford, and Meredith. Long. 71. 5. to 71. 25. W., lat. 43. 29. to 43. 44. N. It is about 23 m. long, from S. E. to N. W., and about 10, where widest broad. It receives the waters of several small streams, but is supplied chiefly by subadjacent springs, and its waters are conveyed off by the river Winnipiseogee, which joins the western branch of the Merrimack, at the S. W. corner of Sanbornton, opposite Salisbury, near Webster's falls. It is 473 feet above the level of the ocean, and 232 above the Merrimack, at the junction of their waters; and in some places it is unfathomable by any means in the possession of the inhabitants. It abounds in fish, and its waters are remarkably pure, but little, if at all info-

rior to those of lake George, N. Y. It is of a very irregular form: in the N. W. it divides into 3 branches, or large bays, and in the S. E. is a long arm, called *Merrymeeting Bay*. Several large promontories intrude into the lake; the principal of which are Meredith neck, Moultonborough neck, and Tuftonborough neck. It is bordered in various parts by hills and mountains; on the N. W. is Red Mountain, on the N. Ossipee, on the S. Mount Major, and Gunstock mountain. The lake contains a great multitude of islands said to amount to 365; some of them large enough for farms of considerable extent, and are of beautiful appearance. The prospect of the lake and its environs is enchanting.

The following description of the appearance of the lake as seen from the summit of Red mountain is given by Dr. Dwight.—“Immediately at the foot of the height, on which we stood, and in the bottom of the immense valley below, spread south-eastward the waters of the Winipiseogee in complete view; except that one or two of its arms were partially concealed by intervening peninsulas. A finer object of the same nature was perhaps never seen. The lakes, which I had visited in my northern and western excursions, were all of them undivided masses bordered by shores comparatively straight. This was, centrally, a vast column, if I may be allowed the term, 23 m. in length and from 6 to 8 in breadth, shooting out with inimitable beauty, a succession of arms, some of them not inferior in length to the whole breadth of the lake. These were fashioned with every elegance of figure, bordered with the most beautiful winding shores, and studded with a multitude of islands. Their relative positions, also, could scarcely be more happy.

“Many of the islands are large, exquisitely fashioned, and arranged in a manner not less singular than pleasing. As they met the eye, when surveyed from this summit, they were set in groups on both sides of the great channel, and left this vast field of water unoccupied between them. Their length was universally at right angles to that of the lake, and they appeared as if several chain of hills originally crossing the country in that direction, had by some convulsion been merged in the water so low, that no part of them was left visible; except the oblong segments of their summits. Of those, which, by their size and situation, were most conspicuous, I counted 45, without attempting to enumerate the smaller ones, or such as were obscured. The points, which intrude into this lake are widely different from those of lake George; bold, masculine bluffs, impinging directly upon the water. These, in several instances, were spacious peninsulas, fitting to become rich and delightful residences of man, often elevated into handsome hills, and sloping gracefully into the lake.”

Winniborough, p.v. Fairfield Dis. S. C. 30 m. N. Columbus.

Winschoten, a fortified town of the Netherlands in Groningen. Here, in 1568, was fought the first battle between the revolted Dutch and the Spaniards, who were defeated by Lewis, brother to the prince of Orange. It is 6 m. S. of Dolbart Bay and 19 E. S. E. of Groningen.

Winsen, a town of Hanover, with a castle, seated on the Lube, near its confluence with the Ilmenau, 15 m. N. W. of Lüneburg.—Another, seated on the Aller, 6 m. below Zell and 47 S. S. W. of Lüneburg.

Winsford, a village in Cheshire, Eng. 4 m. W.

by N. of Middlewich. Here is a considerable manufacture of salt, and abundance of salt rock, of which great quantities are sent to Liverpool for exportation.

Winslow, a town in Buckinghamshire, Eng. 43 m. W. N. W. of London.

Winslow, p.t. Kennebec Co. Me. 45 m. N. Wiscasset. Pop. 1,259.

Winster, a town in Derbyshire, Eng. situate among rich lead-mines, 26 m. N. N. W. of Derby.

Winterberg, a town of Bohemia, with a celebrated glass manufactory, 77 m. S. by W. of Pnyne.

Winteringham, a town in Lincolnshire, Eng. 33 m. N. of Lincoln.

Winterthur, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, where there are mineral baths. The articles made here by the smiths and turners are in great estimation; and it has manufactures of earthenware, striped camlets, and cotton. It is seated in a fertile plain, on the river Alach, 12 m. E. N. E. of Zurich.

Winterton, a village on the E. coast of Norfolk, Eng. near a promontory called Wintertonness, on which is a light-house, 8 m. N. by W. of Yarmouth.

Winthrop, p.t. Kennebec Co. Me. 10 m. W. Augusta. Pop. 1,887.

Winton, p.t. Hertford Co. N. C. 153 m. N. E. Raleigh.

Wintonburg, p.v. Hartford Co. Conn.

Winyaw Bay, in S. Carolina receives the Pedee, Waccamaw and Winee Rivers, and joins the sea, 12 m. below Georgetown.

Winzener, a town of Germany, capital of the county of Falkenstein. 24 m. W. S. W. of Worms and 27 N. E. of Deux Points.

Winwick, a village in Lancashire, Eng. 3 m. N. of Warrington. It is deemed the richest rectory in the kingdom; and on the S. side of the church is a Latin inscription, intimating that the place was once a favourite seat of Oswald, king of Northumberland.

Wipperfurth, a town of Prussia, in the province of Cleves and Berg; seated on the Whipper, 30 m. E. S. E. of Dusseldorf.

Wippra, a town of Prussian Saxony, 10 m. W. N. W. of Eisleben.

Wirksworth, a town of Prussian Saxony 10 m. W. N. W. of Eisleben.

Wirksworth, a town in Derbyshire, Eng. 140 m. N. N. W. of London.

Wisbaden, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Nassau. It has some warm baths, formerly of great repute; 6 m. N. of Mentz and 22 W. of Frankfort.

Wisbeach, a town in Cambridgeshire, Eng. 34 m. N. N. W. of Cambridge and 80 N. of London.

Wisby, a sea-port of Sweden, capital of the isle of Gothland, with a castle. It is seated on the side of a rock, on the Baltic, 129 m. S. by E. of Stockholm. Long. 18. 41. E., lat. 57. 36. N.

Wiscasset, p.t. Lincoln Co. Me, on Sheepscut River, 55 m. N. E. Portland. It is a port of entry and has a considerable trade in lumber and wood. Pop. 2,443.

Wismar, a strong sea-port of Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenburg with a citadel. It has suffered frequently by war; and in 1716 it was taken by the northern confederates, who blew up and razed its former fortifications. The three principal churches, the townhouse, and the palace of Mecklenburg, are its most remarkable buildings. It is seated on a bay of the Baltic, 30 m

E. by N. of Lubeck and 33 W. S. W. of Rostock. Long. 11. 34. E., lat. 53. 56. N.

Wiston, a town of Wales, in Pembrokeshire, 24½ m. W. N. W. of London.

Witpeck, a strong town of European Russia, with a castle. The French entered it in 1812, but evacuated it the same year. It is seated in a morass, at the confluence of the Dwina and Widsba 65 m. E. of Polotsk and 80 W. N. W. of Smolensk. Long. 29. 40. E., lat. 55. 43. N.

Witgenau, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, on the river Launsnitz, 14 m. E. of Budweis.

Witgenstein, a castle of Germany, which gives name to a small county belonging to Hesse-Darmstadt. It stands on a high rock, 13 m. N. W. of Marburg.

Witkam, a town in Essex, Eng. 38 m. E. N. E. of London.

Wulich, a town of Prussia, in the province of Lower Rhine. It has a castle called Ottenstein, and in its neighbourhood are many copper-mines. It is seated on the Leser, 19 m. N. N. E. of Treves.

Witney, a town in Oxfordshire, Eng. Here are manufactures of the finest blankets, and other thick woollens, called bear-skins and kerseys. 65 m. W. N. W. of London.

Witstock, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, with celebrated cloth manufactures: seated on the river Dosse, 17 m. N. N. W. of Ruppın.

Wittenberg, a strong town of Prussian Saxony, with a famous university and a castle. The celebrated Martin Luther began the Reformation here, in 1517, and is buried in a chapel belonging to the castle. In 1821 a colossal statue was erected here to his memory. Wittenberg has suffered greatly by wars, particularly in the siege by the Austrians in 1760; and in 1813 it was taken by the allies after a short siege. It is seated on the Elbe, over which is a bridge, 65 m. N. W. of Dresden. Long. 12. 45. E., lat. 51. 54. N.

Wittenberg, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, seated on the Elbe, 7 m. S. S. W. of Perleberg.

Wittenberg, a town of Germany, in Mecklenburg, 15 m. W. S. W. of Schwerin.

Witgenstein, a town of Russia, in the government of Livonia, 40 m. S. E. of Revel.

Witlesey-mere, a lake in the N. E. part of Huntingdonshire, Eng. 6 m. long and 3 broad. It is 4 m. S. of Peterborough.

Willsburg, p.v. Erie Co. Pa.

Wilsenhausen, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, seated on the Werra, 18 m. E. by N. of Cassel.

Wiveliscomb, a town in Somersetshire, Eng. with a considerable manufacture of blanketing, kerseys, and other coarse cloths. 153 m. W. by S. of London.

Wivenhoe, a village in Essex, Eng. on the Coln 3 m. S. E. of Colchester, of which it is the port. The Colchester oysters are chiefly barrelled at this place.

Wladislaw, a town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of its name and of the province of Cujavia, with a fort. It stands on the Vistula, 98 m. W. N. W. of Warsaw. Long. 18. 50. E., lat. 52. 54. N.

Woahoo, one of the Sandwich islands, 7 leagues N. W. of Morotoi. From the appearance of the N. E. and N. W. parts, it is the finest island of the group. A bay is formed by the N. and W. extremities, into which a fine river flows, through

a deep valley; but the water is blackish for 200 yards from the entrance. It is supposed to contain 60,000 inhabitants. Lieut. Hergist, who had been sent from England, in 1791, with a supply of provisions for captain Vancouver, then on a voyage of discovery, was here surprised and murdered by the natives, together with Mr. Gooch, the astronomer. Long. 157. 51. W. lat. 21. 43. N.

Woburn, a town in Bedfordshire, Eng. It had an ancient abbey, on the site of which stands the magnificent building called Woburn Abbey, the seat of the duke of Bedford. 42 m. N. N. W. of London.

Woburn, p.t. Middlesex Co. Mass. 10 m. N. W. Boston, on the Middlesex Canal. Pop. 1,977. Here is a beautiful sheet of water called Horn Pond, environed by steep woody hills and affording the most delightful scenery.

Wodnian, a town of Bohemia, seated on the Bianitz, 12 m. S. of Piseck.

Woerden, a town of the Netherlands, in S. Holland, seated on the Rhine, 10 m. W. of Utrecht.

Wokey, or *Okey*, a village in Somersetshire, Eng. on the N. side of the Mendip Hills, 2 m. W. of Wells. Here is a famous cavern, called Wokey Hole.

Woking, a village in Surrey, Eng. on the river Wey, 5 m. N. N. E. of Guilford.

Workingham or *Orkingham*, a corporate town in Berkshire, Eng. 31 m. W. by S. of London.

Wolau, a strong town of Prussia, Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name, with a fine castle, many handsome buildings, and a great woolen manufacture. It is seated near the Oder, surrounded by a morass, 20 m. N. W. of Breslau. Long. 16. 45. E., lat. 51. 18. N.

Wolbek, a town of the Prussian states, in the government of Munster, 7 m. S. S. W. of Munster.

Wolcott, p.t. plains Co. Vt. 63 m. N. Montpelier. Pop. 492; p.t. N. Haven Co. Conn. 25 m. N. New Haven. Pop. 844; p.t. Wayne Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,065.

Wolcottville, p.v. Litchfield Co. Conn.

Woldeck, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, 21 m. E. N. E. of Strelitz.

Wolfach, a town of Baden, on a river of the same name, at its confluence with the Kinzig 19, m. N. E. of Friburg.

Wolborough, p.t. Stafford Co. N. H. 45 m. N. E. Concord. Pop. 1,928.

Wolfenbittel, a principality of Germany, which constitutes part of the duchy of Brunswick. It is divided into two parts the principalities of Helderheil, Halberstadt: the northern borders on the duchies of Lunenburg and Magdeburg; the southern lies between the principality of Hildesheim, the abbey of Corvey, and the county of Wernigerode. The N. part produces abundance of grass, grain, flax, hemp, silk, and various kinds of pulse and fruit. The S. part is hilly and has little arable land, but yields plenty of timber and iron, and has manufactures of glass and fine porcelain, with a very rich mine and salt works in the Hartz Forest. The principal rivers are the Weser, Leine, and Ocker. The established religion is the Lutheran.

Wolfenbittel, a strong city of Germany, capital of the foregoing principality. It has a castle, formerly the residence of the dukes, in which is an excellent library, with a cabinet of curiosities relating to natural history. In the principal church is the burial-place of the princes, which is an admirable piece of architecture. Wolfenbittel is seated in a marshy soil, on the Ocker, 7

m. S. by W. of Brunswick and 30 W. of Halberstadt. Long. 10. 45. E., lat. 52. 10 N.

Wolferdike, a small island of the Netherlands in Zealand, between N. and S. Beveland.

Wolfsberg, a town of Austrian Illyria, in Carinthia, with a castle; seated on the Lavant, at the foot of a mountain, 26 m. E. N. E. of Clagenfurt.

Wolgast, a sea-port of Prussia, in Pomerania, with one of the best harbours on the Baltic. On the tower of its ancient castle is now standing. It is seated on the Peene, or W. channel of the Oder, 54 m. N. W. of Stettin. Long. 13. 52. E., lat. 54. 4. N.

Wolkenstein, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Erzeberg, with a castle on a rock; seated near the Zschopa, 15 m. S. S. E. of Chemnitz.

Wolkowsk, a town of Prussia, in the government of Grodno, seated on the Ros, 23 m. S. E. of Grodno.

Wollin, a fortified town of Pomerania, capital of a fertile island of the same name, between the two Eastern branches of the Oder. It is seated on the Diwenow, 12 m. S. W. of Camin and 30 N. of Stettin. Long. 14. 40. E., lat. 53. 50. N.

Wolmirstadt, a town of Prussian Saxony, in Magdeburg, on the river Ohra, 10 m. N. of Magdeburg.

Wolozok, a town of Russia, in the government of Novogorod, 100 m. S. E. of Novogorod. Long. 34. 20. E., lat. 57. 30. N.

Wolsingham, a town in the county of Durham, Eng. amid mines of lead and coal, 16 m. W. of Durham and 257 N. N. W. of London.

Wolverhampton, a town in Staffordshire, Eng. Here are manufactures of various kinds of iron, brass, steel, and tin goods, japanned and paper wares, &c. It is seated on a hill, nearly encompassed by canals, 16 m. S. of Stafford and 122 N. W. of London.

Wolvey, a village in Warwickshire, Eng. 5 m. S. E. of Nuneaton.

Womeldorf, p.v. Berks Co. Pa.

Wood, a county of the W. Dis. of Virginia. Pop. 6,409. Parkersburg is the capital. A county of Ohio. Pop. 1,085. Perrysburg is the capital.

Woodbridge, a town in Suffolk, Eng. 77 m. N. E. of London.

Woodbridge, a township of N. Haven Co. Conn. 7 m. N. W. New Haven. Pop. 2,049; p.v. Middlesex Co. N. J. 10 m. N. E. New Brunswick.

Woodbury, p.v. Litchfield Co. Conn. 19 m. N. W. New Haven. Pop. 2,045; t. Caledonia Co. Vt. Pop. 824; p.v. Gloucester Co. N. J.; t. Bedford and Huntingdon Cos. Pa.

Woodchester, a village in Gloucestershire, Eng. 2 m. S. of Stroud. It has a broad-cloth and a silk manufacture. A great tessellated pavement and other splendid Roman antiquities have been discovered here.

Woodford, a county of Kentucky. Pop. 12,294; t. Bennington Co. Vt. Pop. 396. Versailles is the capital.

Wood Laxon, p.v. Edgefield Dis. S. C.

Woods, Lake of the, a lake of N. America, 90 m. long, and 30 where broadest, but very irregular in its shape. It lies between Lake Winnipeg and Lake Superior, chiefly in Upper Canada, but the S. part is in the territory of the United States. The lands on its banks are covered with oaks, pines, firs, &c.

Woodshore, p.v. Frederick Co. Md.

Woodsville, p.v. Monroe Co. Ohio. 120 m. E. Columbus

Woodstock, p.t. Oxford Co. Me. 56 m. N. Portland. Pop. 573; p.t. Windsor Co. Vt. 79 m. S. Montpelier. Pop. 3,044; p.t. Windham Co. Conn. 48 m. N. E. Hartford, with manufactures of cotton and woolen. Pop. 2,928; p.t. Ulster Co. N. Y. with manufactures of iron and glass. Pop. 1,376; p.t. Shenandoah Co. Va. 100 m. W. Washington p.t. Hyde Co. N. C.

Woodstock, a borough in Oxfordshire, Eng. It is chiefly noted for Blenheim-house, built at the expense of the nation for the duke of Marlborough, in memory of his signal victory over the French and Bavarians in 1704. Woodstock has a manufacture of gloves, and of steel watch chains. The poet Chaucer was born, lived and died here. It is 8 m. N. W. of Oxford and 62 W. N. W. of London.

Woodstown, p.v. Salem Co. N. J. 26 m. S. Philadelphia.

Woodville, p.v. Jefferson Co. N. Y. 153 m. N. W. Albany; p.v. Culpeper Co. Va., Hanover Co. Va., Perquimans Co. N. C., Warren Co. Tenn., Decatur Co. Ala. and Wilkinson Co. Mississippi.

Wooler, a town in Northumberland, Eng. 14 m. S. of Berwick and 317 N. by W. of London.

Woolwich, a town in Kent, Eng. It is the most ancient military and naval arsenal in England, and has a royal dock-yard, where men of war were built as early as the reign of Henry VIII. At the eastern part of the town is the royal arsenal, in which are vast magazines of great guns, mortars, bombs, balls, powder, and other warlike stores; a foundry, with three furnaces, for casting ordnance; and a laboratory, where fireworks and cartridges are made, and bombs, carcasses, grenades, &c., charged for the public service. A little to the S. of the arsenal are extensive artillery barracks, for the accommodation of the officers and privates: and a little further S. a royal military academy, where the mathematics are taught and cadets instructed in the military art. Woolwich is seated on the Thames, which is here so deep that large ships may at all times ride with safety. It is 8 m. E. of London.

Woolwich, p.t. Lincoln Co. Me. 40 m. N. E. Portland. Pop. 1,464.

Woeater, p.t. Wayne Co. Ohio. 89 m. N. E. Columbus. Pop. 1,953.

Worcester, a central county of Massachusetts. Pop. 84,365. Worcester is the capital. A county of Maryland. Pop. 18,271. Snowhill is the capital.

Worcester, p.t. Worcester Co. Mass. 40 m. W. Boston. It is one of the largest inland towns in the state and has a communication with the waters of Narraganset Bay by the Blackstone Canal. The town is handsomely built, and the neighbouring country is very pleasant and well cultivated. Here is the library of the American Antiquarian Society, consisting of 6,000 volumes. A State Insane Asylum has recently been established here. A cattle show is held here annually and the trade of the town is very flourishing. Pop. 4,172.

Worcester, p.t. Otsego Co. N. Y. 74 m. W. Albany. Pop. 2,093. A township of Montgomery Co. Pa.

Worcester, one of the most ancient and respectable cities of England, the capital of Worcester-shire, and a bishop's see. It contains 11 churches, besides the cathedral, also a number of meeting-houses for various sectaries as well as Roman Catholics. Edgar's Tower, a strong portal, is

part of its ancient castle; here are also three grammar-schools, seven hospitals, a public infirmary, and a well contrived quay. Worcester is governed by a mayor, carries on a considerable trade in hops, carpets, and gloves, has a large manufacture of elegant china-ware, manufactures of fine lace, an extensive iron foundry, distillery, &c., and contains about 19,000 inhabitants. Here Cromwell, in 1651, obtained a victory over the Scotch army, which had marched into England to reinstate Charles II., who, after this defeat, escaped with great difficulty into France. Worcester is seated on the Severn, 36 m. N. N. E. of Bristol and 111 W. N. W. of London. Long. 2. 0. W., lat. 52. 9. N.

Worcestershire, a county of England, 44 m. long and 24 broad; bounded on the N. by Shropshire and Staffordshire, E. by Warwickshire, S. E. and S. by Gloucestershire, and W. by Herefordshire. It contains 613,240 acres, is divided into five hundreds and 152 parishes, has one city and 11 market-towns, and sends nine members to parliament. In 1821 the number of inhabitants was 184,424. The soil in the vales and meadows is very rich, particularly the vale of Evesham, which is styled the granary of these parts. The hills have generally an easy ascent, except the Malvern Hills in the S. W. part of the county, which feed large flocks of sheep. The other hills are the Licky, near Bromsgrove, towards the N.; and the Bredon Hills, towards the S. E. Here are plenty of fruits of most sorts, especially pears, which are in many places found growing in the hedges. The commerce and manufactures are considerable. The chief exports are coal, corn, hops, cloth, cheese, cider, perry, and salt. The principal rivers are the Severn, Teme, and Avon.

Worcum, a town of the Netherlands, in S. Holland, seated on the S. side of the Menae, just below the influx of the Waal, 8 m. N. N. E. of Heusden.

Worcum, a town of the Netherlands, in Friesland, 13 m. S. W. of Lewarden.

Wordingborg, a sea-port of Denmark on the S. coast of the island of Zealand, from which there is a much frequented passage to the island Falster and Laland. It is 46 m. S. S. W. of Copenhagen. Long. 11. 58. E., lat. 55. 3. N.

Workington, a sea-port in Cumberland, Eng. seated at the mouth of the Derwent, on the coast of the Irish Sea. The river admits vessels of 400 tons burthen, and the harbour is commodious. In the neighbourhood are a large iron foundry, some salt-works, and numerous collieries. The principal manufactures are canvas and cordage, but the coal trade is its chief support. It is 7 m. W. by S. of Cockermonth and 312 N. N. W. of London. Long. 3. 27. W., lat. 54. 31. N.

Workshop, a town in Nottinghamshire, Eng. The canal from Chesterfield to the Trent passes near this town. It is 23 m. N. W. of Newark and 146 N. by W. of London.

Worms, a city of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt formerly the capital of a princely bishopric of the same name. It is famous for a diet held in 1521, at which Luther assisted in person. The cathedral is magnificent, and the principal Lutheran church has a beautiful altar and fine paintings. In the war of 1699 it was taken by the French, who almost reduced it to ashes. In 1743 a treaty was concluded here between Great Britain, Hungary, and Sardinia. In 1792 Worms surrendered to the French, who were obliged to evacuate it the next year, after the loss of Mentz; but it

was again taken by them in 1794. It is seated on the Rhine, 27 m. S. S. W. of Mentz. Long. 8. 23 E., lat. 49. 36. N.

Worsley, a town in Lancashire, Eng. celebrated for the immense quantity of coal in its vicinity and for being the place where the duke of Bridgewater first commenced his canal navigation. It is 6 m. N. N. W. of Manchester.

Worstead, a town of Norfolk, Eng. This place is noted for the introduction of that sort of twisted yarn called *worstead*; and was formerly a place of considerable trade, though now reduced to a mere village. It is 12 m. N. of Norwich and 121 N. E. of London.

Worthington, p.t Hampshire Co. Mass. 110 m W. Boston. Pop. 1,178; p.v. Franklin Co. Ohio 9 m. N. Columbus.

Wotton Bassett, a borough in Wiltshire, Eng. 88 m. W. of London.

Wotton-under-Edge, a town in Gloucestershire, Eng. with extensive manufactures of cloth. It is seated under a fertile eminence, 20 m. N. E. of Bristol and 109 W. N. W. of London.

Wragby, a town in Lincolnshire, Eng. 143 m. N. of London.

Wrath, Cape, a promontory of Scotland, in Sutherlandshire, which is the N. W. point of Great Britain. Against its rugged and lofty cliffs the rapid tides burst with incredible fury. Long. 4. 47. W., lat. 58. 34. N.

Wreakin, a noted hill or mountain in Shropshire, Eng. 8 m. E. S. E. of Shrewsbury. It was a famous station of the Romans, and its height is reckoned 1,200 feet.

Wrentham, p.t Norfolk Co. Mass. 24 m. S. W. Boston, with manufactures of cotton, woolen, and straw bonnets. Pop. 2,765.

Wrexham, a town of Wales, in Denbighshire. It is a great mart for flannel, and a place of considerable traffic. 160 m. N. W. of London.

Wriessen, or **Brietzen**, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, situate on a lake formed by the inundations of the Oder, 37 m. E. N. E. of Berlin.

Wrightsbere, p.v. Union Dis. S. C.; p.v. Columbia Co. Geo. 104 m. N. E. Milledgeville.

Wrightstown, p.v. Burlington Co. N. J. 21 m. S. E. Trenton. t. Belmont Co. Ohio.

Wrightsville, p.v. York Co. Pa. and Duplin Co. N. C.

Wrighton, a town in Somersetshire, Eng. It was the birth-place of the celebrated Locke, and is seated near the source of the Yeo. 10 m. S. W. of Bristol and 125 W. of London.

Wrotham, a decayed town in Kent, Eng. 24 m. S. E. of London.

Wroster, a village in Shropshire, Eng. said to have been formerly a city built by the Britons. It appears to have been surrounded by a thick wall and a deep trench which may be traced in several places. 5 m. S. E. of Shrewsbury.

Wunnenberg, a town of Prussian Westphalia, which received its name from a victory gained by Charlemagne over the Saxons in 974. It is 14 m. S. of Paderborn.

Wunsiedel, a town of Bavarian Franconia, near which are mines of copper and iron, and quarries of marble. It is seated on the Roessau, 12 m. W. of Egra and 34 E. of Bamreuth.

Wurtemberg, a kingdom of Germany, bounded E. by Bavaria and W. by Baden, and comprising an area of 8,000 sq. m., with 1,536,000 inhabitants. It is one of the most populous and fertile countries in Germany, though there are many

mountains and woods. It produces plenty of pasture, corn, fruit, and a great deal of Neckar wine—so called from the river Neckar, which runs through the kingdom. There are also mines and salt springs, and much game. This country was erected into a kingdom by Napoleon in 1805; and he made considerable additions to it by the territories taken from Austria. In 1813 the allies, having engaged to serve the king in his various acquisitions, received his support in the invasion of France. Stuttgart is the capital.

Wurtzburg, a district of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Maine, comprehending a great part of Franconia. It is 65 m. long and 50 broad, and is bounded on the N. by Henneberg, E. by Bamberg, S. by Anspach, Hohenlohe, and Mergentheim, and W. by Wertheim, Mentz, and Fulda. The soil is very fertile, and produces more corn and wine than the inhabitants consume. This territory was formerly a bishopric, and its sovereign was one of the greatest ecclesiastic princes of the empire; but it was given as a principality to the elector of Bavaria in 1803; and by the treaty of Presburg, in 1805, it was ceded to the archduke Ferdinand, whose electoral title was transferred from Salzburg to this place. In 1814, however, it was again transferred to Bavaria, in exchange for the Tyrol, when the archduke Ferdinand was reinstated in his Tuscan dominions.

Wurtzburg, a fortified city of Bavaria, capital of the circle of Lower Maine, with a magnificent palace, a university, an arsenal, and a handsome hospital. The fortress stands on an eminence, and communicates with the city by a stone bridge. Besides the cathedral, there are several collegiate and parish churches, colleges, abbeys, and convents. Here is a cannon and bell foundry; also cloth and stuff manufactures, established in the house of correction. Wurtzburg was taken by the French in 1796 and again in 1800. It is seated on the Maine, 40 m. W. S. W. of Bamberg and 65 E. S. E. of Frankfort. Long. 10. 14. E., lat. 49. 46. N.

Wurzach, a town of the kingdom of Wurtemberg, in the county of Waldburg, with a castle; situate on the Aitrach, 17 m. N. of Wangen and 98 S. by W. of Ulm.

Wurzen or Wurtzen, a town of Saxony, with a

castle, a cathedral, and two churches. Here are fine bleaching grounds for linen; but the principal trade is in beer, of which great quantities are exported. It is situate on the Muldan, 15 m. E. of Leipzig.

Wusterhausen, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, seated on the Spree, 15 m. S. S. E. of Berlin.—Another, seated on the Dosse, 17 m. E. S. E. of Havelburg and 44 N. W. of Berlin.

Wustrau, a town of Hanover, in the duchy of Lunenburg, seated on the Dümme, at its confluence with the Jutzo, 14 m. S. of Danneberg.

Wyatsburg, p.t. Bradford Co. Pa. 30 m. S. W. Montrose.

Wycomb or High Wycomb a borough in Buckinghamshire Eng. A Roman tessellated pavement was discovered in an adjacent meadow in 1744. 31 m. W. N. W. of London.

Wye, a town in Kent, Eng. 55 m. S. E. of London.

Wye, a river of Wales, which issues from Plynlimmon hill, in the S. part of Montgomeryshire, very near the source of the Severn. It crosses the N. E. corner of Radnorshire, giving name to the town of Rhyadergowy (fall of the Wye) where it is precipitated in a cataract. Then, flowing between this county and Brecknockshire, it enters Herefordshire, passing by Hay to Hereford, a few m. below which it receives the Lag; it then flows by Ross and Monmouth, and, separating the counties of Monmouth and Gloucester, it enters the Severn below Crystow. This river is navigable almost to Hay, and a canal forms a communication between it and the Severn from Hereford to Gloucester.

Wytheburg, p.v. Charlotte Co. Va. 132 m. S. W. Richmond.

Wymondham, a town in Norfolk, Eng. with manufactures of bombazines, Norwich crapes, &c. 100 m. N. N. E. of London.

Wyoming, p.v. Luzerne Co. Pa. situated in a valley among the Appalachian Mountains 1 m. from Wilkesbarre.

Wysex, p.t. Bradford Co. Pa.

Wythe, a county of the W. Dis. of Virginia. Pop. 12,163. Wythe is the capital. 351 m. from Washington

X

XABEA, a sea-port of Spain, in Valencia, near the coast of the Mediterranean, 44 m. N. E. of Alicant. Long. 0. 3. E. lat. 39. 48. N.

Xacca, or **Sacca**, a sea-port of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, with an old castle. Here are large granaries for the reception of corn intended to be exported, and manufactures of beautiful vases. It is seated on the S. coast at the foot of a mountain, 20 m. S. E. of Mazara and 41 S. S. W. of Palermo. Long. 13. 2. E., lat. 37. 41. N.

Xagua, a sea-port on the S. coast of the island of Cuba, seated on a bay, which is five leagues in circumference and surrounded by mountains. It is one of the finest ports in the W. Indies, and is 94 m. S. E. of Havana. Long. 80. 45. W., lat. 22. 10. N.

Xalapa, a town of Mexico, in Vera Cruz, and a bishop's see. This town is said to give name to the purgative root called jalap, or xalap. 60 m. E.

of Angelos and 80 E. of Mexico. Long. 98. 2 W., lat. 19. 32. N.

Xalisco, a town of Mexico in a province of its name, 14 m. N. W. of Compostella.

Xalisco, or **St. Philip**, a town of Spain, in Valencia. Having taken the part of Charles III., in 1707, Philip V. ordered it to be demolished, and a new town to be built called St. Philip. It is seated on the side of a hill, at the foot of which runs the Xuocar, 32 m. S. W. of Valencia and 50 N. W. of Alicant. Long. 0. 14. W., lat. 3. 4. N.

Xauxa, or **Jauxa**, a province of Peru, 36 m. long and 45 broad, bounded by the mountains of the Indians, and the provinces of Tarma, Huastaca, Angaraes, Xanyos, and Guarochiri. The climate is highly salubrious, and the soil fertile in corn and fruits.

Xauxa, a town of Peru, capital of the foye-

Y-g provinces, noted for its silver mines; seated on a river of the same name, 100 m. E. of Lima.

Xavier, or *Sabi*, the capital of the kingdom of Whidah, in Guinea. It is populous, and a great market is held every Wednesday and Saturday at the distance of a mile from the town. The market place is surrounded by sutlers' booths, which are only permitted to sell certain sorts of meat, as beef, pork, and the flesh of goats and dogs. Here slaves of both sexes are sold, as well as oxen, sheep, dogs, hogs, fish, and birds; also the various commodities of Whidah manufacture, and every thing of European, Asiatic, or African production. *Xavier* is seated near the river Euphrates, about 7 m. from the sea. Long. 2. 30. E., lat. 6. 40. N.

Xavier, a town of Spain, in Navarre, noted as the birth-place of the celebrated Romish saint and missionary of that name. It is 35 m. S. E. of Pamplona.

Xavier, St., a town of Paraguay, in the province of La Plata, 200 m. W. of Rio Janeiro.

Xenia, p.t. Greene Co. Ohio near the Little Miami, 56 m. S. W. Columbia. Pop. 4,175.

Xenil, a river of Spain, which rises in the E. part of Granada, and flows by Granada, Loxa, and Ecija, in the Guadalquivir.

Xeres, a town of Guatemala, in Nicaragua, seated on a river that flows into Fonseca Bay, 70 m. N. W. of Leon.

Xeres de la Frontera, a large and well built town of Spain, in Andalusia, famous for that excellent wine corruptly called Sherry. It is seated on the small river Guadalete, 15 m. N. E. of Cadix and 38 S. S. W. of Seville.

Xeres de la Frontera, a town of Mexico in the S. part of the province of Zacatecas, 80 m. N. by E. of Guadalajara. Long. 103. 35. W., lat. 22. 22. N.

Xeres de Guadiana, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on the Guadiana, 26 m. N. by E. of Ayamonte.

Xicoco, an island of Japan, between Nippon and Ximo, 250 m. in circumference.

Xilotopee, a town of Mexico, capital of a district of its name, 60 m. N. of Mexico.

Ximo, an island of Japan, the second in size and eminence, situate to the S. W. of Nippon, from which it is divided by a narrow channel. It is 450 m. in circumference.

Xizona, a town of Spain, in Valencia, with a castle, seated among mountains, in a country that produces excellent wine and the valuable drug called Kermes. It is 15 m. N. of Alicante.

Xucar, a river of Spain, which rises in the N. E. part of New Castile, passes by Cuenca, and, entering the province of Valencia, runs into the gulf of Valencia, at the town of Cullera.

Xudnograd, a town of Croatia, 17 m. N. of Sebenico and 37 E. of Kzara.

Y

YACHTA, a fort of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the borders of Chinese Tartary 48 m. S. S. W. of Selenginsk.

Yadkin, a river rising in North Carolina and flowing into South Carolina, where it takes the name of Great Pedee.

Yakutsk or *Jakutskoi*, a town of Russia, capital of a province of the same name, in the government of Irkutsk, with a wooden fort. It is seated on the Lena, 960 m. N. E. of Irkutsk. Long. 129. 48. E., lat. 62. 2. N.

Yale, the capital of a province of the same name, in the island of Ceylon, 56 m. S. E. of Candy.

Yamburg, town of Russia, in the government of Petersburg, situate on the Luga, 20 m. E. of Narva.

Yamina, a town of Negroland, in Bambarra, near the river Niger, 66 m. S. W. of Sego.

Yanceyville, p.v. Louisa Co. Va. 60 m. N. W. Richmond.

Yang-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiang-nan. Its district is intersected by a number of canals; and it carries on a great trade, particularly in salt, which is made on the sea-coast of this jurisdiction. It stands on the left bank of the Kian-ku, where the imperial canal crosses that river, 485 m. S. by E. of Peking. Long. 118. 54. E., lat. 32. 26. N.

Yao-gan, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Yun-nan. Its territory is intermixed with mountains, fine forests, and fruitful valleys, and produces abundance of musk. Near the city is a salt spring, which produces very white salt. It is 100 m. W. by N. of Yun-nan. Long. 100. 45. E., lat. 25. 12. N.

Yao-tchen, a city of China, of the first rank, in Kiang-si, on the W. side of the lake Poyang, 700

m. S. of Peking. Long. 116. 40. E., lat. 20. 8 N.

Yare, a river in Norfolk, Eng. formed by the confluence of several streams that rise in the heart of the county. It passes through Norwich, whence it is navigable to Yarmouth, where it enters the German Ocean.

Yarkan, or *Irken*, a town of Tartary, in the country of Cashgur, with a large palace, where the khan of the Eluth Tartars generally resides. It has a considerable trade, and stands in a fertile country, on a river of the same name, 100 m. S. E. of Cashgur. Long. 79. 4. E., lat. 38. 40. N.

Yarm, a town in N. Yorkshire, Eng. 239 m. N. by W. of London.

Yarmouth, a sea-port and borough in Norfolk, Eng. It is seated at the mouth of the Yare, and enjoys the export, and import trade of various places in Norfolk and Suffolk. The harbour is convenient for business, the vessels lying in the river along a very extensive quay. Its foreign trade is considerable, and it also sends ships to the Greenland fishery. A great number of herring are cured here, and under the name of red herrings, are either consumed at home or exported to foreign countries. Yarmouth contains about 18,000 inhabitants. Off the mouth of the harbour is a bar, which prevents the entry of ships of large burden: and the many sand-banks off the coast from the Yarmouth Roads, so noted for frequent shipwrecks. Yarmouth is 23 m. E. of Norwich and 124 N. E. of London. Long. 1. 45. E., lat. 52. 38. N.

Yarmouth, a borough in Hampshire, Eng. on the N. W. coast of the Isle of Wight, with a fortified castle, and a convenient quay. It is 10 m. W. of Newport

Yarmouth, p.t. Barnstable Co. Mass. on Cape Cod 70 m. S. E. Boston, with large manufactures of salt. Pop. 2,251.

Yarugui, a village of Peru, near a plain of the same name, 12 m. N. E. of Quito. This plain was chosen for the base of the operations for measuring an arc of the meridian, by Ulloa and the French mathematicians.

Yates, a county of New York. Pop. 19,019. Penn Yan is the capital; p.v. Genesee Co. N. Y.

Yaynan-gheoum, a town of Birmah, celebrated for the oil wells in its neighbourhood, which supply the whole empire, and many parts of India, with petroleum. The inhabitants are employed in making jars to contain the oil. It stands on a creek of the Irrawaddy, 28 m. S. by E. of Shillahmew.

Yazoo, a river of Mississippi, 230 m. in length flowing into the Mississippi.

Yazoo, a county of Mississippi. Pop. 7,550. Benton is the capital.

Yea, a town of Peru, in Lima, with a trade in glass, wine, brandy, &c. It is seated in a valley watered by a river, 50 m. E. S. E. of Pisco and 170 S. S. E. of Lima.

Yell, one of the Shetland Islands, to the N. of that called Mainland. It is 20 m. long and 8 broad and has several good harbours.

Yellow River. See *Hoan-ho*.

Yellow Sea, or *Leao-tong*, a gulf of China, between the provinces of Pe-tche-li and Chang-tong on the W., and the peninsula of Corea on the E.

Yellow Springs, p.v. Chester Co. Pa; p.v. Hunt-ington Co. Pa; p.v. Green Co. Ohio.

Yellowstone, a branch of the Missouri. It rises in the Rocky Mountains, and joins the Missouri after a course of about 1,000 m.

Yellow water, a river flowing into Pensacola Bay in Florida, 70 m. in length.

Yemen, a province of Arabia Felix, comprehending the finest and most fertile part of Arabia, and lying on the coast of the Red Sea and Indian Ocean. Millet is the grain chiefly cultivated; but the principal object of cultivation is coffee, which is all carried to Beit el Faki. Nearly the whole commerce of the country is carried on by Macha, but Sana is the capital.

Yenikal, an important fortress of the Crimea, 8 m. E. of Kertch. See *Kertch*.

Yenisei, or *Jenisa*, a large river of Siberia, which runs from S. to N., and enters the Frozen Ocean to the E. of the bay of Oby.

Yeniseisk, or *Jeniskoi*, a town of Russia, in the government of Tomsk, on the river Yenisei, 310 m. N. N. E. of Tomsk. Long. 92. 35. E., lat. 58. 6. N.

Yenna, a town of the Sardinian states, in Savoy, near the Rhone, 13 m. N. W. of Chambéry.

Yen-ngan, a city of China, of the first rank, in Chen-si, on the river Yen, 390 m. S. W. of Peking. Long. 108. 50. E., lat. 36. 44. N.

Yen-ping, a city of China, of the first rank, in Fokien; seated on the brow of a mountain by the river Minho, 830 m. S. of Peking. Long. 116. 54. E., lat. 26. 40. N.

Yen-tcheou a city of China, of the first rank in Chang-tong, situate in a well cultivated district which is enclosed between two considerable rivers. 270 m. S. of Peking.

Yen-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in Tche-kiang. In the neighbourhood are mines of

copper, and trees that yield an excellent varnish, which when once dry, never melts again, and will bear boiling water. The paper made here is a high esteem. 650 m. S. S. E. of Peking. Long. 119. 14. E., lat. 29. 38. N.

Yen-tching, a town of China, in Chang-tong where a kind of glass is made, so delicate that it will not endure the inclemencies of the air. 45 m. S. E. of Tai-nan.

Yeovil, a corporate town of Somersetshire, Eng. 122 m. W. by S. of London.

Yezd, a town of Persia, in the province of Ispahan on the road from Kerman, to Ispahan. It has a silk manufacture, and here are made the finest porcelain and carpets. 200 m. E. S. E. of Ispahan. Long. 56. 50. E., lat. 32. 0. N.

Ylo, a sea-port of Peru, in Los Charcos, 70 m. N. N. W. of Arica. Long. 71. 13. W., lat. 17. 36. S.

Yonguesville, p.v. Fairfield Dis. S. C. 42 m. N. Columbus.

Yonkers, p.t. Westchester Co. N. Y. 11 m. N. New York. Pop. 1,761.

Yonne, a department of France, containing part of the former provinces of Burgundy and Champagne, and comprising an area of 2,900 square miles, with 350,000 inhabitants. The climate is temperate, and the soil fertile in corn, hemp, flax, wine, and fruits. It receives its name from a river which rises in the department of Nièvre, flows by Chateau-Chinon, Clameci, Auxerre, Joigny, and Sens, and joins the Seine at Montereau. Auxerre is the capital.

York, a city, the capital of Yorkshire, Eng. and an archbishop's see. It is the Eboracum of the Romans, and many of their coffins, urns, coins, &c., have been found here. It has always been considered as the capital of the North, and is point of rank, as the second city in the kingdom; but is now surpassed in wealth and populousness by many of the more modern trading towns. York contains about 20,000 inhabitants. The cathedral of St. Peter, generally called the Minster, is reckoned the largest and most magnificent Gothic structure in the universe. The E. window, which is said hardly to have its equal for tracery, painting, and preservation, was the work of John Thornton, a glazier, of Conventry, in 1405. This beautiful edifice sustained considerable injury from fire, occasioned by a frantic incendiary, in 1829, but it is expected that the munificence of the county will soon restore it to its original splendor. Besides the cathedral, York contains but 20 churches in use, though in the reign of Henry V. it had 44 parish churches, 17 chapels, and nine religious houses. Here are also a number of meeting houses for dissenters and Catholics. The city is divided by the Ouse into two parts, united by a stone bridge of five arches, the centre one 81 feet wide. The river is navigable to this city for vessels of 70 tons burden, although it is 60 miles from the sea. The castle is a noble structure, and was formerly a place of great strength, but is now used as a county prison. Near it, on an artificial mount, is Clifford's Tower, a round shell said by some to have been raised by William the Conqueror, but others deem it a Roman work. It was used as a garrison in the civil wars, and till the year 1683, when the magazine blowing up reduced it to its present form. York is a county of itself, governed by a lord mayor; the prefix of lord being given by Richard II.; and its county includes Ainsty Liberty, in which are 35 villages and

namlets. The guildhall, built in 1466, is a grand structure, supported by two rows of oak pillars, each pillar a single tree. The corporation built a mansion-house in 1728, for the lord mayor; and among the other public buildings are a noble assembly house, designed by the earl of Burlington, an elegant court-house on the right of the castle, a theatre royal, a county hospital, and an asylum for lunatics. York is 70 m. S. by E. of Durham, 190 S. S. E. of Edinburgh, and 195 N. by W. of London. Long. 1. 7. W., lat. 53. 59. N.

York, a city of Upper Canada, and the seat of government for that province. It is situate on the N. W. side of Lake Ontario, and has an excellent harbour, formed by a long peninsula, which embraces a basin of water sufficiently large to contain a considerable fleet. On the extremity of the peninsula called Gibraltar Point are stores and blockhouses, which command the entrance of the harbour; and on the mainland, opposite this point, is the garrison. The front of the city is a mile and a half in length, and it contains several handsome squares, particularly one open to the harbour. It is 45 m. N. N. W. of Fort Niagara and 140 W. by S. of Kingston. Long. 79. 36. W., lat. 43. 35. N.

York, a county of Maine. Pop. 51,710. Alfred is the capital. A county of the E. Dis. of Pennsylvania. Pop. 42,658. York is the capital. A county of the E. Dis. of Virginia. Pop. 5,354. Yorktown is the capital. A District of S. Carolina. Pop. 17,785.

York, p.t. York Co. Me. 10 m. N. E. Portsmouth. It is one of the oldest towns in the state and has some coasting and fishery business. Pop. 3,485; p.t. Livingston Co. N. Y. Pop. 2,636; p.t. York Co. Pa. 21 m. S. W. Lancaster. Towns in Tuscarawas, Sandusky, Belmont, Athens, Morgan and Butler Cos. Ohio.

York Haven, p.v. York. Co. Pa. on the Susquehanna 15 m. below Harrisburg.

York River, in Virginia, formed by the junction of the Pamunkey and Mattaponi.

York Springs, p.v. Adams Co. Pa. 22 m. S. W. Harrisburg, 30 miles above Yorktown, below which it flows into the Chesapeake.

Yorktown, p.t. York Co. Va. on York River 29 m. N. W. Norfolk. It has an excellent harbour, and some commerce. It is memorable in American history as the spot where the British army under Lord Cornwallis surrendered to the

Yorkville, p.v. York Dis. S. C. 80 m. N. Columbia.

York Fort, a settlement of the Hudson Bay Company, on the W. side of Hudson Bay, at the mouth of Nelson or York River. Long. 68. 44. W., lat. 57. 15. N.

Yorkshire, the largest county of England, bounded on the N. by Westmoreland and Durham, E. by the German Ocean, S. by Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, and Derbyshire, S. W. by Cheshire, W. by Lancashire, and N. W. by Westmoreland. It extends 80 m. from N. to S., and 115 from E. to W., and contains 3,847,420 acres. From its great extent it has been divided into three parts, called the North, East, and West ridings; and subdivided into 26 wapentakes: it has one city, 60 market-towns, and upwards of 560 parishes, and sends 30 members to parliament. The air and soil of this extensive county vary extremely. The E. riding is less healthy than the others; but this inconvenience decreases in proportion as the county recedes from the sea. On the hilly parts of this riding, especially in what is called the York Wolds, the soil is generally barren, dry, and sandy; but great numbers of lean sheep are sold here, and sent into other parts to be fattened. The W. riding, which is much the largest, enjoys a sharp but healthy air, and the land on the western side is hilly, stony, and not very fruitful; but the intermediate valleys consist of much good arable ground, and pasture for the largest cattle. It also produces iron, coal, lime, jet, alum, horses, and goats. Here the clothing manufactures principally flourish. The N. riding, in general, exceeds the other two in the salubrity of the air. The worst parts breed lean cattle; but, on the sides of the hills, in the valleys, and in the plains, it produces good corn and rich pastures. Richmondshire, on the N. W. of this riding, was formerly a county of itself; here many lead mines are worked to great advantage. In Yorkshire, likewise, are the districts of Holderness, on the borders of the Humber, Cleveland on the confines of Durham, and Craven on the borders of Westmoreland and Lancashire. In this last district are three of the highest hills in England, named Wharfedale, Ingleborough, and Pennynynt, which form a sort of triangle from their tops, at the distance of 5, 6, and 8 m. while their monstrous bases nearly unite.

Yo-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in Hou-quang, and one of the richest cities in the empire; seated on the river Kian-ku, and on the lake Tong-ting, which is more than 70 leagues in circuit. 700 m. S. by W. of Pekin. Long. 112. 35. E., lat. 29. 23. N.

Youghall, a borough and sea-port of Ireland, in the county of Cork, with a commodious harbour and a well defended quay. It has a manufacture of earthen ware, and is seated on the side of a hill, on a bay of its name, 28 m. E. by N. of Cork. Long. 9. 10. W., lat. 51. 49. N.

Youghiogeny, a river of Pennsylvania, flowing into the Monongahela 18 m. above Pittsburgh.

Yough Glades, p.v. Alleghany Co. Maryland
Youngstown, p.v. Niagara Co. N. Y. 20 m. N. W. Lockport, on Niagara River; p.v. Westmoreland Co. Pa. 11 m. E. Greensburg; p.t. Trumbull Co. Ohio. 165 m. N. E. Columbus. Pop. 4,383.

Youngsville p.v. Warren Co. Pa. 326 m. N. W. Harrisburg.

Ypres, a fortified city of Belgium in Flanders, and a bishop's see. It has considerable manu-



Americans and French under Washington on the 19th of October 1781. This event totally crushed the power of the British on the continent, and led the way to the peace which established the independence of the United States.

Yorktown, p.t. Westchester Co. N. Y. 113 m. S. Albany. Pop. 2,141.

factures of silk, linen, lace, cotton, thread, &c., and the canal of Bosingen, and the New Cut, greatly expedite the conveyance of goods to Neimpoort, Ostend, and Bruges. Ypres was taken by the French in 1794, and retained till the downfall of Napoleon. It is seated on the Yperlee, 15 m. W. of Courtray. Long. 2. 48. E., lat. 50. 51. N.

Yriez, St., a town of France, department of Upper Vienne, 20 m. S. by W. of Limoges.

Ysedyk, a strong town of the Netherlands, in the isle of Calsand, 8 m. E. of Sluys and 18 N. W. of Ghent.

Yssel, or *Issel*, a river of the Netherlands, which branches off from the Rhine below Huessen, and flowing by Doesburg, Zutphen, Deventer, and Campen, enters the Zuyder Zee by two channels.

Yssel, or *Little Isael*, a river of the Netherlands, which flows by Ysselstein, Montford, Oudewater, and Gouda, and enters the Merwe above Rotterdam.

Yssel, or *Old Isael*, a river which rises in Westphalia, in the duchy of Cleve, flows by Ysselburg into the county of Zutphen, and enters the Yssel at Doesburg.

Ysselmond, an island of the Netherlands, in S. Holland, situate between the Merwe on the N. and another branch of the Meuse on the S. It has a town of the same name, nearly 3 m. W. of Rotterdam.

Ysselstein, a town of the Netherlands, in S. Holland, with a castle on the river Yssel, 5 m. S. W. of Utrecht.

Ystad, or *Ydstad*, a town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen on a bay of the Baltic, opposite Stralsund, 26 m. S. E. of Lund. Long. 13. 44. E., lat. 55. 22. N.

Ythan, a river of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, which crosses the county in a S. E. direction, and enters the German Ocean at the village of Newburg, 15 m. N. N. E. of Aberdeen.

Yucatan, a peninsula of Mexico, in the province of Merida, bounded N. W. by the waters of the Mexican gulf, S. E. by the bay of Honduras, S. W. by Vera Cruz, and S. by Vera Paz.

Yuen-kiang, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Yun-nan, on the river Ho ti, 145 m. S. S. W. of Yun-nan. Long. 101. 44. E., lat. 47. 50.

Yuen-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in Kiang-si, 750 m. S. of Peking. Long. 113. 58. E., lat. 27. 50. N.

Yuen-yang, a city of China, of the first rank, in Hou-quang, on the river Han, 515 m. S. S. W. of Peking. Long. 100. 30. E., lat. 32. 50. N.

Yuma, *Long Island*, one of the Bahama islands, in the W. Indies, lying to the N. of the E. end of Cuba, and its W. part under the tropic of Cancer. It is 70 m. in length and 10 in breadth.

Yumotos, a cluster of small islands, among the Bahamas, lying to the S. W. of Yuma.

Yung-ning, a city of China, of the first rank, at the N. extremity of the province of Yun-nan,

on the borders of Thibet, 230 m. N. N. W. of Yun-nan. Long. 100. 24. E., lat. 27. 50. N.

Yung-pe, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Yun-nan, 170 m. N. W. of Yun-nan. Long. 100. 34. E., lat. 26. 44. N.

Yung-ping, a city of China, of the first rank, in Pe-tche-li, on a river that enters the gulf of Leao-tong. Near it stands the fort Chun-hai, which is the key of the province of Leao-tong. 115 m. E. of Peking. Long. 108. 34. E., lat. 39. 55. N.

Yung-tchang, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Yun-nan. The neighbouring country produces gold, honey, wax, amber, and a vast quantity of fine silk. 210 m. W. of Yun-nan. Long. 99. 2. E., lat. 25. 5. N.

Yung-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in Hou-quang, 885 m. S. S. W. of Peking. Long. 111. 15. E., lat. 26. 10. N.

Yun-Aing, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Ho-nan, 430 m. S. of Peking. Long. 113. 52. E., lat. 33. 0. N.

Yun-nan, a province of China, at the S. W. extremity, 300 m. long and 250 broad; bounded on the N. by Thibet and Se-tcheuen, E. by Koe-tcheou and Quang-si, S. by Tonquin and Laos, and W. by Pegu and Birmah. It is mountainous but the soil in general is fertile, and it is reckoned the richest province in China, from its productive mines of gold, copper, and tin,—its amber, rubies, sapphires, agates, pearls, and marble,—its musk, silk, elephants, horses, gums, medicinal plants, and linen. 21 cities of the first rank, and 55 of the second and third are included in the province, and the number of inhabitants is estimated at upwards of 8,000,000.

Yun-nan a city of China, capital of the foregoing province, formerly celebrated for its extent, its magnificent buildings, vast gardens, tombs, triumphal arches, and elegant squares; but it has suffered greatly from the Tartars, in their different invasions, and the city at present contains nothing remarkable. It stands at the N. extremity of a lake, 1,260 m. S. S. W. of Peking. Long. 102. 30. E., lat. 25. 6. N.

Yurcup, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Carmania, on the Kizil-ermuk, 125 m. N. E. of Cogni. Long. 34. 30. E., lat. 39. 40. N.

Yverdun, a strong town of Switzerland, in the Pays de Vaud, capital of a bailiwick of its name, with a castle, a college, and an hospital. Near the town is a sulphurous spring, with a commodious bathing-house. The principal trade is in wine, and merchandise passing between Germany, Italy, and France. It has some remains of Roman antiquities, and stands on the lake of Neufchatel, at the influx of the Orbe and Thiele, 3 m. W. S. W. of Bern. Long. 6. 50. E., lat. 46. 44. N.

Yvetot, a town of France, department of Lower Seine, 7 m. N. N. W. of Caudebec.

Yvery, a town of France, department of Eure, on the river Eure, 16 m. S. of Evreux.

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ZAAAB, a district of Algiers, in the desert behind Mount Atlas, belonging to the province of Constantina. The people of Zaab are free, and pay no tribute; but they are poor and indigent, as may be expected of the inhabitants of so barren

a soil. Dates are the principal article of food, and they have extensive plantations of palm-trees. They carry on some commerce in ostriches' feathers. The chief place of the district is Bicara.

Zabola, a town of Transylvania, on the confines of Moldavia, 5 m. S. W. of Denmark.

Zacatecas, a province of Mexico, bounded on the N. by New Biscay, E. by Panuco S. by Michoacan and Guadalupe, and W. by Chiametlan. It abounds with large villages, and its mines are deemed the richest in America.

Zacatecas, a city of Mexico, capital of the above province, surrounded by rich silver mines, 260 m. N. E. of Mexico.

Zacatula, a town of Mexico, in the province of Mechoacan, on a river of the same name, near the Pacific Ocean, 180 m. S. W. of Mexico. Long. 102. 55. W., lat. 18. 30. N.

Zachan, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 13 m. E. of New Stargard.

Zafra, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, with a castle, 20 m. S. W. of Medina.

Zagara, a mountain of Greece, in Livadia, one of the tops of Mount Parnassus. It was the ancient Helicon, from which issued the fountain Hippocrene, and was sacred to the Muses, who had here a temple.

Zaghara, a town of Negroland, in Bornou, on the river Fittree, 170 m. S. E. of Bornou.

Zahara or the *Great Desert*, a vast country of Africa, 1,900 miles in length by 840 in breadth; bounded on the N. by Barbary, E. by Fezzan and Cassina, S. by Negroland and Foul, and W. by the Atlantic Ocean. The air is very hot but not unwholesome to the natives. The soil is generally sandy and barren; but there are verdant valleys in which water either springs or stagnates, and it is here and there interspersed with spots of astonishing fertility, which are crowded with inhabitants. Here grows the acacia, a species of mi-



mosa which produces the gum arabic. These fertile spots in the desert are called oases, or islands, bearing some resemblance to islands in the sea; and they abound most in the northern and eastern parts; but the smaller ones are not always permanent; for a furious wind from the desert, bringing along with it an immense quantity of sand, sometimes overwhelms an oasis, and reduces it to barrenness. These oases are formed into a number of states, governed by petty princes; and those of which some intelligence has been obtained are noticed in this work in their proper places. The inhabitants consisting of various tribes, are wild and ignorant; and the Mahometan religion is professed throughout the country, unless where they approach the country of the Negroes. They maintain towards each other the maxims of apparent hostility, but a Christian is every where odious. Their language is chiefly a dialect of the Arabic; and their only intercourse with other nations is carried on with the caravans which periodically tra-

100

verse these immense deserts. The Zahara abounds in antelopes, wild boars, leopards, apes, ostriches, and serpents. There are few horses and bees; but many sheep, goats, and camels.

Zahara, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a citadel; seated on a craggy rock, 43 m. S. E. of Seville.

Zahna, a town of Prussian Saxony, 6 m. N. E. of Wittenberg.

Zaina, a town of Algiers, in the province of Constantina, supposed, from some considerable ruins, to have been the ancient city of Zama. It is 28 m. S. E. of Seteef and 46 S. W. of Constantina.

Zaine, a river of Barbary, which separates the kingdoms of Algiers and Tunis, and enters the Mediterranean at the island of Tabarca.

Zaire, a river of Congo, which rises in the kingdom of Matamba, flows N. to the extreme borders of Congo, where it turns to the W., then separates the kingdoms of Loango and Congo Proper, and enters the Atlantic Ocean below Sogno.

Zalamea, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 12 m. N. of Niebla and 38 W. N. W. of Seville.

Zalamea, a town of Spain in Estremadura, anciently called Ilapa. It contains many vestiges of its former splendor, and is 38 m. S. E. of Merida.

Zamora, a strong town of Spain, in Leon, and a bishop's see. In its environs fine turquoise stones are found. It is seated on a hill, on the river Duero, over which is a bridge, 32 m. N. by W. of Salamanca and 146 N. W. of Madrid. Long. 5. 56. W., lat. 41. 50. N.

Zamora, a town of Quito, in the neighbourhood of which are rich mines of gold. It is seated near the Andes, 230 m. S. of Quito. Long. 78. 20. W., lat. 4. 6. S.

Zamora, a town of Mexico, in Guadalupe, 40 m. S. E. of Guadalupe. Long. 103. 30. W., lat. 20. 52. N.

Zamora, a town of Algiers, in the province of Constantina, 250 m. W. of Hamamet. Long. 6. 25. E., lat. 36. 20. N.

Zamoski, a town of Poland, with a citadel, a cathedral, and several other churches. It is 37 m. S. S. W. of Chelm and 44. W. N. W. of Bets.

Zampago, a town of Mexico, seated on a small lake, 30 m. N. of Mexico.

Zane, a township of Logan Co. Ohio. Pop. 608.

Zanesfield, p.t. Logan Co. Ohio. 47 m. N. W. Columbus.

Zanesville, p.t. Muskingum Co. Ohio, on the Muskingum. Pop. 3,056. It is a very flourishing town with manufactures of glass, paper, woolen, iron, oil, and several mills. The great Cumberland road passes directly through the town.

Zanfara, a kingdom of Negroland, to the S. of Zegzeg, between Cassina and Bornou. The inhabitants are tall in stature, of very black complexion, with broad faces, and savage dispositions. The capital, of the same name, stands on a river that forms a lake N. of Ghana and then flows through that city into the Niger. It is 230 m. N. E. of Ghana and 450 W. S. W. of Bornou. Long. 16. 0. E., lat. 18. 30. N.

Zanguebar, a country on the E. coast of Africa, between 3. N. and 9. S. lat. It includes several petty kingdoms, in which the Portuguese have settlements. The inhabitants are all blacks, with curly woolly hair; and, except those

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converted by the Portuguese, are either Mahomedans or pagans, the latter much the more numerous. The principal territories are Jubo, Melinda, Mombaza, and Quiloa. The Portuguese trade for slaves, ivory, gold, ostriches' feathers, wax, and drugs. The productions are much the same as in the other parts of Africa, between the tropics.

Zante, an island in the Mediterranean, forming part of the Ionian republic. It is situate near the coast of the Morea, 17 m. S. of the island of Cephalonia, and is 14 m. long and 8 broad. Its principal riches consist in currants, which are cultivated in a large plain, under the shelter of mountains. Here are also the finest peaches in the world, with other choice fruits, and excellent wine and oil. The natives speak both Greek and Italian, though there are a very few Roman Catholics among them; but they have a bishop as well as the Greeks. Pop. 50,000.

Zante, the capital of the foregoing island, is pleasantly situated on an eminence on the E. side of the island, at the bottom of a small bay. The houses are built partly of brick, and partly of wood, and seldom more than one or two stories in height, on account of the frequency of earthquakes; the last visitation of this kind was in 1820, when several hundreds of houses were overthrown. The harbour is capacious and is protected by a mole. 19 m. W. of Cape Tornese, in the Morea. Pop. 20,000.

Zanzibar, an island in the Indian Sea, on the coast of Zangnebar, between the islands of Pemba and Monzia. It abounds in sugar canes and citrons. The inhabitants are Mahometan Arabs, and are governed by a sheik appointed by the imam of Mascat. Long. 41. 0. E., lat. 6. 0. S.

Zara, a city of the Austrian states, capital of a circle of the same name, and of the whole of Austrian Dalmatia, with a harbour. It is situated in a plain, upon a small peninsula, joined to the continent by an isthmus of about 25 paces broad. On the side of the citadel it is very well fortified. Near the church, which the Greeks called St. Helia, are two handsome fluted columns of the Corinthian order, said to have been part of the temple of Juno. This place was formerly more considerable than at present, the number of the inhabitants being now not above 8,000. The circle contains an area of 2,150 square miles, with 100,000 inhabitants. There are very fine paintings in the churches, done by the best masters; and they pretend to have the body of Simeon, brought from Judea, and kept in a shrine with a crystal before it. Zara is seated on the gulf of Venice 80 m. S. W. of Jaicza, and 150 S. E. of Venice. Long. 16. 6. E., lat. 44. 30. N.

Zareng, a town of Persia, in the province of Segestan. It is celebrated for its beautiful porcelain, and is seated on the Hirmund, 350 m. E. of Ispahan. Long. 61. 10. E., lat. 32. 28. N.

Zaril, a town of Greece, in the Morea, 22 m. E. of Misitra.

Zarnate, a town in the Morea, seated on an eminence 20 m. S. W. of Misitra.

Zarnowitz, a town of Prussia, in Pomerelia, on a bay of the Baltic, 38 m. N. N. W. of Dantzic.

Zaslav, a town of Poland, in Volhinia, seated on the Horin, 30 m. N. N. W. of Constantinow.

Zatmar, a strong town of Hungary, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on a small lake, formed by the river Samos, 50 m. E. by S. of Tockay, and 130 E. of Buna. Long. 22. 34. E., lat. 47. 50. N.

Zator, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of

Cracow, with a castle; seated on an eminence near the river Vistula, 20 m. S. W. of Cracow, and 60 S. E. of Ratibon.

Zasek, a town of Perma, in the province of Khorasan, situate on the Tedjen, 20 m. from the Caspian Sea, and 80 N. of Mesched.

Zberas, a town of Austrian Poland, 28 m. E. of Zborow and 68 N. by W. of Kaminieck.

Zborow, a town of Austrian Poland, in the circle of Lemburg. Here, in 1649, John Casimir, king of Poland, with 20,000 men, was attacked by 110,000 Cossacks and Tartars, for three days successively, but defended himself so bravely that the latter consented to terms of accommodation. Zborow is 52 m. E. by S. of Lemburg. Long. 25. 46. E., lat. 49. 46. N.

Zealand, or **Zeeland**, an island of Denmark, of a triangular form, 230 m. in circumference, and the largest of the isles belonging to the king of Denmark. It lies at the entrance of the Belt, having the Categat on the N., the Sound on the E., and the Great Belt on the W. The coast is much intersected by large bays; and within the country are several lakes, which as well as the rivers, abound in fish. It is exceedingly fertile, producing grain of all sorts with excellent pasture and in most parts plenty of wood. It is particularly famous for its breed of horses. Copenhagen is the capital of this island and of the whole kingdom.

Zealand, a province of Holland comprising the ancient county of Zealand and Dutch Flanders bounded on the N. by the isles of Holland, E. by Brabant, S. by Flanders, and W. by the German Ocean. It is composed of several islands, the principal of which are Walcheren, Schouwen, and S. Beveland, Tolen, Duuyveland, and Woersdike. The surface is generally level and lies so low that the inhabitants are obliged to defend themselves from encroachments of the sea by vast dykes, which are kept up at great expense. The river Scheldt forms the most of these islands, and the soil of them is fruitful. The province carries on considerable trade in corn, madder, fax salt meat, linen yarn, rapeseed, oil, &c. The greater part of the inhabitants are Calvinists, but there are also many Catholics and Lutherans, and some Mennonite Baptists. The principal towns are Middleburg and Flushing.

Zealand, New, in the Pacific Ocean, was discovered by Tasman in 1642. He traversed the eastern coast from lat. 34. to 43. S. and entered a strait; but, being attacked by the natives soon after he came to an anchor, he did not go ashore. From the time of Tasman the whole country except that part of the coast which was seen by him, remained altogether unknown, and was by many supposed to make part of a southern continent, till 1770, when it was circumnavigated by captain Cook, who found it to consist of two large islands, separated by the strait above mentioned, which is four leagues broad, and to which he gave his own name. Along the coast there are many small islands; and it is indented by deep bays, affording excellent shelter for shipping and abundant supplies of wood and water. There are also several rivers capable of receiving large vessels, and in which the spring-tide rises nearly ten feet perpendicularly. Of the two islands, the southernmost, called by the natives Tava, or Tovy Poenammon, is for the most part mountainous and barren. As far inland as the eye can reach, nothing appears but mountains of stupendous height, consisting of rocks that are totally

naked, except where they are covered with snow, but the land bordering on the sea-coast is thickly clothed with wood, almost down to the water's edge. The northernmost island, called Eaheino-mauwe, has a much better appearance. It is, indeed, not only hilly, but mountainous; yet even the hills and mountains are covered with wood; and every valley has a rivulet of excellent water.

The soil of these valleys, and the plains, of which there are many overgrown with wood, is in general light, but fertile; and it is supposed that every kind of European grain, plants, and fruits, would flourish here with the utmost luxuriance. The whole extent of the two islands is estimated by Mr. Nicholas, who visited them in 1814 and 1815, at 62,160 sq. m. or 39,782,400 sq. acres. The winters are milder than in England, and the summers not hotter, though more equally warm. There are forests of vast extent, full of the straightest and largest timber, fit for building of any kind. The only native quadrupeds are dogs and rats: the former are domestic, and for food; the latter, though not numerous, are also eaten. The birds, like the vegetables, are almost entirely peculiar to the country. The creeks swarm with fish, which are equally delicious with those of Europe. The rocks are furnished with great quantities of excellent muscles, one sort of which measures above a foot in length, and with great variety of other shell-fish. The men are stout and fleshy, but not corpulent, and are exceedingly vigorous and active. The women in general are smaller than the men, and are chiefly distinguished by the softness of their voices. The bodies of both sexes are marked with black stains, called amoco, which is the same as tattooing at Otaheite. Their dress is also the same with that of the natives of that island. Their houses are miserable lodgings; and their only furniture consists in a few small baskets, in which they put their fishing-hooks and other trifles. Their food consists chiefly of fish, with which, instead of bread, they eat the root of a kind of fern, which they scorch over the fire, and then beat with a stick, till the bark or dry outside falls off. Besides their dogs, they also contrive to kill birds; and in most parts of the northern island they have sweet potatoes, cocoas, and yams; but in the southern nothing is raised by cultivation. Their cookery consists wholly in roasting and baking, which last is performed in the same manner as at Otaheite. The women eat in common with the men, and but little subordination or distinction of rank is observed among them.

From Cape Kidnappers, in lat. 39. 43., for upwards of 80 leagues to the northward, the people acknowledge one sovereign, called Teratu, and under him several subordinate chiefs, who probably administer justice; but whether his authority be hereditary or delegated is uncertain. This part of the coast is by far the most populous; tillage, weaving, and the other arts of peace, being here best known and most practised. The canoes are more decorated, the plantations more numerous, and the clothes and carving finer, than any where else. In other parts the inhabitants are scattered along the coast, in single families, or in large tribes, in a state of perpetual hostility with each other. For such continual wars, and the inhuman banquet that is the consequence of victory, among people in other respects mild and gentle, perhaps no better reason can be assigned than that what at first originated in necessity has been perpetuated by habit, and exasperated by revenge

In the year 1814 several missionary stations were established in New Zealand, for the purpose of civilizing the ignorant natives, and instructing them in the Christian religion. In 1819 the settlements were visited by Mr. Marsden, when a tract of land, consisting of 13,000 acres, was purchased from one of the chiefs, and the missionaries were settled on it. According to the latest accounts, they still continue to struggle against the obstacles opposed to their progress from the ferocity and superstition of the natives. Among other enterprises they have succeeded in reducing the language of New Zealand to writing, and have constructed a grammar for the benefit of such new missionaries as may be inclined to enter on this field of labor. Several New Zealanders who were brought to New Holland, and had there an opportunity of witnessing the arts and improvements of civilized life, have since rendered great service to the missions.

Zebid, a city of Arabia, in the province of Yemen. It was once very considerable, but its walls are demolished, and the present buildings scarcely occupy the half of its ancient extent. It is seated on a river, 16 m. from the Red Sea, and 140 N. of Mocha. Long. 44. 28. E., lat. 15. 10. N.

Zebu, or *Sebu*, one of the Philippine Islands between those of Leyta and Negros. It is 149 m. long and 30 broad, and has a town of the same name, on the E. coast. Long. 122. 30. E., lat. 10. 36. N.

Zedic, a town of Barbary in Tripoli, seated on a bay of the Mediterranean, 120 m. S. E. of Tripoli.

Zegedin, or *Szeged*, a strong town of Hungary, with a trade in salt, tobacco, wool, and corn; situats on the Theisse, opposite the influx of the Maros, 65 m. N. W. Temeswar and 98 S. E. of Pest. Long. 20. 25. E., lat. 46. 20. N.

Zegzeg, a kingdom of Negroland, to the N. of Zanfara, between Cassina and Bornou. The capital is of the same name, 380 m. N. E. of Cassina. Long. 16. 0. E., lat. 20. 45. N.

Zehaenick, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, noted for a large foundry, 30 m. N. of Berlin.

Zeil, a town of Bavarian Franconia, seated on the Maine, 10 m. N. W. of Bamberg.

Zaila, a sea-port of the kingdom of Adel, and a place of considerable trade; seated on a bay of the Arabian Sea. Long. 44. 22. E., lat. 11. 9. N.

Zeitoun, *Gulf of*, a bay on the eastern coast of Greece, opposite the northern extremity of the island of Negropont. It is the boundary between Independent Greece and Turkey.

Zeitoun, a town of European Turkey situated at the bottom of the above gulf, in Janna, and an archbishop's see, with a castle. It is seated on a gulf of its name, 50 m. S. S. E. of Larissa and 62 N. of Corinth.

Zeitz, a town of Prussian Saxony, with a magnificent castle, and a collegiate church. It has good cloth and stuff manufactures, and is seated on the Elster, 23 m. S. S. W. of Leipzig.

Zell, a town of Hanover, formerly the capital of a duchy of the same name, in the principality of Lunenbourg. It is surrounded by ditches and ramparts, on which are planted chestnut and lime trees. The high courts of appeal for all the territories of the electoral house of Brunswick, Lunenbourg were held here; and also the diets for the principality. The castle was repaired by George II. of England, for the residence of his unfortunate sister, the queen of Denmark, who died here in 1775. Zell is seated on the Aller,

26 m. E. N. E. of Hanover. Long. 10. 14. E. lat. 52. 42. N.

Zell, a town of Baden, seated on the river Kintzig, 18 m. S. E. of Strasburg.

Zell in the Pinzgau, a town of Austria, in the province of Salzburg, seated on a lake, 30 m. W. of Radstadt and 34 S. S. W. of Salzburg.

Zell in Zellerthal, a town of Austria, in the Tyrol, seated on the Ziller, 24 m. E. of Innsbruck.

Zellerfeld, a town of Hanover, in the Upper Hartz, with a mine-office and a mint. 9 m. S. S. W. of Goslar.

Zeluzia, a town of Russia, government of Grodno, 50 m. W. S. W. of Novogorodek.

Zemplin, a town of Hungary, in a palatinate of the same name, seated on the Bodrog, 25 m. S. E. of Cassovia, and 27 N. E. of Tockay.

Zengau, a town of Persia, in the province of Irac, 80 m. N. N. E. of Amandan.

Zengui, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pachalic of Aleppo, situate on the Euphrates, 55 m. N. E. of Aleppo.

Zenia, a town of Hungary, memorable for a signal victory gained by prince Eugene over the Turks in 1697. It is seated on the Theisse, 52 m. N. of Belgrade.

Zerbst, a town of Germany in the duchy of Anhalt-Dessau, with a fine castle. It is famous for good beer, and has manufactures of gold and silver. 10 m. N. N. W. of Dessau.

Zereca, a town and fortress of Persia, in Farsistan, 18 m. N. N. E. of Shiras.

Zeulen, a town of Bavarian Franconia, on the river Rosach, 21 m. N. E. of Bamberg.

Zeulenrode, a town of Germany, in the principality of Reuss, with manufactures of stuffs and stockings, 14 m. N. W. of Plauen.

Zia, an island of the Grecian Archipelago to the S. of Negropont, 15 m. long and 8 broad. It abounds in barley, wine, and silk; also a fine sort of oak, whose fruit, called *villam*, used by dyers and tanners, is the best trading commodity in the island. The principal town, of the same name, seated on an eminence, is a bishop's see, and has a good harbour, with about 2,500 houses, all flat at the top. Long. 34. 24. E., lat. 37. 48. N.

Ziegenhals, a town of Prussia Silesia, with several foundries, and a manufacture of excellent glass. It is seated on the Biela, 10 m. S. of Neisse.

Ziegenhayn, a fortified town of Germany, capital of a province of its name in the electorate of Hesse, with a fine castle and an arsenal. The suburb called Weinhausen is a handsome place, and more extensive than the town. In 1757 it was taken by the French and in 1761 it was ineffectually besieged by the allies, who reduced two thirds of the town to ashes by their cannonade. It stands on a morass, surrounded by the river Schwalm, 28 m. S. S. E. of Cassel.

Ziegenruck, a town of Saxony, on the river Saal, 10 m. S. of Neustadt.

Ziegsen, or *Ziegar*, a town and castle of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 18 m. W. S. W. of Brandenburg.

Zielenzig, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, with manufactures of cloth, 20 m. E. S. E. of Custring.

Zierenberg, a town of Germany, in Hesse Cassel, 8 m. W. N. W. of Cassel.

Ziget, a town of Hungary on the Theisse, near its source, 42 m. E. by N. of Nagybanja.

Zigeth, a strong town of Hungary, which has

been several times besieged and taken by the Turks and Austrians. It stands on the Alma, by which it is surrounded, 48 m. S. E. of Caniacha. Long. 18. 16. E., lat. 46. 8. N.

Zerizsee, a strong town of the Netherlands, in Zealand, and capital of the isle of Schouen. It was the ancient residence of the counts of Zealand, and is 12 m. N. E. of Middleburg and 18 1/2 W. of Briel.

Zittau, a fortified town of Saxony, in Upper Lusatia, surrounded by a wall, with 4 large and 6 small gates. It has a very extensive trade in linen, white damasks, woollen cloth, and blue paper. The cathedral has three organs; and near it is a college, where the languages, drawing, and other arts, are taught gratis. Adjoining to the cloisters is an excellent library, and at a small distance from it is an orphan house. It is seated on the Neisse, 17 m. S. W. of Gortitz and 47 S. E. of Dresden. Long. 15. 1. E., lat. 50. 54 N.

Zitza, a village of European Turkey in Albania 14 m. N. W. of Joannina. The beauties of its scenery have been celebrated in the verse of Byron.

Znaim, a strong town of the Austrian states, in Moravia, capital of a circle of the same name, with a castle, in which are a great many pagan antiquities. The vicinity yields excellent wine. It is seated on the Teya, 35 m. S. W. of Brinn and 42 N. N. W. of Vienna. Long. 16. 0. E., lat. 48. 40. N.

Zoar, p.t. Tuscarawas Co. Ohio. 110 m. N. E. Columbus; also a village in Delaware Co. Ohio 21 m. N. E. Columbus; p.v. Erie Co. N. Y., 31 1/2 m. W. Albany.

Zoara, a fortified town of Tripoli, with a good harbour, seated on the Mediterranean, 60 m. W. of Tripoli. Long. 11. 53. E., lat. 32. 45. N.

Zoblitz, a town of Saxony, in Meissen. The inhabitants subsist principally by working the serpent-stone, which is found in the neighbourhood, into pitchers, bowls, tea and coffee-cups, &c. The red species of this stone, which is considered as the finest, belongs solely to the sovereign. It is 17 m. S. of Freyberg.

Zobten, a town of Prussian Silesia, in the government of Reichenbach, 9 m. E. N. E. of Schweidnitz.

Zoffingen, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, with an elegant church, and a public library, containing several curious manuscripts. It is seated on the Wigger, 19 m. N. N. W. of Lucern.

Zolnock, a town of Hungary, capital of a county of the same name. In 1554 it was taken by the Turks, but retaken in 1685. It is seated on the Theisse, at the influx of the Sagelia, 62 m. N. E. of Colocza and 62 E. of Buda. Long. 20. 50. E., lat. 47. 10. N.

Zombar, a town of Hungary, near the river Moszlonsa, 50 m. N. W. of Neusatz.

Zorbig, a town of Prussian Saxony, with a chadel, 24 m. N. N. W. of Leipzig.

Zornsdorf, a village of Prussia, in Brandenburg, where the king of Prussia, after a dreadful conflict, totally defeated the Russians in 1758; 5 m. N. of Custring.

Zossen, a town and castle of Brandenburg, situate on the Notte, 19 m. S. of Berlin.

Zout-Pan, a curious salt lake, in the country of the Hottentots, lying a few m. N. of Point Padron, in a plain much above the level of the sea, and between 3 and 4 m. in circumference. At

some seasons of the year it is formed into an entire mass of fine white salt, with a hard crust resembling ice.

Zouaa, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, famous for the dyeing scarlet caps and the bleaching of linen, 36 m. S. W. of Tunis.

Zuckmantel, a town of Austrian Silesia, and a bishop's see. It has mines of gold, silver, copper, and iron, and is 15 m. S. of Neisse.

Zuola, a town of the kingdom of Fezzan, situated in a district of remarkable fertility. The remnants of ancient buildings, the number and size of the cisterns, and the construction of the vaulted caves, intended perhaps as repositories for corn, exhibit wonderful vestiges of its ancient splendor. It is 60 m. E. N. E. of Moursook. Long. 16. 34. E., lat. 27. 59. N.

Zug, a small canton of Switzerland, containing an area of 120 sq. m., bounded on the E. and N. by Zurich, W. by Lucern, and S. by Schweitz. It is rich in pasturage, has plenty of various kinds of stone fruit, as well as walnuts and chestnuts, and wine of a very acid flavor. The inhabitants estimated at 15,500, are Roman Catholics.

Zug, the capital of the foregoing canton, contains several handsome churches, a good town-house, &c., and is seated on a lake of its name, 12 m. N. W. of Schweitz. Long. 8. 24. E., lat. 47. 4. N.

Zuider Zee, a great bay of the German Ocean, which extends from N. to S. in Holland, between the provinces of Friesland, Overijssel, Gelderland and North Holland.

Zulauf, or **Sulay**, a town of Prussian Silesia, 5 m. S. W. of Militsch.

Zullichau, a town of Prussia in the province of Brandenburg, with a castle which stands without the walls of the town, and has a rampart and ditches. The suburbs contain more houses than the town itself, and among them is a large orphan house, to which is annexed a school, an academy, &c. Here are good manufactures, and the vicinity produces much corn and wine. In 1759 a battle was fought near this town between the Prussians and Russians in which the former were defeated. It is situated in a plain, near the Oder, 24 m. E. by N. of Crossen. Long. 15. 52. E., lat. 52. 9. N.

Zulpha, or **Jufa**, a town of Persia, almost close to Ispahan, to which it is a sort of suburb, and separated from it by the river Sanderon. It was peopled by a colony of Armenians, brought hither by Shah Abbas, and contains several churches and monasteries.

Zuls, a town of Austrian Silesia, in the principality of Oppeln, 14 m. E. by S. of Neisse and 26 S. S. W. of Oppeln.

Zuls, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, on the river Inn, 26 m. S. E. of Coire.

Zumama, a town of Tucuman, on the river Dolco, 110 m. S. E. of St. Jago del Estero.

Zumaya, a town of Biscay, near the coast, 51 m. W. by S. of St. Sebastian.

Zumpango, a town of Mexico, 100 m. N. by E. of Acapulco and 105 S. of Mexico.

Zurich, a canton of Switzerland, bounded on the N. by Schaffhausen, E. by Thurgaw and the county of Tockenburgh, S. by Glaris, Schweitz, and Zug, and W. by Lucern and the county of Baden. Zurich was admitted a member of the Helvetic confederacy in 1351, and obtained the privilege of being the first canton in rank; it is also the most considerable in extent both of ter-

ritory and power, next to that of Bern, having an area of 950 sq. m., with upwards of 180,000 inhabitants. It abounds in wine and excellent pasture; but the supply of corn is not sufficient for interior consumption. The inhabitants are all Calvinists; and two-thirds of them derive their livelihood by spinning thread and silk, and making linen for the manufacture of the town.

Zurich, a city of Switzerland, capital of the foregoing canton, stands at the northern extremity of the lake of Zurich, and occupies both sides of the rapid and transparent Limat, which issues from that lake and divides the town into two unequal parts, communicating by three bridges. It was formerly an imperial city, and is one of the best built in this country, but the streets are narrow and the houses high. Zurich was the first town in Switzerland that separated from the church of Rome. Among its charitable foundations are an orphan-house, an hospital for incurables, that for the sick of all nations, which usually contains between 600 and 700 patients, and the Almosen-Amt, or foundation for the poor, which puts out children as apprentices, and distributes money, clothes, and books, to poor persons, not of the town only, but of the canton, to the amount of upwards of £5,000 a year. The inhabitants carry on manufactures of muslins, cottons, linens, and silk handkerchiefs. It is 35 m. S. W. of Constance, 40 S. E. of Basil, and 55 N. E. of Bern. Long. 8. 32. E., lat. 47. 20. N.

Zurich, a lake of Switzerland, 24 m. long and 4 broad. The adjacent country is finely cultivated and well peopled; and the S. part of the lake appears bounded by the stupendous mountains of Schweitz and Glarus. The scenery is picturesque, lively and diversified. The river Limmat runs through the whole length of this lake to Zurich.

Zurita, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a castle, seated on the Tagus, 38 m. E. of Madrid.

Zurz, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, seated on the Inn, 20 m. N. N. W. of Bormio.

Zurzach, a town of Switzerland, in the county of Baden, seated on the Rhine, just above the influx of the Aar, 9 m. N. of Baden.

Zurzonza, a town of Mexico, in the province of Mechoacan, situate on an island in a lake, 25 m. W. S. W. of Mechoacan.

Zutphen, a strong town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, capital of a county of its name. It is seated at the conflux of the Berkel with the Yssel, 9 m. S. by E. of Deventer and 55 E. by S. of Amsterdam. Long. 6. 13. E., lat. 52. 10. N.

Zuyst, a village of the Netherlands which abounds in plantations and shady walks, and is inhabited by Moravian manufacturers. It is much frequented in the summer months, by merchants who have no country seats of their own. 5 m. from Utrecht.

Zvenigorod, a town of Russia, in the government of Moscow, situate on the Moskva, 28 m. W. of Moscow.

Zwenkau, a town and castle of Saxony, seated on the Elster, 6 m. S. of Leipzig.

Zweil, a town of Austria, at the conflux of the Zweil with the Kemp, 26 m. W. N. W. of Krems.

Zwick, a town of Saxony, with a citadel, three churches, and a Latin school, in which is a good library. The inhabitants have manufactures of cloth and leather, and a trade in corn and beer

it is seated on the Mulda, 20 m. N. N. E. of Plauen and 21 S. of Altenburg.

Zwingenberg, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, 8 m. S. of Darmstadt.

Zwittau, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz, 40 m. W. N. W. of Olmutz.

Zwoll, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in Overijssel, with three handsome suburbs. A canal begins near this place, and extends to the river Yssel, which is defended by several forts. Zwoll is the most opulent town in the province,

and stands on an eminence, on the river Aa, m. N. of Deventer and 31 S. W. of Coerwen Long. 6. 3. E., lat. 52. 31. N.

Zwonnitz, a town of Saxony, 14 m. S. S. W. of Chemnitz.

Zvornick, a town of Bosnia, 60 m. E. of Sem and 68 S. W. of Belgrade.

Zydomierz, a town and fortress of Russia, capital of the government of Volhynia, and a bishop's see, seated on the Ciecicief, 190 m. E. of Lucka Long. 29. 22. E., lat. 50. 35. N

ADDENDA.

Addison, a township of Gallia Co. Ohio. Pop. 663.

Alford, t. Berkshire Co. Mass. 125 m. W. Boston. Pop. 512.

Alachua, a county of Florida. Pop. 2,204. Dell's is the capital.

Alaqua, t. Walton Co. Florida.

Ann Arbor, t. Washtenaw Co. Michigan.

Andes, p. t. Delaware Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,859.

Bellefontaine, p. t. Logan Co. Ohio. Pop. 262.

Benton, t. Yazoo Co. Mississippi.

Berrien, a county of Michigan. Pop. 333. Niles is the capital.

Blount, a county of Alabama. Pop. 4,233. Blountsville is the capital.

Bolivar, t. Hardiman Co. Tennessee.

Brandon, t. Rankin Co. Mississippi.

Bucyrus, p. t. Crawford Co. Ohio. 60 m. N. Columbus. Pop. 724.

Calhoun, a county of Illinois. Pop. 1,099. Gilead is the capital.

Carlinsville, t. Macaupin Co. Illinois.

Carlyle, t. Clinton Co. Illinois.

Cass, a county of Michigan. Pop. 923. Edwardsburg is the capital.

Chaplin, p. t. Windham Co. Conn. 10 miles S. of Brooklyn. Pop. 1500.

Chardon, p. t. Geauga Co. Ohio, 168 m. N. E. Columbus. Pop. 880.

Chippewa, a county of Michigan. Pop. 625. Sault de St. Marie is the capital.

Chariton, a county of Missouri. Pop. 1,776. Chariton is the capital.

Chicot, a county of Arkansas. Pop. 1,165. Villemont is the capital.

Conecuh, a county of Alabama. Pop. 7,444. Sparta is the capital.

Conway, a county of Arkansas. Pop. 962. Harrisburg is the capital.

Copiah, a county of Mississippi. Pop. 7,024. Gallatin is the capital.

Correa Fabre, t. Union Co. Arkansas.

Crittenden, a county of Arkansas. Pop. 1,272. Greenock is the capital.

Cole, a county of Missouri. Pop. 3,006. Jefferson City is the capital.

Clay, a county of Missouri. Pop. 5,342. Liberty is the capital.

Cresburg, t. Russell Co. Ken.

Decatur, t. Macon Co. Illinois

Defiance, p. t. Williams Co. Ohio. 130 m. W. Columbus. It occupies the spot of old Fort Defiance.

Delphi, t. Carroll Co. Indiana.

Duval, a county of E. Florida. Pop. 1,271. Jacksonville is the capital.

Ellisville, t. Jones Co. Mississippi.

Equality, t. Gallatin Co. Illinois.

Fayette, t. Howard Co. Missouri.

Fentress, a county of W. Tennessee. Pop. 2,766. Jamestown is the capital.

Feliciana, East, a Parish of Louisiana. Pop. 8,247. Jackson is the capital.

Feliciana, West, a parish of Louisiana. Pop. 8,629. St. Francisville is the capital.

Fernandina, t. Nassau Co. Florida.

Findlay, p. t. Hancock Co. Ohio.

Fountain, a county of Indiana. Pop. 7,441. Covington is the capital.

Fulton, a county of Illinois; p. t. Schoharie Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,592; t. Callaway Co. Missouri.

Gadsden, a county of Florida. Pop. 4,204. Quincy is the capital.

Galveston, a small island in the bay of St. Bernard, on the coast of Texas, formerly a great resort of pirates. Also a village in Louisiana, 25 m. S. E. of Baton Rouge.

Gasconade, a county of Missouri. Pop. 1,544. Gasconade is the capital.

Gilead, t. Calhoun Co. Illinois.

Greenock, t. Crittenden Co. Arkansas.

Groton, p. t. N. London Co. Conn. at the mouth of Thames r. Here is fort Griswold, which was the scene of a massacre committed by the British troops, under Benedict Arnold, Sept. 6, 1781. A monument has been erected to commemorate this melancholy event. Pop. 4,750.

Hall, a county of Georgia. Pop. 11,725. Gainewille is the capital.

Hemlock, p. v. on Savannah r. in Edgefield dis. S. C., 81 miles S. W. Columbia. A railroad from this town to Charleston is in a course of completion.

Hennepin, t. Putnam Co. Illinois.

Highland, a county of Ohio. Pop. 16,240. Hillsborough is the capital.

Hinds, a county of Mississippi. Pop. 8,613. Jackson is the capital.

Horulansam, p. t. Jefferson Co. Missouri. 20 m. below St. Louis.

Helena, t. Iowa Co. Michigan.
Hempstead, a county of Arkansas. Pop. 2,507.
Hickstown, t. Madison Co. Florida.
Independence, a county of Arkansas. Pop. 2,031. Batesville is the capital.
Iowa, a county of Michigan. Pop. 1,569. Helena is the capital.
Izard, a county of Arkansas. Pop. 1,366.
Jacksonopolis, t. Jackson Co. Michigan.
Jo Daviess, a county of Illinois. Pop. 2,111.
Galena is the capital.
Jacob's Staff, t. Monroe Co. Arkansas.
Lafayette, a county of Missouri. Pop. 2,921.
Lexington is the capital. A county of Arkansas. Pop. 748.
La Grange, t. Oldham Co. Ken.
Laksville, t. Greene Co. Mississippi.
Leon, a county of Florida. Pop. 6,493. Tallahassee is the capital.
Lexington, t. Lafayette Co. Missouri.
Little Piney, t. Crawford Co. Missouri.
Logansport, t. Cass Co. Indiana.
Lowndes, a county of Georgia. Pop. 2,453.
Franklinville is the capital. A county of Mississippi. Pop. 3,342. Columbus is the capital.
Macoupin, a county of Illinois. Pop. 1,969.
Carlinville is the capital.
Mackinaw, t. Tazewell Co. Illinois.
Mackville, t. Washington Co. Ken.
Mansfield, p. t. Tolland Co. Conn. 28 m. E. Hartford. Here is a small silk factory, that employs about fifty hands, and is the only silk-weaving establishment in the U. S. This branch of industry was introduced into Conn. about seventy years ago, and has been gradually increasing in importance. Pop. 2,700.
Marianna, t. Jackson Co. Florida.
Mattawoman, v. Dutchess Co. N. Y. on Fishkill Creek, with large manufactures of cotton, woollen and iron. See *New York, State*.
Maumee, p. v. on Maumee river, where the road crosses from Columbus to Detroit, by p. r. 136 miles N. N. W. Columbus.
Menomonic, t. Brown Co. Michigan.
Merom, t. Sullivan Co. Indiana.
Meriwether, a county of Georgia. Pop. 4,424.
Greenville is the capital.
Miccotown, t. Hamilton Co. Florida.
Monticello, t. Jefferson Co. Florida.
Mortonville, t. Woodford Co. Ken.
Mosquito, a county of E. Florida. Pop. 733.
Timoka is the capital.
Muncynton, t. Delaware Co. Indiana.
Muscogee, a county of Georgia. Pop. 2,508.
Columbus is the capital.
Nashville, t. Washington Co. Illinois.
Nassau, a county of E. Florida. Pop. 1,511.
Fernandina is the capital.
Niles, t. Berrien Co. Michigan.
Obion, a county of W. Tennessee. Pop. 2,099.
Troy is the capital.
Peduncak, t. McCracken Co. Kentucky.
Perachyia, t. Sevier Co. Arkansas.

Paris, t. Edgar Co. Illinois.
Pitcher, t. Chenango Co. N. Y. Pop. 1,281.
Pinkneyville, t. Perry Co. Illinois.
Pontiac, t. Oakland Co. Michigan.
Purdy, t. Mc. Nairy Co. Tenn.
Quincy, t. Gadsden Co. Florida.
Rankin, a county of Mississippi. Pop. 2,084.
Brandon is the capital.
St. Albans, p. t. Franklin Co. Vt., 23 miles N. Burlington, and 46 N. W. Montpelier. Pop. 2,395.
St. Andrew, parish in Charleston district, S. C. It is watered by the Ashley, and lies just above Charleston.
St. Andrew's Sound, bay on the coast of Georgia, S. of Jekyl river.
St. Andrew's, r. West Florida which runs into a bay of the Atlantic, to which it gives name. Long. 85. 48. W. Lat. 30. 17. N.
St. Joseph, Co. of Michigan in the valley of St. Joseph's river.—Co. of Indiana, area 679 square miles.—Island of Upper Canada, in the straits of St. Mary's, about 75 miles in circumference.—Bay, Florida, to the W. of Apalachicola Bay.—A river of Michigan territory, one of the largest tributaries of Lake Michigan.
St. Mark's, r. East Florida, which runs into Apalachia bay, a little below the town of St. Mark.
St. Mark's, p. v. at the head of Appalache river, at the junction of St. Mark and Walkully rivers, 22 m. by p. r. S. S. E. Tallahassee, and the port of Tallahassee for sail vessels. Boats can ascend the river ten miles higher.
Salvies, t. Mercer Co. Ken.
Sugar Grove, t. Putnam Co. Ohio.
Sydney, t. Shelby Co. Ohio.
Scotia, t. Pop. Co. Arkansas.
Taliaferro, a county of Georgia. Pop. 2,984.
Crawfordsville is the capital.
Tarecoopy, t. St. Joseph Co. Indiana.
Tazewell, a county of Illinois. Pop. 4,716.
Mackinaw is the capital.
Terre Bonne, a parish of the East District of Louisiana. Pop. 2,121. Williamsburg is the capital.
Timoka, t. Mosquito Co. Florida.
Van Buren, a county of Michigan. Pop. 5; .
Onondaga Co. N. Y. Pop. 2,890.
Vanceburg, t. Lewis Co. Ken.
Venus, t. Hancock Co. Illinois.
Vermilionville, t. Lafayette Co. Louisiana.
Vinalhaven, p. t. Hancock Co. Me. on Fox Islands in Penobscot Bay. Pop. 1,794.
Walton, a county of W. Florida. Alqua is the capital.
Wapaghkonette, p. t. Allen Co. Ohio.
Ware, a county of Georgia. Pop. 1,194.
Wanesborough is the capital.
Waterloo, t. Monroe Co. Illinois.
Washtenaw, a county of Michigan. Pop. 4,042.
Ann Arbor is the capital.
Wilcox, a county of Alabama. Pop. 9,469.
Canton is the capital.

* * * PENITENTIARIES. In the description of Wethersfield, an account of the penitentiary of Connecticut, was inadvertently omitted. This establishment is on the plan of the Auburn prison, in New York, and its discipline is of the same general description. The system is very complete, and by the moral education of its inmates, great improvement in their characters and manners is gradually effected. The Auburn prison has been occupied about twelve years. Service is performed in its chapel on the Sabbath, and a Sunday School is in successful operation. In the year ending September 1831, the labor of the convicts more than covered the expenditures of the establishment. Number of convicts Dec. 1, 1831, 646. The prison at Singing is essentially on the same plan.

BANKING AND MONIED

INSTITUTIONS.

The Bank of Amsterdam was established in 1609, and is a bank merely of deposit and transfer: it neither makes, loans, nor circulates bills.

The Bank of Hamburg was established in 1619. The amount of its deposit, varies from 10 to 15 millions of dollars.

The Bank of England is one of deposit, discount and circulation. It was established in 1694, and its original capital was £1,200,000, which in 1781 had been increased to 11,642,400. The amount of loans to the government has increased with the capital of the bank. It appears by some recent discussions in Parliament, that the gross returns to the bank, from its transactions with the government, are £1,390,898 per annum, the National debt being 860 millions.

The Bank of France was established in 1803, by the union of three private banking institutions of Paris, with a capital of 45,000,000 francs. This like the Bank of England, is a bank of deposit, discount and circulation. The bank has coined, from 1820 to 1828 about 118,400,000 francs. The amount of bullion and coin in the coffers of the bank at the same time was 240,000,000 francs. The number of shares was 69,000.

Of the other banks of Europe, that of Genoa was once the most considerable. Some of the other principal banks of Europe are those of Altona, Berlin, Copenhagen, Madrid, Naples, Christiania, Rome, Rotterdam, Stockholm, Stuttgart, Vienna, and the Imperial banks of Russia.

The Bank of the United States, at Philadelphia, has 25 branches at the following places.

Portland,	Utica,	Norfolk,	New Orleans
Portsmouth,	Buffalo,	Fayetteville,	Nashville,
Burlington,	Pittsburg,	Charleston,	Lexington,
Boston,	Baltimore,	Savannah,	Louisville,
Providence,	Washington,	Mobile,	Cincinnati,
Hartford,	Richmond,	Natchez,	St. Louis.
New York,			

The situation of the Bank on the 1st of August, 1831, was as follows :

Public debt fund,	3,500,000
Discount on personal security,	41,600,000
“ on funded security,	800,000
“ on domestic exchange,	14,400,000
Circulation,	22,300,000
Deposits,	16,300,000
Specie,	11,500,000
Notes of State Banks, equal to Specie,	2,100,000
Surplus profits,	1,750,500
Surplus provision for bad debts,	309,000
Bonus for Bank and 5 per cent. from Gov't. paid and liquidated,	1,705,000
Increase of investments since 1822,	32,250,000
Net Profit for one year, ending July 1, 1822,	1,469,445
“ for one year, ending July 1st, 1831,	2,995,000
Amount of Bills bought and sold, and Treasury Transfers,	98,000,000
In August, 1822, amount of discounts of Bank and Branches for domestic purposes,	15,700,000
Same in 1831,	53,000,000

The present charter of the bank extends to March 3d, 1836. There were besides in 1831 in the different States, 364 banks with capitals, from \$2,060,000 downwards, amounting to about 161,154,535 dollars, including the United States Bank. The paper currency in 1830 was estimated to amount to 77,000,000 dollars.

APPENDIX.

STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Table showing the whole Quantity of Land in those States and Territories in which public land is situated; the Quantity of Public Land to which the Indian title had been extinguished June 30, 1828; and the Quantity to which it had not been extinguished June 30, 1828.

State or Territory.	Whole quantity of land in each State or Territory.	Quantity of land belonging to the U. States, to which the Indian title is extinguished.	Quantity of land belonging to the U. States, to which the Indian title is not extinguished.
	ACRES.		
Tennessee	26,432,000	3,000,000	
Mississippi	31,074,234	11,514,517	16,885,760
Indiana	22,459,669	12,308,455	5,335,632
Ohio	24,810,246	4,984,348	409,501
Louisiana	31,463,040	25,364,197	none.
Illinois	35,941,902	23,575,300	6,424,640
Michigan Territory, (peninsular)	24,939,870	16,393,420	7,378,400
Arkansas do.	28,899,520	26,770,941	none.
Missouri	39,119,019	35,263,541	none.
Florida Territory	35,286,760	29,728,300	4,032,640
Alabama	34,001,226	19,769,679	9,519,066
	334,627,486	205,672,698	49,985,639
Territory of Huron lying west of lake Michigan and east of the Mississippi river	56,804,854		56,804,834
Great Western Territory, extending from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean	750,000,000		750,000,000
	1,140,432,330		856,790,473
Add quantity to which the Indian title is extinguished .			205,672,698
Total acres belonging to the United States			1,062,463,171

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES.

Name.	Place.		Denomination.	Com. operation.	in 1820	Vols. in Lib.
Bangor Theol. Seminary,	Bangor,	Me.	Cong.	1816	14	1,200
Theological Seminary,	Andover,	Mass.	Cong.	1808	138	6,000
Theological School,	Cambridge,	do.	Cong. Unit.	1824	36	1,500
Theological Institution,	Newton,	do.	Baptist,	1825	16	
Theological Dep. Yale College,	New Haven,	Con.	Cong.	1822	49	8,000
Theological Ins. Epis. Ch.	New York,	N. Y.	Prot. Epis.	1819	20	3,650
Theological Sem. of Auburn,	Auburn,	do.	Presbyt.	1821	58	3,550
Hamilton Lit. and Theol. In.	Hamilton,	do.	Baptist,	1820	76	1,300
Hartwick Seminary,	Hartwick,	do.	Lutheran,	1816	9	900
Theological Sem. Du. Ref. Ch.	N. Brunswick,	N. J.	Dutch Ref.		94	
Theological Sem. Pr. Ch. U. S.	Princeton,	do.	Presbyt.	1812	124	6,000
Seminary Luth. Ch. U. S.	Gettysburg,	Pa.	Evang. L.	1826		6,000
German Reformed,	York,	do.	G. Ref. Ch.	1825	8	3,500
West. Theological Seminary,	Alleghany Terri.	do.	Presbyt.	1828		
Epis. Theological School Va.	Fairfax County,	Va.	Prot. Epis.		14	
Union Theological Seminary,	Prince Ed. County,	do.	Presbyt.	1824	35	
South. Theological Seminary,	Columbia,	S. C.	do.	1829		
South. West. Theol. Seminary,	Maryville,	Ten.	do.	1821	22	550
Lane Seminary,	Cincinnati,	Ohio.	do.	1829		
Rock Spring,	Rock Spring,	Il.	Baptist,	1827		1,200
Hanover,	New Madison,	Ind.	Presbyt.	1829		
					643	43,350

STATISTICAL VIEW OF ALL THE

From the Weimar Genealogical, Histori-

EUROPEAN STATES.	AREA in English sq. miles.	POPULATION.				
		Catholics.	Protestants	Greeks.	Jews.	Total
1 Anhalt-Bernburg	334		38,510		300	38,810
2 Anhalt-Dessau	345	1,200	56,800		1,270	58,270
3 Anhalt-Cöthen	330	380	34,835		415	35,610
4 Austria*	258,603	25,650,000	3,000,000	2,970,000	480,600	32,100,500
5 Baden	5,926	730,808	343,173		16,930	1,090,911
6 Bavaria	31,317	2,880,383	1,094,633		57,574	4,032,590
7 Brunswick	1,491	2,500	240,400		1,300	244,200
8 Bremen	68	1,500	50,000			51,500
9 British Empire	117,788	6,085,300	16,197,321		15,000	22,297,621
10 Cracow	494	100,812	19,000		7,228	127,100
11 Denmark	52,268	2,000	2,049,531		6,000	2,057,531
12 Frankfurt on the Maine	91	6,000	42,800		5,200	54,000
13 France	213,838	31,099,518	892,947		60,000	32,052,465
14 Greece	?					550,000
15 Hamburg	150	3,060	139,440		7,500	150,000
16 Hanover	14,735	200,000	1,370,574		12,000	1,582,574
17 Hesse-Cassel	4,428	105,000	492,300		5,400	602,700
18 Hesse-Darmstadt	3,922	120,000	582,900		16,000	718,900
19 Hesse-Homburg	166	2,931	17,683		1,050	21,664
20 Hoh. Hechingen	189	15,000				15,000
21 Hoh. Sigmaringen	386	39,600			400	40,000
22 Ionian Islands	998	35,200	800	133,898	5,500	175,300
23 Lichtenstein	51	5,800				5,800
24 Lippe-Detmold	436	1,600	75,118			76,718
25 Lucca	413	145,000				145,000
26 Lubeck	143	400	45,703		400	46,503
27 San Marino	22	7,000				7,000
28 Meck. Schwerin	4,746	967	437,105		3,102	441,174
29 Meck. Strelitz	765	50	78,510		833	79,393
30 Modena	2,092	377,500			1,500	379,000
31 Nassau	1,753	157,638	184,651		5,717	348,006
32 Netherlands†	25,367	3,660,000	3,237,500		80,000	6,977,500
33 Oldenburg	2,459	70,700	175,538		970	247,208
34 Parma	2,203	437,400				437,400
35 Portugal	36,510	3,782,550				3,782,550
36 Prussia	107,159	4,694,000	7,930,403		154,000	12,778,403
37 Reuss, elder line	145		24,020		80	24,100
38 Do. younger do.	447		57,470		220	57,690
39 Russia	1,414,436	5,500,000	2,658,500	33,326,500	360,000	41,995,000
40 Sardinia	28,912	4,142,177	22,000		3,200	4,167,377
41 Saxony	575	48,000	1,350,000		2,000	1,400,000
42 Saxe-Altenburg	496	150	109,343			109,493
43 Saxe-Coburg-Gotha,	1,036	11,500	130,593		1,200	143,293
44 Saxe-Meningen	884	400	128,939		950	129,289
45 Saxe-Weimar	1,416	9,512	210,911		1,231	221,654
46 Schauenb. Lippe	206	100	25,500			25,600
47 Sch. Rudolstadt	404	200	56,625		160	56,985
48 Sch. Sonderhausen	358	200	47,906			48,106
49 Sicilies (the Two)	41,284	7,412,717			2,000	7,414,717
50 States of the Church	17,210	2,468,940			15,000	2,483,940
51 Sweden	291,163	5,000	3,969,700		4,000	3,978,700
52 Switzerland	14,761	817,110	1,217,760		1,810	2,036,680
53 Spain	179,074	13,651,172				13,651,172
54 Turkey*	203,566	310,000		5,878,000	315,000	9,383,000
55 Tuscanv	8,381	1,291,130			9,400	1,300,530
56 Waldeck	459	800	52,700		500	54,000
57 Wurtemberg	7,615	464,000	1,062,253		9,150	1,535,403
Total	3,104,780	116,569,075	49,847,495	42,308,398	1,671,640	213,977,108

* Austria, according to the Weimar Almanac, contains, in addition to the numbers inserted in the in the right hand column, and also in the sum total.

† The area of Belgium in 1831 was 14,459 square miles, and the total population, 3,600,000 Its 11,518 square miles, and the population was 2,445,550

EUROPEAN STATES FOR 1828.

cal, and Statistical Almanac for 1830.

GOVERNMENT.	FINANCES.		LAND FORCES.		SEA FORCES.	
	Revenue.	Debt.	In peace.	In war.	Peace.	War.
					Sail.	Sail.
1 Absolute Monarchy	180,000	240,000	370	740		
2 Do.	234,000	200,000	529	1,058		
3 Do.	92,000	640,000	324	648		
4 Do.	52,000,000	200,000,000	271,404	750,504	31	31
5 Constitutional Monarchy	3,932,880	6,392,424	11,566	20,000		
6 Do.	12,031,547	44,402,257	53,898	71,600		
7 Absolute Monarchy	950,773	1,400,000	2,432	4,192		
8 Republic	160,000	1,200,000	385	770		
9 Constitutional Monarchy	228,849,600	3,490,896,768	90,519	378,370	610	1,050
10 Republic	133,248	10,000				
11 Absolute Monarchy	4,080,000	40,000,000	38,819	74,000	97	120
12 Republic	304,000	3,200,000	475	946		
13 Constitutional Monarchy	157,760,000	480,000,000	281,000	320,000	329	350
14 ?			2,580			50
15 Republic	600,000	5,200,000	1,050	2,596		
16 Limited Monarchy	4,680,000	12,000,000	12,940	26,108		
17 Absolute Monarchy	1,800,000	780,000	9,859	11,353		
18 Constitutional Monarchy	2,351,456	5,589,450	8,421	12,390		
19 Absolute Monarchy	72,000	180,000	200	400		
20 Do.	48,000		145	290		
21 Do.	120,600	200,000	370	740		
22 Republic	565,600		1,600	1,600		
23 Constitutional Monarchy	480,000		55	110		
24 Absolute Monarchy	196,000	280,000	690	1,380		
25 Constitutional Monarchy	288,000	600,000	800	800	3	3
26 Republic	160,000	1,200,000	406	812		
27 Do.	12,000					
28 Limited Monarchy	920,000	3,800,000	3,137	7,160		
29 Do.	200,000	300,060	742	1,434		
30 Absolute Monarchy	600,000	400,000	1,860	1,860		
31 Limited Monarchy	724,000	2,000,000	2,800	6,056		
32 Constitutional Monarchy	12,000,000	178,078,670	43,207	69,472	93	150
33 Absolute Monarchy	600,000		2,177	4,354		
34 Do.	600,000	2,000,000	1,320	1,320		
35 Do.	8,740,800	24,000,000	40,000	70,000	23	23
36 Do.	30,477,600	114,840,440	165,000	524,428		
37 Do.	56,000	2,000,600	206	412		
38 Do.	160,000	480,000	538	1,076		
39 Do.	52,000,000	200,000,000	600,000	1,039,117	12	12
40 Do.	8,740,800	24,000,000	28,000	60,000	8	8
41 Limited Monarchy	4,400,000	12,800,000	13,307	24,000		
42 Do.	240,000	329,640	982	1,964		
43 Do.	360,000	1,200,000	1,366	2,732		
44 Do.	300,000	1,000,000	1,150	2,300		
45 Constitutional Monarchy	719,784	2,400,000	2,164	4,020		
46 Absolute Monarchy	86,000	120,000	240	480		
47 Limited Monarchy	130,000	170,922	539	1,070		
48 Do.	120,000	160,000	451	902		
49 Absolute Monarchy	12,593,484	84,000,000	28,436	60,000	12	246
50 Do.	4,800,000	98,000,000	9,100	9,100	6	6
51 Constitutional Monarchy	7,000,000	17,264,812	45,291	138,569	30	372
52 Confederated Republics	25,599			33,578		
53 Absolute Monarchy	26,520,000	230,443,062	46,000	173,550	34	69
54 Despotism	11,200,000	36,000,000	8,000	200,000	80	160
55 Absolute Monarchy			8,000	8,000		
56 Limited Monarchy	160,000	480,000	518	1,036		
57 Constitutional Monarchy	3,342,818	10,942,766	4,906	27,910		
Total	658,847,899	5,341,721,211	1,909,175	4,578,430	1,308	2,641

Table, 500 Mahometans; Russia 150,000; Turkey 2,890,000, which are included in the sums

Government is a constitutional monarchy. The area of Holland, the same year, was estimated at

COLLEGES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Name.	Place.	Found- ed.	*Stu- dents.	Vols. in College Library.	Vols. in Students' Libraries.
Bowdoin,	Brunswick, Me.	1794	139	8,000	4,250
Waterville,	Waterville, do.	1820	31	1,700	300
Dartmouth,	Hanover, N. H.	1770	137	3,500	8,000
Univ. of Vermont,	Burlington, Vt.	1791	39	1,000	—
Middlebury,	Middlebury, do.	1800	86	1,846	2,322
Harvard University,	Cambridge, Mass.	1638	247	35,000	4,606
Williams,	Williamstown, do.	1793	90	2,250	1,769
Amherst,	Amherst, do.	1821	207	2,200	3,798
Brown University,	Providence, R. I.	1764	105	6,100	5,566
Yale,	New Haven, Conn.	1700	359	8,500	9,000
Washington,	Hartford, do.	1826	74	5,000	1,200
Columbia,	New York, N. Y.	1754	140	4,000	500
Union,	Schenectady, do.	1795	227	5,100	8,250
Hamilton,	Clinton, do.	1812	78	—	—
Geneva,	Geneva, do.	1826	29	520	630
College of N. J.	Princeton, N. J.	1746	73	8,000	—
Rutgers,	do.	1770	60	—	—
Univ. of Pennsylvania,	N. Brunswick, Penn.	1755	97	—	—
Dickinson,	Philadelphia, do.	1783	20	2,000	5,000
Jefferson,	Carlisle, do.	1802	116	700	1,800
Western University,	Canonsburg, do.	1820	50	—	50
Washington,	Pittsburg, do.	1806	31	400	525
Alleghany,	Washington, do.	1815	6	8,000	—
Madison,	Meadville, do.	1829	70	—	—
St. John's,	Union Town, do.	1784	63	—	—
St. Mary's,	Annapolis, Md.	1799	120	10,000	—
Georgetown,	Baltimore, do.	1799	140	7,000	—
Columbian,	Georgetown, D. C.	1821	50	4,000	—
William and Mary,	Washington, do.	1693	100	3,000	600
Hampden-Sydney,	Williamsburg, Va.	1774	90	—	—
Washington,	Prince Ed. Co. do.	1812	23	700	1,500
University of Virginia,	Lexington, do.	1819	131	8,000	—
University of N. C.,	Charlottesville, do.	1791	69	1,800	3,000
Charleston,	Chapel Hill, N. C.	1785	69	3,000	1,000
College of S. C.,	Charleston, S. C.	1801	97	7,000	—
University of Georgia,	Columbia, do.	1785	117	2,500	2,250
Alabama University,	Athens, Ga.	1820	—	—	—
Jefferson,	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	1802	98	—	—
Louisiana,	Washington, Mis.	—	—	—	—
Greenville,	Jackson, La.	1794	—	3,500	—
University of Nashville,	Greenville, Tenn.	1806	71	2,000	500
E. Tennessee,	Nashville, do.	—	21	340	200
Transylvania,	Knoxville, do.	1798	143	2,350	1,500
Centre,	Lexington, Ken.	1822	66	1,258	108
Augusta,	Danville, do.	1823	35	1,500	550
Cumberland,	Augusta, do.	1825	120	1,000	600
St. Joseph's,	Princeton, do.	—	150	—	—
Georgetown,	Bardstown, do.	—	35	—	—
University of Ohio,	Georgetown, do.	1802	45	—	—
Miami University,	Athens, Ohio.	1824	56	1,000	1,200
Western Reserve,	Oxford, do.	1826	60	1,000	—
Kenyon,	Hudson, do.	1826	80	—	—
Bloomington,	Gambier, do.	1828	51	—	—
Illinois,	Bloomington, Ind.	1829	20	—	—
	Jacksonville, Il.	—	—	—	—
			4,624	163,764	70,681

* Undergraduates, not including medical, theological, and law students

COMMERCE.

Exports and Imports during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1830.

Imports	\$70,876,320
Exports of Domestic Produce.	59,462,029
Foreign Produce	14,367,479
Total Exports	
Domestic Produce exported in American vessels	\$73,849,506
" " " Foreign vessels	51,106,189
Foreign Produce exported in American vessels	8,355,740
" " " Foreign vessels	12,386,529
	1,610,950

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

Denominations.	Minis'trs.	Chur. or Cong.	Communi-cants.	Population.
Calvinistic Baptists,	2,914	4,384	304,827	2,743,000
Methodist Episcopal Church,	1,777		476,000	2,600,000
Presbyterians, <i>General Assembly</i> ,	1,700	2,158	173,329	1,800,000
Congregationalists, <i>Orthodox</i> ,	1,000	1,270	140,000	1,260,000
Protestant Episcopal Church,	500	700		600,000
Universalists,	150	300		500,000
Roman Catholics,				500,000
Lutherans,	205	1,200	44,000	400,000
Christ-ians,	200	800	25,000	275,000
German Reformed,	84	400	17,400	200,000
Friends, or Quakers,		400		200,000
Unitarians, <i>Congregationalists</i> ,	150	160		176,000
Associate and other Methodists,	350		35,000	175,000
Free-will Baptists,	300	400	16,000	150,000
Dutch Reformed,	159	194	17,888	125,000
Mennonites,	200		30,000	120,000
Associate Presbyterians,	74	144	15,000	100,000
Cumberland Presbyterians,	50	75	8,000	100,000
Tunkers,	40	40	3,000	30,000
Free Communion Baptists,	30		3,500	30,000
Seventh-day Baptists,	30	40	2,000	20,000
Six Principle Baptists,	25	30	1,800	20,000
United Brethren, or Moravians,	23	23	2,000	7,000
Millennial Church, or Shakers,	45	15		6,000
New Jerusalem Church,	30	28		5,000
Emancipators, <i>Baptists</i> ,	15		600	4,000
Jews, and others not mentioned,		150		50,000

The above Tabular View of the number of Ministers, Churches or Congregations, Communicants, and Population, belonging to the different Religious Denominations in the United States, is taken chiefly from the "Quarterly Register of the American Education Society" for Feb. 1831. The population is given chiefly by estimate

TOTAL POPULATION OF THE EARTH.

	Surface.	Inhabitants.
Europe	2,793,000	227,700,000
Asia	12,118,800	390,000,000
Africa	8,516,000	60,000,000
America	11,046,000	39,000,000
Australasia	3,100,000	20,000,000
Total	37,573,000	737,000,000

INHABITANTS OF THE EARTH, DIVIDED ACCORDING TO THEIR RELIGIOUS BELIEF.

The two following estimates are according to the geographers, Malte-Brun and Hassel.

	Malte-Brun.	Hassel.
Catholics	116,000,000	134,000,000
Greek Church	70,000,000	62,000,000
Protestants	42,000,000	55,000,000
Total of Christians	228,000,000	251,000,000
Jews	4,000,000	3,000,000
Mahometans	100,000,000	120,000,000
Pagans	310,000,000	550,000,000
Total of Inhabitants of the Globe	642,000,000	924,000,000

1. STATEMENT showing the NAMES and NUMBERS of the DIFFERENT TRIBES of INDIANS now remaining within the LIMITS of the SEVERAL STATES and TERRITORIES, and the QUANTITY of LAND claimed by them RESPECTIVELY

TRIBES.	Number of each Tribe.	Number of Acres claimed by each Tribe	TRIBES.	Number of each Tribe.	Number of Acres claimed by each Tribe.
MAINE.					
St. John's Indians	300		INDIANA AND ILLINOIS.		
Passamaquoddies	379	100	Pottawatamies and Chipewas	3,900	
Penobscots	277	92,160			
	956	92,260	GEORGIA AND ALABAMA.		
MASSACHUSETTS.			Creeks	20,000	9,537,920
Marshpee	320				
Herring Pond	40		GEORGIA, ALABAMA, and TENNESSEE.		
Martha's Vineyard	340		Cherokees	9,000	Alabama 7,272,576
Troy	50				Tennessee 1,055,600
	750		MISSISSIPPI AND ALABAMA.		
RHODE ISLAND.			Choctaws	21,000	
Narragansett	420	3,000			
CONNECTICUT.			MISSISSIPPI.		
Mohegan	300	4,000	Chickasaws	3,625	15,705,000
Stonington	50	300			
Groton	50		FLORIDA TERRITORY.		
	400	4,300	Seminoles and Others.	5,000	4,032,540
NEW YORK.					
Senecas	2,325		LOUISIANA.		
Tuscaroras	253		Biloxie	55	
Oneidas	1,096		Apolashe	45	
Onondagas	446		Pascagoula	111	
Cayugas	90	246,675	Addees	27	
Stockbridge	273		Yaltasse	36	
Brotherton	360		Coshattess	180	
St. Regis Indians	300		Caddow	450	
	5,143	246,675	Delawares	51	
VIRGINIA.			Choctaws	178	
Nottaways	47	27,000	Shawanees	110	
SOUTH CAROLINA			Natchitoches	25	
Catawbas	450	144,000	Quapaws	8	
OHIO.			Piankeshaws	27	
Wyandotts	542	163,840			
Shawanees	800	117,615	MISSOURI.		
Senecas	551	55,505	Delawares	1,900	21,120
Delawares	80	5,760	Kickapoos	2,200	9,600
Ottowas	377	50,581	Shawanees	1,383	14,086
	2,350	393,301	Weas	327	
MICHIGAN TERRITORY.			Ihoways	1,100	
Wyandscotts	7				
Pottawatamies	16		MISSOURI & ARKANSAS TERRITORY.		
Chippewas and Ottawas	18,473	7,057,920	Osages	5,810	44,806
Menomeenees	3,900		Piankeshaws	5,200	3,491,840
Winnebagoes	5,800			207	
	28,316	7,057,920			
INDIANA.			ARKANSAS TERRITORY.		
Miami and Eel River Indians	1,073	10,104,000	Cherokees	5,407	3,491,840
			Quapaws	6,000	4,000,000
ILLINOIS.			Choctaws	700	8,858,560
Menomeenees	270				
Kaskaskias	36	5,314,560			
Sauks and Foxes	6,400			6,700	12,858,560
	6,706	5,314,560	Total.	129,266	77,402,318

A BRIEF COMMERCIAL DICTIONARY.

ABACA, a kind of hemp or flax, made from the fibrous part of an Indian plantain; the white makes very fine cloth, but the gray is used for cordage and cables.

Abrotanoides, a kind of coral like southern wood, whence it takes its name, according to Cistus. It is found on rocks in the bottom of the sea.

Acacia, a species of mimosa, Egyptian 'horn. The flowers of this plant are used, by the Chinese, to produce that yellow color, which we see in their silks and stuffs. Gum Arabic is produced from a species of acacia.

Acacia, a sort of cane which grows in the East Indies, is pickled green, and sent to Europe in stone or earthen jars.

Acori, or **Blue Coral**, is fished up on the coast of Africa, from *Rio-del-re* to the river of the *Comarones*, where the Dutch traffic for it.

Adamant, an ancient name for the diamond. It is also used for a very hard species of iron, and for the magnet or loadstone.

Adamantine Spar, a stone of peculiar hardness, approaching to that of the diamond. It will cut glass easily and mark rock crystal. It is found in China and India, and, as M. Pini alleges, in Italy.

Adia, a fine Bengal muslin, 13 yards to the piece.

Adams, a kind of cotton, otherwise called *maries* cotton. It comes from Aleppo by the way of Marseilles.

Adutary, in geography, denotes an arm of the sea which runs a good way within land.

Afume, or **Fume**, a kind of flax, which comes from Egypt by way of Marseilles and Leghorn.

Agate, a genus of semi-pellucid gems, which takes its name from the river Achates, on the banks of which it is found. These gems are composed of crystal, colored by a large quantity of earth. Agates are arranged according to the different colors of their grounds; white, reddish, yellow and green. Of these there are many varieties, some of them having natural representations of animals, trees, letters, &c. No country affords finer agates, or in greater abundance, than Germany. They are also found in France, Great Britain, Sicily, Siberia and the East Indies. Agates may be stained artificially by a solution of silver in nitric acid, and afterwards exposing the part to the sun.

Agio, a bank term in Holland, expressing the difference between money, bank money, or current money and cash. It is synonymous with *premium*, when the bank money is worth more than the same nominal amount of the current coin, and with *discount*, when its value is less.

Agrie, a stone which serves instead of current coin, among the Iesnais, a nation of Africa, on the coast of Guinea, where the river Ashia runs, near the Gold Coast; it is of a greenish blue color, without any lustre, hard, but does not take a good polish; they give its weight in gold for it.

Alabaster, a kind of stone resembling marble, but softer. It is of various colors, but the white shining alabaster is most common; it is used by sculptors, for the formation of small statues, vases, columns, &c. It is found in many parts of England, especially in Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire.

Alumina, a drug used in dyeing, which comes from Egypt and other parts of the Levant.

Alcohol, is a name applied to highly

rectified spirit of wine. When pure, it is perfectly the same whether obtained from brandy, wine, or any other fluid which has undergone the spirituous fermentation. It is a light, transparent, colorless liquid, of a sharp, penetrating, agreeable smell, and of a warm, stimulating taste. It is extremely inflammable, and burns with a pale blue flame, scarcely visible in bright daylight. Alcohol is used in medicine and the arts for a variety of purposes.

Alder, a tree according to the classification of botanists of the birch kind. It is common in Europe and Asia, and the United States of America. The wood of the alder is in great demand for machinery, and is peculiarly adapted for all kinds of work which are to be kept constantly in water. With the addition of copperas, the bark yields a black dye, used to a considerable extent in coloring cotton.

Ala, a fermented liquor, obtained from an infusion of malt; differing from strong beer chiefly in having a less proportion of hops. The duties on beer and ale make a principal branch of the revenues in England.

Alkalies, a class of saline substances, possessing in general the following properties: they have an acrid taste; they change the blue juices of vegetables to a green, and the yellow to a brown color; and render oil miscible with water. They are mainly characterized, however, by a power of combining with acids so as to impair the activity of the latter and form neutral salts.

Alkanet, a dyeing drug, which grows naturally in the Levant. The root imparts an elegant red color to oily substances, and improves the color of magogany.

Allipico. See *Pimento*.

Almagra, a fine deep-red ochre, with some admixture of purple, very heavy, of a dense, yet friable structure, and rough dusty surface. It is used in painting, and in medicine as an astringent.

Almonds, a kind of medicinal fruit, contained in a hard shell, which is enclosed in a tough cottony skin. Almonds are of two kinds, sweet and bitter: the Jordan almond is of the first quality; next the Valencia (a smaller sort of about half the price,) and the inferior almonds are from Barbary, whence principally come the bitter ones. From the port of Malaga in Spain come the finest almonds, both in the shell and kernel. In medicinal cases, the oil from almonds is found useful; and that extracted from the bitter one, if dropped into the ear, proves effectual against deafness. Almonds are imported in casks, boxes, and serons.

Aloes, the inspissated juice of the plant *aloe*, produced in many of the hot climates. It is brought from Jamaica and Barbadoes, in both of which islands large quantities are prepared, and generally conveyed in the shells or skins of large gourds. The medicinal properties of aloes have been long known.

Aloe Wood, the product of a tree growing in China, and some of the Indian islands.

Alquifou, or *Arquifou*, a sort of leaden ore, which, when broken, looks like antimony. It is used by potters to give a green varnish to their works.

Alum, a mineral substance composed of a peculiar earth termed *alumine*, and sulphuric acid; that sold under the name of common alum, contains a portion of potash and ammonia. Most of the alum to be met with is artificially prepared. Native alum, which contains

a greater quantity of aluminous earth and a portion of iron, is found at Gottwig in Austria, in Carinthia, in the clefts and caverns on Stromboli, the Solfatara near Naples, the grotto of San Germano, Illiseno, and other places in Italy. It is found in the United States in mica-stone rocks. Alum is extremely useful for dyeing and other purposes its importance, in the arts, is very great and its annual consumption is immense.

Amber, a pellucid and very hard inflammable substance, of a fragrant smell, and possessed of a resinous lustre. Its natural color is a fine pale yellow, but it is often made white and sometimes black: by friction it becomes strongly electric. It is found in masses from the size of a coarse sand to that of a man's head, and occurs in beds of bituminous wood situated upon the shores of the Adriatic sea; also in Poland, France, Italy and Denmark. More recently it has been found in the United States, at Cape Sable in Maryland. Amber frequently contains flies and other insects, curiously preserved: it is manufactured into beads, crosses, and other ornaments.

Ambergris, a substance found floating in the sea near the coasts of various tropical countries, and also taken from the intestines of the spermaceti whale, where it is supposed to originate. Its color is a yellowish or blackish white its odor is very agreeable, and hence arises its only use. In the state of an alcoholic solution, it is added to lavender-water, tooth-powder, &c. to which it communicates its fragrance. Ambergris is chiefly found in the Atlantic Ocean, on the seacoast of Brazil, of the E. Indies, China, Japan and the Molucca islands; but much of it comes from the Bahama islands.

Amber Seed, a small odoriferous seed used as a perfume. It is sometimes brought from Egypt, but is likewise imported from Martinico.

Amethyst, a gem of a purple color which, in its purest state, is of the same hardness and at least of equal value with the ruby or emerald. It is found in the E. and W. Indies, and in several parts of Europe.

Ammonia, an alkaline substance, which, in a state of purity, is in form of a gas, of a very pungent smell, extremely volatile. It may be obtained from all animal bodies in a state of putrefaction, and is found native in combination with muriatic acid, in crystallized masses, called *sal ammoniac*, in the neighborhood of volcanoes, in some of the mountains of Tartary and Thibet, and in the waters of some of the lakes in Tuscany. This salt is applied to many useful purposes: a considerable portion of it is consumed by dyers, coopermiths, tanners, &c.

Anaco, or *Anaco*, a kind of buff-colored dye, which has acquired the name of *Anaco*, from *Yamching* in China, whence the calico so colored first came. It is brought from Brazil.

Anchor, in maritime affairs, is a very large and heavy iron instrument, with a double hook at one end, and a ring at the other, by which it is fastened to a cable. It is cast into the bottom of the sea, or rivers, where taking its hold, it keeps ships from being drawn away by the wind, tide, or current. There are several kinds of anchors: 1. The sheet anchor, which is the largest, and is never used but in violent storms, to hinder the ship from being driven ashore. 2. The two bowers, which are

used for ships to ride in a harbor. 3. The stream anchor. 4. The grapnel.

Anchovies, the name of a small fish common in the Mediterranean. It is much used in sauces from the excellence of its flavor.

Indigo, the plant from which indigo is made.

Anga, a root which grows in the Antilles islands, and is used for refining sugar.

Antimony, a small seed of an oblong shape. It is cultivated in Germany, but the best comes from Spain.

Antimony, a bluish-white, brittle metal, of a scaly or foliated texture. It is used as an ingredient in the manufacture of pewter, and type-metal. There are mines of antimony in Germany and many parts of France.

Aqua fortis, nitric acid in a diluted state. It is much used by dyers, calico-printers, &c.

Armas, a silver ore found only in Potosi, and in the single mine there of Catamito.

Aré, a nominal money used in accounts in India, equal to five shillings sterling.

Argol, tartar or the lees of wine used by dyers.

Argentea, a sort of lead ore, used by potters to give their works a green varnish.

Arack, a spirituous liquor imported from the E. Indies, used as a dram and in punch.

Arrowroot, a kind of starch manufactured from the roots of a plant which is cultivated in the E. and W. Indies.

Arsenic, a metal of very common occurrence, being found in combination with nearly all of the metals in their native ores. It is usually seen in white, glassy, translucent masses, to which form it is reduced by fusion from a powdery state. It is one of the most virulent poisons known, not only when taken into the stomach, but when applied to a wound, or even when its vapor is inspired.

Astato, a kind of mineral substance, of a woolly texture, endowed with the property of resisting fire.

Ash, a well-known tree, the timber of which is useful in making implements of husbandry and for other purposes.

Asparagus, an esculent plant, the heads of which are useful for the table and the roots in medicine.

Asafoetida, a resinous gum of an extremely powerful odor, procured from the root of a large umbelliferous plant, which grows in the mountains of some parts of Persia.

Autom, a sort of bark which resembles cinnamon, but is paler and thicker. It comes from the Levant, and is an ingredient in the carmine dye.

BAIZE, a sort of coarse, open, woolen stuff, having a long nap, sometimes frizzed and sometimes not. It is manufactured to a great extent in different parts of England.

Bamboo, a plant which multiplies very much by its root, whence springs a ramous or brachy tuft, after the manner of the European reeds. The Indian bamboo is the largest kind of cane that is known.

Bandamas, silk handkerchiefs, generally red spotted with white, manufactured in the E. Indies.

Bariga, a species of raw silk brought from the E. Indies.

Barilla, the name of a sea-plant which grows very plentifully on the coast of Spain. It abounds with soda; and the impure ashes of the plant, containing that salt in great abundance, form an important article of commerce. The ashes themselves are commonly called barilla.

Bark, Peruvian, the produce of a tree, which is the spontaneous growth of

many parts of S. America, but more particularly of Peru. This valuable medicine was first introduced into Europe by the Jesuits, whence it was formerly called Jesuit's bark.

Barley, a sort of grain very well known, principally used for making beer.

Barnacles, a kind of shell-fish in the W. Indies, which penetrate into the bottoms of vessels, and sometimes injure them so materially as to give the shunting the appearance of a honey-comb.

Barometer, a machine for measuring the weight of the atmosphere.

Bazaar, a place for trade among the eastern nations.

Beaver, an amphibious animal, formerly common in England, but now extirpated. It abounds in N. America, where the skins make a considerable article of exportation.

Beech, one of our handsomest forest trees, common in almost all the N. England and middle states.

Beer, a generic term for drink extracted from malt. It may be extracted from most kinds of grain after having undergone the process of malting.

Bergamot, the name of a fragrant essence extracted from a species of citron.

Beryl, a pellucid gem of a bluish-green color, found in the E. Indies and about the gold mines of Peru, and especially in Siberia and Tartary. Its value is trifling compared with the ruby, topaz, &c.

Birch, a forest tree, easily known by the smooth appearance and silvery color of its bark.

Bismuth, a considerable heavy metal, of a much harder and firmer texture than antimony. It causes the metals that are difficult of fusion to melt with a much smaller degree of fire than they otherwise would do.

Black Lead, a mineral found in great abundance in Cumberland, England, as also in many parts of Spain, particularly in the neighborhood of Malaga. It is used in the manufacture of pencils, also for blackening the front of stoves, grates, &c.

Bombazine, a kind of silk stuff originally manufactured at Milan, but now extensively in G. Britain.

Borax, a substance of a greenish color, brought from the E. Indies in great masses: it is used as a flux for metals.

Bosphorus, in geography, a narrow strait or arm of the sea.

Bos-wood, is a yellowish, hard, and solid wood, and takes a good polish. It is used in works of sculpture, and in instruments of music, such as flutes, nagelets, &c.

Brandy, a spirituous and inflammable liquor, extracted from wine and other liquors, and likewise from the husks of grapes by distillation. Brandy is prepared in many of the wine countries of Europe, and with peculiar excellence in Languedoc, in Anjou, and other parts of the south of France, whence is the Cognac brandy.

Brass, a facitious metal, made of copper and zinc in proper proportions.

Brazil-Wood, so called because it came first from Brazil, a province in S. America. It is of a red color, and very heavy. It is much used in turned wood, and takes a good polish; but is chiefly used in dyeing.

Brasileto, the worst species of Brazil-wood: it comes from the Antilles islands.

Bristles, the strong hair standing on the back of a hog or wild boar. They are imported principally from Russia.

Buckram, a sort of coarse cloth, made of hemp gummed, calendered and dyed several colors.

Buckheat, a grain which is native of Africa, but so hard that it will flourish in almost any country. It is extensively cultivated in different parts of the

U. States, and from the flour and seed article of food is produced.

Buffalo, or **Bison**, a wild bull, found in large herds in different parts of America. The hides are exported in large quantities.

Bulbs, the roots of several sorts of flowers, as tulips, hyacinths, &c., of which large quantities are imported from Holland.

Bullion, uncoined gold or silver in its mass.

CACHELOT, a large fish of the whale species, from the brain of which spermaceti is extracted.

Cajuput Oil, the volatile oil obtained from the leaves of the cajuput, which is common on the mountains of Ambony, and the other Motu islands. It is of a green color, very limpid, lighter than water, of a strong smell resembling camphor, and of a pungent taste.

Calabar Skin, the Siberian squirrel skin used in making muffs, tips, &c.

Calamence, a woollen stuff principally manufactured in the Netherlands is also in England.

Calico, a cotton cloth, which derives its name from Calicut, a city of India, from which it was first brought. The art of calico-printing is supposed to have been practised in India more than 2000 years, though it was not introduced into England till the year 1675.

Cambrie, a species of very fine white linen, first made at Cambry, in Flanders, whence it derives its appellation.

Camel, a large beast of burden, and throughout all the eastern countries.

Camlet, a plain stuff, composed of a warp and woof, which is manufactured on a loom, with two treadles, as looms are. Camlets are of different kinds, as goats'-hair, wool, silk camlets.

Camphor, a white, resinous production, of peculiar and powerful smell, extracted from trees which grow in the islands of the E. Indies and in China.

Canal, a kind of artificial river, made for the convenience of water carriage.

Cantharides, flies of a shining green color, found adhering to certain kinds of trees in Spain, Italy and the southern part of France. They are commonly called *Spanish flies*, and are of extensive use in medicine.

Canvas, a very clean unbleached cloth of hemp or flax, woven very regularly in little squares.

Cape, a promontory or headland, running out with a point into the sea.

Capers, the full grown buds of a low shrub generally growing out of the joints of old walls or fissures of rocks in the warm climates of Europe.

Carbon, a substance which has been found to exist in a state of absolute purity in the diamond. It is the base of common charcoal, which is an oxide of carbon.

Carbuncle, a precious stone of the ruby kind, of a very rich, glowing blood-red color.

Cascarilla, the bark of a tree growing plentifully in the Bahama islands, of a fragrant smell, and moderately bitter taste.

Cassada, a mealy substance, derived from the root of a plant called *Magot*, a native of the W. Indies. From the pure flour of cassada is formed the substance called *tapica*.

Cassia, the bark of a tree, which grows in the E. and W. Indies and in China. It is thicker and coarser than cinnamon, but of a similar taste. It is mostly imported from China.

Caster-Oil, an oil extracted from the seeds of a plant which grows in the E. and W. Indies, and in the U. States. Its uses in medicine are well known.

Cedar, a tree common in America, the wood of which is of a reddish color, and incorruptible.

Chestnut, a handsome forest tree

producing a sweet and soft-shelled fruit.

Chints, a fine printed calico first manufactured in the E. Indies, but imitated in other countries.

Chocolata, a kind of paste, or cake, prepared chiefly from the cacao-nut, a production of the W. Indies and S. America.

Chronometer, a timepiece of a peculiar construction, at present much used by navigators in determining the longitude at sea.

Cider, a liquor extracted from the juice of apples, and forming a considerable portion of agricultural produce in this country.

Cimelia, the name of the earth of which tobacco-pipes are made. It is found in different parts of England.

Cinnamon, the under bark of the branches of a tree of the bay tribe, which is chiefly found in the island of Ceylon, but which grows in Malabar and other parts of the E. Indies.

Citron, an agreeable fruit resembling a lemon in color, taste and smell. It comes to us preserved or candied from Madeira.

Civet, a perfume taken from the civet-cat.

Clove, the unexpanded flower-bud of an East Indian tree, somewhat resembling the laurel in its height, and in the shape of its leaves.

Coal, a combustible substance composed chiefly of carbon and bitumen. That which contains much bitumen is highly inflammable, and burns with a bright flame: the *anthracite*, in which the carbon predominates burns less vividly. Numerous varieties of coal exist: it abounds in almost every country, and inexhaustible mines are found in different parts of the U. States.

Cobak, a metal found in the form of an ore, in Saxony, Sweden, and some parts of England.

Cochineal, a drug, in many respects approaching to the nature of *lacmæa*. It is brought to us from Mexico, where it is collected in immense quantities, being a species of insect which affords a deep crimson dye. Cochineal is also raised in Peru and several other parts of Spanish America, and becomes every year an article of greater importance to the commerce of that country.

Coco-Nut, a woody fruit, of an oval shape, covered with a fibrous husk, and lined internally with a white, firm and fleshy kernel. It is a native of Africa, the E. and W. Indies, and S. America.

Cod, a well known fish that is caught in immense quantities on the banks of Newfoundland, and the other sand-banks that lie off the coasts of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, and N. England.

Coffee, the berries of a shrub common in Arabia Felix. The best coffee is imported from Mocha in the Red Sea. That next in esteem is raised in Java and the E. Indies; and that of lowest price is raised in the W. Indies and Brazil.

Copal, a substance of great importance as a varnish, obtained from the *resin copalivum*, a tree in N. America.

Copper, a metal, next to iron in specific gravity, but lighter than gold, silver or lead. It is found in N. and S. America, in most European countries, and in Africa and Japan.

Copperas, a name given to the sulphate of green vitriol, used in dyeing black.

Coral, a marine zoophyte that becomes after removal from the water as hard as a stone, and of a fine red color. It is found in the Mediterranean and in the Ethiopic Ocean, about Cape Negro.

Cordage, a term used in general for all sorts of cord, made use of in rigging ships.

Cork, the bark of a species of oak which grows in Spain, Portugal and on

the French side of the Pyrenean mountains.

Cornelian, a precious stone of which there are three kinds, red, yellow and white. The finest cornelians are those of the E. Indies; but very beautiful ones are found in many parts of Europe.

Cotton, a soft downy substance found on the gossypium or cotton-tree. It is separated from the seeds of the plant by a mill, and then spun and prepared for all sorts of fine work, as stockings, quilts, &c. Cotton was found indigenous in America. North and S. America, Egypt and India produce most of the cotton consumed, and the greater part is manufactured in England and the U. States. The cotton gin is a machine invented by Mr. Whitney, an American, for the purpose of cleansing cotton.

Crape, a light, transparent stuff, like gauze, made of raw silk, gummed and twisted on the mill, and woven without crossing. It is manufactured in France and various parts of G. Britain.

Cream of Tartar, a combination of tartaric acid with potash. It comes to us from Leghorn, and other parts of Italy.

Crystal, the name of a very large class of fossils, hard, pellucid, and naturally colorless.

Currants, a smaller kind of grapes, brought principally from Zante and Cephalonia.

Curcuma, a plant which is native of India. The root communicates a beautiful but perishable yellow dye, with alum.

Cypress, the cypress tree is a dark colored evergreen, which grows abundantly in the western parts of the U. States. The name of this tree is derived from the island of Cyprus, in the Mediterranean, where it still grows in great luxuriance.

DAMASK, an ingeniously manufactured stuff, the ground of which is bright and glossy, with vines, flowers, and figures interwoven. It is made in France and other countries of Europe; and is also brought from India and China.

Dates, the fruit of the date palm, a tree inhabiting the north of Africa, and which is also cultivated in Italy and Spain. This fruit is an oval, soft, fleshy drupe, having a very hard stone, with a longitudinal furrow on one side, and when fresh, possesses a delicious perfume and taste.

Diamond, a precious stone which has been known from the remotest ages. It is the hardest of all bodies; the best tempered steel makes no impression on it. The *first water* in diamonds means the greatest purity and perfection of their complexion, which ought to be that of the purest water. Diamond-mines are found chiefly in the E. Indies; and in Brazil, in S. America.

Diaper, a sort of fine flowered linen commonly used in table-cloths, napkins, &c.

Dimity, a species of cross-barred stuff entirely composed of cotton, similar in fabric to fustian.

Dock, in maritime affairs, is an artificial basin, by the side of a harbor, made convenient either for the building or repairing of ships. It is of two sorts: 1. *Dry dock*, where the water is kept out by great flood-gates, till the ship is built or repaired, when the gates are opened, and the water let in to float and launch her. 2. *Wet docks*, a place into which the ship may be hauled, out of the tide's way, and so dock herself, or sink for herself a place to lie in.

Down, the fine feathers from the breasts of several birds, particularly that of the duck kind. That of the eider duck is the most valuable.

Drab, a sort of thick woollen cloth, woven purposely for great coats.

Dragon's Blood, a gummy resinous substance, which is brought from the E. Indies. A solution of dragon's blood in spirit of wine is used for staining marble, to which it gives a red tinge.

Drabstock, in commerce, an allowance made to merchants on the reexportation of certain goods, which in some cases consists of the whole, in others of a part, of the duties which had been paid upon the importation.

Drug, in a commercial sense, is applied to every article of a medicinal nature, such as gums, jalap, senna, &c.

Duck, a sort of strong brown cloth, used chiefly by sail-makers. The best comes from Russia.

EBONY WOOD, is brought from the Indies, exceedingly hard, and heavy, susceptible of a very fine polish. The best is a jet black, free of veins and rind, very massive, astringent, and of an acrid, pungent taste.

Emerage, an arrest on ships or merchandises, by public authority.

Emerald, one of the most beautiful of all the class of colored gems; when perfect its color is a pure green. Emeralds are found in the E. Indies and in many parts of America; they are also met with in Silesia, Bohemia and other parts of Europe.

Emery, in natural history, a rich stone found in large masses, extremely hard and very heavy. It is imported from the island of Naxos, where it exists in great abundance, and is also found in many parts of Europe.

Ermine, a valuable fur which is obtained from a species of weasel, abounding in all the cold countries, especially Russia, Norway and Lapland. The fur is short, soft, and silky, and is in great request. The common weasel of the United States is white in winter, and is the proper ermine of Europe.

Ether, a very volatile fluid produced by the distillation of alcohol with an acid.

FEATHERS, make a considerable article of commerce, being principally used for plumes, ornaments, filling of beds, writing-pens, &c. Elder down is imported from Denmark; the ducks that supply it being inhabitants of Hudson's Bay, Greenland, Iceland, Norway and N. America.

Falisco, a little vessel with oars, frequent in the Mediterranean.

Figs, the best are those which come from Turkey, packed in cases. Many are brought from Faro of a small and inferior kind, also from the south of France. Vast quantities are exported from Spain and Portugal.

Flannel, a kind of slight, loose, woolen stuff, composed of a wool and warp, and woven on a loom with two treadles, after the manner of baize. The flannels of England and of Wales are most esteemed.

Flax, a plant which is cultivated principally for the fibres yielded by the bark, of which linen cloth is made. The seeds yield an oil well known in commerce, under the name of linseed oil. Flax is now extensively cultivated in the U. States, and its various products have become with us important articles of commerce.

Flour, the meal of wheat-corn, finely ground and sifted.

Fossil, in chemistry, denotes, in general, all things dug out of the earth, either native or extraneous.

Fox-Skins, an article of considerable export from N. America, employed in the making of muffs, tippets, &c.

Fuller's Earth, a species of clay, of a grayish ash-colored brown, in all degrees from very pale to almost black, and it has generally something of a greenish cast. It is used by fullers to take grease out of their cloth before they apply the soap.

Fur, the skins of quadrupeds, which are dressed with alum without depriv-

ing them of their hair; the skins chiefly used are those of the sable, ermine, bear, beaver, hare, &c. They are principally exported from N. America and Russia.

Fustian, a kind of cotton stuff, which seems as if it was waled or ribbed on one side; the principal manufacture of this article is carried on at Manchester, in England, and its neighborhood.

Fustic, a yellow wood, used in dyeing, principally brought from the islands of Barbadoes, Tobago, &c. The color it yields is a fine golden yellow.

GALANGAL, a root which is brought from China. It is an excellent stomachic.

Galbanum, a gum issuing from the stem of an umbelliferous plant, growing in Persia and many parts of Africa.

Galeon, a sort of ship employed in Spain, in the commerce of the W. Indies.

Galloon, a narrow, thick kind of ferret or lace, used to edge or border clothes, sometimes made of wool or thread, and at others of gold or silver, but commonly of mohair or silk.

Galls, are tumors, produced by the punctures of insects on several species of the oak tree. Other trees are liable to the same accidents, and produce galls of various forms and sizes, but those of the oak only are used in medicine, and for the purposes of dyeing and making ink. The galls which come from Aleppo are the most valuable.

Gamboge, a gum-resin, of a deep yellow or orange color, brought chiefly from Cambodia in the E. Indies.

Garnet, a very beautiful gem of a red color, with an admixture of blue.

Gas, among chemists, a term made use of to denote all the aerial and permanently elastic fluids, except the atmospheric air.

Gauze, a very slight, thin, open kind of stuff, made of silk, sometimes of thread, there are also figured gauzes, and some with gold or silver flowers on a silk ground; the latter come to us principally from China.

Genena, or *Gin*, an ordinary malt spirit, distilled a second time, with the addition of Juniper berries. Holland is noted for distilling the finest Genena.

Gentian, a plant of the mountainous parts of Germany, the roots of which are used in medicine.

Ginger, a knotty, flattish root, of a fibrous substance and of a pale or yellowish color. It grows in moist places in various parts of tropical Asia and the E. Indies, and has been cultivated to some extent in the W. Indies, particularly in Jamaica.

Ginseng, a plant, the root of which has long been celebrated among the Chinese, entering into the composition of almost every medicine used by the higher classes. It was formerly supposed to grow exclusively in Chinese Tartary; but it has now been long known that this plant is also a native of N. America, in the vicinity of the Alleghany mountains.

Glass, a transparent, brittle, factitious body, produced by the action of fire upon a fused salt and sand, or stone, that readily melts. It is manufactured in almost every country.

Gold, a metal of a yellow color, in specific gravity next to platinum, possessing great lustre, malleability, and ductility. Europe is mostly supplied with gold from Chili and Peru in S. America; though a small quantity is likewise imported from China and the coast of Africa. In the U. States, gold mines abound in Virginia, N. Carolina, Georgia, and other southern states, and have been worked to a considerable extent.

Goltschut, a sort of money, or rather a small ingot of gold which comes from China

Grais, signifies the fruit or seed growing in a spike or ear, in which sense it comprehends every species of corn, as wheat, rye, barley, oats, &c.

Grampus, a fish of the whale kind.

Grapes, a well known fruit produced from the vine. It is of various colors when ripe, but the principal are the green and purple. We import vast quantities of green grapes from Malaga and other parts of Spain.

Guaiacum, a medicinal wood, extremely hard and solid, of a dense, compact texture and a yellowish color. The bark is also used in medicine; and there is a substance sold under the name of gum guaiacum, which is used for a similar purpose. We obtain guaiacum principally from the W. Indies and S. America.

Gum Arabic, a substance which exudes from the Egyptian acacia, and is brought chiefly from the Levant.

Gum Elastic, or *Caoutchouc*. This substance, usually termed India rubber, is prepared from the juice of a tree growing in Cayenne, and other parts of S. America.

Guns powder, a composition of nitre, sulphur, and charcoal, mixed together and granulated.

Gypsum, or *Plaster-Stone*, native sulphate of lime. It is found in different parts of Europe and America.

HARTSHORN, the entire horns of the male deer as separated from the head. The chemical analysis of hartshorn yields a water highly impregnated with a volatile salt, which is called spirit of hartshorn.

Hellebore, a genus of plants allied to and resembling the ranunculus. There are ten species. By distillation a poisonous oil may be obtained from the root.

Hemp, a plant which grows wild in the E. Indies and some parts of America, and is valuable for the various uses of its seed and the fibres of its bark;—the latter being made into cordage, ropes, cables and cloth of every quality. Though cultivated to some extent in the U. States, it still forms a large article of import from Europe, and particularly from Russia.

Hides, the skins of beasts; particularly those of large cattle, as bullocks, cows, &c. Those from S. America are in best repute.

Hock, a German wine of exquisite flavor when old. The best comes from Frankfort on the Maine.

Hops, a plant which is a native of Europe, Siberia, and N. America. It is used principally in the manufacture of beer, and is raised extensively both in England and the U. States.

Horehound, a labiate plant, with whitish, cottony leaves and stem, now naturalized in the U. States, and growing on the banks of ponds, &c. Its juice imparts a permanent dye to wool, silk and linen, and is of use in pulmonary complaints.

Hungary Water, so called from a queen of Hungary, is made by distilling in balneo, fresh-gathered flowers of rosemary, two pounds, rectified spirits of wine, two quarts.

Hyacinth, a pellucid gem of a red color with a mixture of yellow.

Hydromel, a fermented liquor, made of honey and water.

Hydrometer, an instrument used for determining the specific gravities of liquids.

ICELAND MOSS, a species of lichen growing in the arctic regions of Europe, and also abundant in the Alpine region of the White mountains of N. Hampshire. It is an article of commerce, and often employed in pharmacy, in the composition of pectoral lozenges, syrups &c.

Indigo, a dye prepared from the leaves and small branches of the *Indigofera tinctoria*. It is cultivated in N. and S. America and both the Indies. A bastard sort of indigo may be obtained from the isatis tinctoria or woad.

Ingot, a mass of gold or silver from the mines, melted and cast into a sort of mould, but neither coined nor wrought.

Iodine, a substance which may be obtained from a variety of sea-weeds and fungi, and in great abundance from kelp. It is a deadly poison.

Ipecacuanha, a drug brought from S. America, and much used in medicine.

Iridium, a metal discovered in the ore of platinum, by M. Tennant. It is of a white color, brittle, and difficult of fusion.

Iron, the most valuable of all metals. It is common to all parts of the United States and most of the countries of the globe. We import much iron from England and Sweden.

Iron Wood, a species of wood of a reddish cast, so called on account of its corroding as that metal does, and its being remarkably hard and ponderous. The tree which produces it grows principally in the W. Indies, S. America and some parts of Asia.

Iringlass, a gelatinous substance made from certain fish found in the Danube, and the rivers of Muscovy. It is brought chiefly from Russia.

Ivory, the substance of the tusk of the elephant. It is usually brought from the coasts of Africa. The ivory of India is apt to lose its color, and turn yellow; that of Achem and Ceylon is the most esteemed.

JADE, a species of Jasper.

Jalap, a root so called from being principally brought from the savinas of Kalapa. It is much employed in medicine.

Japaning, the art of varnishing and painting ornaments on wood, metals, &c., in the same manner as is done by the natives of Japan.

Jasper, a stone found in the E. Indies and China, and an ingredient in the composition of many mountains. It cures usually in large amorphous masses, and its colors are various. It is used in the formation of seals, and when polished is very beautiful.

Jazel, a precious stone of a fine blue color, found in the E. Indies.

Jet, a black, inflammable, bituminous substance, susceptible of a good polish, and becoming electrical by rubbing. It occurs in different parts of Europe, and is found at South Hadley, Mass., in the coal formation.

Jujubes, the fruit of a tree which grows in Languedoc, Provence, the islands of Hieres, in several parts of Italy, and in India and Persia. It is chiefly used in medicine, nearly for the same purposes as the common fig: a paste is prepared from it, which is of efficacy in pulmonary complaints.

KALI, a genus of marine plants, which are burnt to procure alkali.

Kelp, the lowest piece of timber in a ship, running her whole length, from the lower part of her stem to the lower part of her stern-post.

Kelp, the calcined ashes of a plant called by the same name. The preparation of kelp is carried on to a great extent in Scotland and Ireland.

Kermes, an insect of the genus called, in natural history, coccus. It is principally used in dyeing, on account of its imparting a fine scarlet or crimson color. It is found in abundance in France and Spain, and large quantities are brought from the Levant.

Kerry, a species of coarse woolen stuff, usually woven in ribs.

Ship in naval architecture, a vessel with two masts, usually applied to one carrying bombs, or rather mortars.

Sifedil, a mineral dug up near Konie in Natolia, and employed in forming the bowls of Turkish tobacco-pipes.

Sulphate of nickel, a sulphate of nickel, and generally compounded of nickel, arsenic, and sulphate of iron.

LABRADOR STONE, a beautiful stone brought from the coast of Labrador. Its color is commonly of a light or of a deep gray, frequently blackish; but when held in certain positions to the light, it exhibits varieties of beautiful internal colors, chiefly green and blue.

Lac, or *Gum Lac*, the product of the coccus lacca, an insect, which deposits its eggs on the branches of a tree called *Bihar* in Assam. Lac possesses the properties of a resin, and is the basis of many varnishes, and of the finest kinds of sealing-wax. The best is amber-colored and transparent.

Lace, a species of net-work, made of silk, thread, or cotton. The best laces come from Holland.

Lacker, a varnish applied to brass, tin, and other metals, to improve their color.

Lacmus, a plant which yields a yellow dye-stuff: it is a species of moss, and comes from France, Holland and the islands of Candia and Teneriffe.

Lapis Lazuli, a sort of stone from which that celebrated color, *ultramarine*, is made. It is found in many parts, but that of Asia and Africa is superior.

Leeward, among seamen, the left-hand side of the ship, when you stand with your face towards the head.

Latitude, the distance of any place from the equator, measured upon the meridian in degrees, minutes, and seconds: all places lying under the equator are said to have no latitude; and all others to have north or south latitude, according to their situation with respect to the equator. The complement of latitude is the difference between the latitude itself and 90°, or as much as the place itself is distant from the pole; and this complement is always equal to the elevation of the equator above the horizon of the place. The elevation of the pole of any place is equal to the latitude itself.

Lava, the fused stony substance which issues from volcanoes.

Lavender, a fragrant plant, native of the S. of Europe, and now commonly cultivated in our gardens. The water drawn from the flowers by distillation is an agreeable perfume.

Lawn, a sort of clear or open worked cambric manufactured in France and Flanders, also in Scotland and the N. of Ireland.

Lazaretto, a public building, hospital or pest-house, for the reception of those afflicted with contagious disorders. The Lazaretto of Marseilles is the finest in the world.

Lead, one of the perfect metals. It is of a dull white, inclining to a blue color; and although the least ductile and sonorous, it is the heaviest of metallic bodies, excepting mercury, gold and platinum. It is found abundantly in different parts of Europe and in N. and S. America. The lead mines of Missouri are very productive.

Lee, an epithet to distinguish that half of the horizon, to which the wind is directed from the other part whence it arises, which latter is called to windward.

Lemnian Earth, a clay of a pale red color, which has its name from the island of Lemnos, where it is dug. When genuine, it is a good medicine in some diseases.

Lemon, the fruit of the lemon tree, growing in great abundance in Sicily, Spain and Portugal. The ports of Lisbon and Malaga are the principal ship-

ping-places of lemons; the shipping of fruit from these places commences about the middle of September, and continues until the February following, after which time the article becomes scarce and dear. The lemons of the Bermuda islands are large and of a delicious flavor. The island of Zante abounds in lemons of a great size. Lemons are invariably shipped while their color is green, and they generally become quite yellow ere they reach this country.

Latish, the tree which produces the resin called mastich. It grows in the S. of Europe.

Lichen, or *Licorwort*, a species of moss found in different parts of France, and in the Canary and Cape de Verd islands. It is useful in dying, and also as a food or medicine.

Light-House, a tower on an eminence upon the seacoast, or at the entrance of some port or river, for the direction of ships in dark nights, by means of an illumination.

Lignum Vita, a species of wood of great utility both for turnery and in pharmacy. The tree which produces it grows in most of the W. India islands, but especially in Hayti and Saint Croix.

Lime, one of those earthy substances, which exist in every part of the world. It is found purest in limestone, marble and chalk. None of these substances are lime, but are capable of becoming so by burning in a white heat. Lime may also be obtained by burning calcareous spars, or by dissolving oyster shells in muriatic acid.

Limes, a species of lemon, which grows plentifully in the W. Indies, and is also to be met with in the S. of Europe.

Linen, a cloth of very extensive use made of flax. The chief countries in which it is manufactured are Russia, Germany, Switzerland, Flanders, Holland, Scotland and Ireland. The flaxseed is chiefly procured from America.

Linsaywooley, a coarse cloth made of flax, or hemp, and wool mixed, and much worn by the peasantry of Scotland, Wales, &c.

Liquid Amber, a resinous juice, flowing from a large tree, which grows in Virginia, Mexico, and other parts of America.

Liquorice, a root which grows wild in many parts of France, Italy, Spain, and Germany, and is cultivated in England, Bayonne and Saragossa in Spain supply the heat. The inspissated juice of the liquorice root is exported in rolls, or cakes, usually covered with bay leaves from Spain and Holland.

Libbon Wine, a white wine, of a fine sweet flavor, which usually comes from the city of that name.

Discharge, an oxide of lead.

Lithia, an alkali in the mineral called petalite.

Lithography, the art of printing from stone.

Lead, or *Lode*, in mining, a word used especially in the tin-mines, for any regular vein or course, whether metallic or not, but most commonly lead means a metallic vein.

Lodestone, a hard mineral body of a dark gray color with a metallic lustre, and possessed of the property of attracting iron. This singular substance has likewise the wonderful property of turning to the pole when suspended, and left at liberty to move freely. Upon this remarkable circumstance the mariner's compass depends, an instrument which gives us such advantages over the ancients. The natural lodestone has the quality of communicating its properties to iron and steel. It is found in considerable masses in the N. of Europe, China, Siam, and the Philippine Isles.

Logwood, a hard and compact wood of a fine grain and so heavy as to sink in water. Its predominant color is red, tinged with orange, yellow, and black.

Its chief use is for dying. This wood is likewise called India, Jamaica and Campeachy wood, from the places where it grows most plentifully.

Longitude, in navigation, the distance of a ship or place, east or west, from another, reckoned in degrees from the equator. It has become a conventional usage to reckon longitude from Greenwich, near London.

Logue, a sort of vessel usually heavily built, and rigged with a square sail.

Lumber, in the coasting trade, means stowage-wood and small timber; as spars, joists, boards, planks, shingles, hoops, staves, &c. Maine exports vast quantities of lumber.

Lastring, or *Lastring*, a species of light, shining silk.

Lycopodium, the fine dust of lycopodium or club-moss, is sometimes called on account of its great inflammability, vegetable sulphur. It is common in mountainous places and in forests of fir-trees; and when strewn in the air takes fire from a candle and burns like a flash of lightning. It is used in theatres.

MACE, one of the exterior coverings of the nutmeg. It is a warm aromatic, and usually comes from the E. Indies, in glass or porcelain vessels.

Mackerel, a fish, native of the European and American seas, generally appearing at stated seasons, and swarming in vast shoals round particular coasts.

Madder, the root of the rubia tinctorum, a substance extensively employed in dying. It grows most abundantly in Holland.

Madeira, a well known white wine, deriving its name from the island where it is made.

Magnesia, a white and spongy substance usually obtained by the decomposition of the sulphate of magnesia. It is much used in medicine.

Mahogany, the timber of a tree, which is a native of the warmest parts of America, and grows in many of the W. India islands. It is hard, takes a fine polish, and answers better than any other sort of wood, in all kinds of cabinet ware.

Maize, a kind of Indian corn, extensively cultivated in the U. States, and used for making bread, &c.

Malachite, a green carbonate of copper.

Malt, a term applied to grain prepared after a particular manner, for brewing the various kinds of beer.

Manganese, a brilliant metal, of a darkish white color, very brittle, of considerable hardness, and difficult of fusion. It is found in America and various parts of Europe.

Manna, a substance obtained from several vegetables: but the ash, the larch, and the alhagi afford it in the largest quantities. The best manna comes from Sicily.

Marble, a kind of stone of various colors, composed chiefly of lime, found in great masses, and dug out of pits and quarries. It abounds in Mass and other parts of the U. States, and in all the countries of Europe.

Maria, an earthy substance of several varieties, useful as a manure.

Marmots, likewise called Alpine mice, are rather bigger than the rabbit, and are valuable on account of their skins. They abound in Europe, Kamtschatka and America.

Marten, an animal of a dark tawny color, with a white throat and a bushy tail. Its general length is about a foot and a half, and it is prized for its skin. The finest marten-skins are obtained in N. America, Russia, Norway, and the Levant.

Mastic, white lead calcined over a moderate fire.

Mastic, a resin obtained from the lesser turpentine tree and the lentheous.

MON

It comes from Turkey and the Isle of Chio.

Mead, an agreeable beverage made chiefly of honey and water.

Mechacan, a root of a plant of the convolvulus kind, brought from the province of Mechacan in S. America.

Mercury, a metallic substance, fluid at the common temperature, having the appearance and brilliancy of melted silver. It is found in Spain, Germany, China and S. America.

Mercatino, a kind of graving so named, as nearly resembling paint, the word importing half-painted.

Mica, a stone which forms the essential part of many mountains, and consists of a great number of thin laminae adhering to each other, sometimes of a very large size. It has long been employed as a substitute for glass.

Minium, in the arts, red lead or oxide of lead.

Mirbolans, a small purgative fruit of considerable utility in pharmacy, and brought from India.

Mohair, the soft and silvery hairs of the Mohair goat, which is a native of Angora. It is woven into camels and other manufactures.

Molasses, the gross fluid matter that remains of sugar after crystallizing.

Money, the following table embraces an account of the principal foreign monies, with their values in British sterling.

N. B. That c stands for Copper; s for Silver; a for Gold; and those marked * are imaginary, as the Pound sterling of England.

GREAT BRITAIN.

	£.	s.	d.
A Farthing c	0	0	1-4
2 qrs. make a Halfpenny c	0	0	1-2
2 Halfpenny, a Penny c	0	0	1
6d., a Half-shilling s	0	0	6
12d., a Shilling s	0	1	0
2s. 6d., a Half-Crown s	0	2	6
5s., a Crown s	0	5	0
7s. 6d., 1-3 of a Guinea c	0	7	6
10s., a Half-Sovereign c	0	10	0
10s. 6d., a Half-Guinea c	0	10	6
20s., a Sovereign c	1	0	0
20s., a Pound sterling *	1	0	0
21s., a Guinea c	1	1	0

FRANCE.
Paris, Lyons, Bordeaux, &c.
OLD MONIES.

A Denier c	0	0	1-24
3 Deniers make a Liard c	0	0	1-8
2 Liards, a Dardene c	0	0	1-4
12 Deniers, a Sous c	0	0	1-3
20 Sous, a Livre of Exchange *	0	0	10
60 Sous, an Ecu of Exchange s	0	2	6
6 Livres, an Ecu s	0	5	0
10 Livres, a Pistole *	0	8	4
24 Livres, a Louis d'Or c	1	0	0

NEW MONIES.

A Centime *	0	0	1-10
5 Centime Piece c	0	0	1-2
A Decime Piece c	0	0	1
A Franc s	0	0	10
2 Franc Piece s	0	1	8
15 Sol Piece s	0	0	7 1-2
30 Sol Piece s	0	1	3
5 Franc Piece s	0	4	2
10 Franc Piece s	0	8	4
20 Franc Piece s	0	16	8
A Louis d'Or c	1	0	0

SPAIN.

At Malaga, Gibraltar, Denia, &c.

RIALS VELON.

A Maravedi *	0	0	0 23-273
2 Maravedies make an Octavo c	0	0	0 23-136
4 Maravedies, a Quartillo c	0	0	0 23-68
34 Maravedies, a Real Velon *	0	0	0 2 7-8
512 Maravedies, a Piastra s	0	3	7
15 Rials, a Piastra of Exchange *	0	3	7

MON

60 Rials, a Pistole of Exchange c	0	14	4
76 Rials, a Pistole c	0	16	0
2048 Maravedies, a Pistole of Exchange *	0	16	0

PORTUGAL.

A Rea or Rea *	0	0	0 27-400
10 Rea make a Half Vintem c	0	0	0 27-40
20 Rea, a Vintem c	0	0	1 7-30
5 Vintems, a Testoon s	0	0	6 3-4
4 Testoons, a Crusado of Exchange s	0	2	3
24 Vintems, a New Crusade s	0	2	8 2-5
10 Testoons, or 1000 Rea, a Milre *	0	5	7 1-2
46 Testoons, a Moldore c	1	7	0
64 Testoons, a Joannes c	1	16	0

DENMARK AND NORWAY.

<i>Copenhagen, Sound, Bergen, Dronheim, &c.</i>	0	0	0 9-16
A Skilling c	0	0	0 3-8
6 Skillings make a Druggen s	0	0	3 3-8
16 Skillings, a Slet Marc *	0	0	9
20 Skillings, a Rix Marc s	0	0	11 1-4
24 Skillings, a Rix Ort s	0	1	1-2
4 Marcs, a Crown s	0	3	0
6 Marcs, a Rix Dollar s	0	4	6
11 Marcs, a Ducat c	0	8	3

SWEDEN AND FINLAND.

<i>Stockholm, Upsal, &c.</i>	0	0	0 7-30
A Runstic *	0	0	7-18
3 Runstics make a Stilver c	0	0	7 7-18
8 Runstics, a Copper Marc c	0	0	1 5-9
3 Copper Marcs, a Silver Marc s	0	0	4 2-3
4 Ditto, a Copper Dollar c	0	0	6 2-9
9 Ditto, a Caroline s	0	1	2
3 Copper Dollars, a Silver Dollar s	0	1	6 2-3
3 Silver Dollars, a Rix Dollar s	0	4	8
2 Rix Dollars, a Ducat c	0	9	4

RUSSIA.

<i>Petersburg, Archangel, Moscow, &c.</i>	0	0	0 23-208
A Polusca *	0	0	0 27-100
2 Poluscas make a Denusca c	0	0	0 27-50
2 Denuscas, a Copesc *	0	0	1 31-50
3 Copescs, an Altin c	0	0	5 2-5
10 Copescs, a Grivener s	0	1	1-2
25 Copescs, a Polpotin s	0	2	3
50 Copescs, a Poltin s	0	4	6
100 Copescs, a Ruble s	0	10	1-2
2 1-4 Rubles, a Czarvontich c	0	1	2 6
5 Rubles, an Imperial c	0	2	5 0
10 Rubles, a Double Imperial c	0	2	5 0

HOLLAND.

<i>Amsterdam, Rotterdam, &c.</i>	0	0	0 21-380
A Penning *	0	0	0 21-40
2 Pennings make a Grote c	0	0	1 1-30
2 Grotes, a Stiver s	0	0	6 2-10
6 Stivers, a Schelling s	0	1	9
20 Stivers, a Guilder, or Florin s	0	2	5 1-10
50 Stivers, a Rix Dollar s	0	4	4 1-10
60 Stivers, a Dry Guilder s	0	5	3
3 Florins and 3 Stivers, a Ducatoon c	0	7	6
105 Stivers, a Ducat c	0	9	3
6 Guilders, a Pound Flemish *	0	10	6
7 Florins, a Half-Reyer c	0	12	3
14 Florins, a Reyer c	0	14	6

ITALY.

<i>Leghorn, Florence, &c.</i>	0	0	0 5-144
A Denari c	0	0	0 5-36
4 Denari make a Quattrini c	0	0	0 5-12
12 Denari, a Soldi c	0	0	0 25-36
5 Quattrini, a Craca c	0	0	5 5-9
8 Cracas, a Quillo s	0	0	8 1-3
20 Soldi, a Lira *	0	0	4 2
6 Liras, a Piastra of Exchange c	0	4	2

MUS

7 1-2 Liras, a Ducat c	0	5	2 1-4
22 Liras, a Pistole c	0	15	6

SWITZERLAND.

<i>Geneva, &c.</i>	0	0	0 1-28
A Denier *	0	0	0 1-18
2 Deniers make a Deniere Current c	0	0	0 2-8
12 Deniers, a Small Sol c	0	0	0 3-4
12 Deniers Current, a Sol Current c	0	0	0 4 1-2
12 Small Sols, a Florin *	0	1	3
12 Sols Current, a Livre Current *	0	3	11 1-4
15 3-4 Florins, a Crossade s	0	5	2 7-2
24 Florins, a Ducat s	0	9	0

GERMANY.

<i>Hamburg, Bremen, Altona, Lubeck, &c.</i>	0	0	0 3-12
A Trying *	0	0	0 3-6
2 Tryings make a Sexling *	0	0	0 3-12
2 Sexlings, a Fening c	0	0	1 1-8
12 Fenings, a Shelling Lube *	0	1	6
16 Shellings, a Marc *	0	3	0
2 Marcs, a Slet Dollar s	0	4	6
3 Marcs, a Rix Dollar s	0	9	4 1-2
6 1-4 Marcs, a Ducat c	0	11	6

TURKEY.

<i>Constantinople, Smyrna, Cyprus, &c.</i>	0	0	0 3-28
A Mangar c	0	0	0 3-5
4 Mangars make an Asper *	0	0	1 4-5
3 Aspers, a Para s	0	0	3
5 Aspers, a Bestic s	0	0	6
10 Aspers, an Otic s	0	1	0
30 Aspers, a Solota s	0	4	0
60 Aspers, a Piastra *	0	5	0
100 Aspers, a Caragrouh s	0	10	0
10 Solotas, a Xeriff c	0	10	0

INDIA.

<i>Calcutta, Calicut, &c.</i>	0	0	0 5-38
A Pice c	0	0	0 5-8
4 Pices make a Panam c	0	0	0 17-8
6 Pices, a Vix c	0	0	1 6-3-4
12 Pices, an Ana s	0	2	6
16 Anas, a Fiano s	0	5	0
16 Anas, a Rupee s	0	5	0
2 Rupees, an English Crown s	0	5	0
2 Rupees, a French Crown s	0	8	9
56 Anas, a Pagoda c	0	8	9

CHINA.

<i>Pekin, Moupin, Canton, &c.</i>	0	0	0 2-95
A Caxa, Cachoa, or Caya *	0	0	0 4-5
10 Caxa make a Candareen c	0	0	0 8
10 Candareens, a Rupee s	0	2	3
2 Rupees, a Dollar s	0	4	6
70 Candareens, a Rix Dollar s	0	4	4 1-2
7 Macas, a French Crown s	0	4	8
2 Rupees, an English Crown s	0	5	0
10 Macas, a Tale *	0	6	8

Moresco, a kind of carving, painting, &c., done in the manner of the Moors.

Morocco, a fine kind of leather prepared of the skin of an animal of the goat kind, and imported from the Levant, Barbary, &c.

Morphine, an alkali salt obtained from opium.

Mosaic, an assemblage of little pieces of glass, marble, precious stones, &c., of various colors, cut square, and cemented on a ground of stucco.

Mother of Pearl, the shell of a muscle, dwelling in the ocean of either Indies.

Muscadine, a rich wine of the growth of Provence, Languedoc and other parts of France.

Musk, a substance found in a bag, situated in the umbilical region of the moschus moschiferus, and used as a

perfume. It is also obtained from the civet or musk cat.

Musk-Seed, the seed of a plant which grows in the W. Indies, and yields an odor precisely like real musk.

Muslin, a fine, thin sort of cotton cloth, which bears a downy nap on its surface. The best comes from India.

Must, the juice of the grape previous to fermentation.

Myrrh, a gum resin, brought from the E. Indies and from Smyrna and Aleppo.

NANKKEEN, or *Nanking*, a species of cotton cloth closely woven. It takes its name from a city in China, where the reddish thread of which the stuff is made is spun.

Naples, an oil, which issues out of white, yellow, or black clays, in Persia and Media.

Nep Tidee, those tides which happen when the moon is in the first and last quarters, being low, when compared to spring tides.

Nephritic Wood, a wood of a very dense and compact texture, brought from New Spain. It is a diuretic.

Nicaragua Wood, a dye-wood of a very bright red color, brought from Nicaragua.

Nickel, a semi-metal, found commonly in mines of cobalt.

Nixia, a root of a pale brown color, and of an acrid, astringent taste. It is collected on the mountains of Corea.

Nutmeg, the kernel of a large fruit not unlike the peach. The best nutmegs are brought from the E. Indies in stone jars. The round nutmeg is preferred to that which is oblong.

Nux Vomica, the seed of the official strychnos, a native of the E. Indies. It is among the most powerful poisons of the narcotic kind.

OAKUM, old ropes untwisted, and pulled out into loose hemp, in order to be used in caulking the seams of ships, &c.

Ochres, combination of earths with the oxide of iron; they are of various colors, and are principally employed as pigments.

Offing, that part of the sea a good distance from shore, where there is deep water, and no need of a pilot to conduct the ship.

Olive, a fruit which yields a large quantity of oil, the produce of the *olea*, olive-tree. It is a native of the southern parts of Europe, and is cultivated in great quantities in the S. of France, Italy and Portugal. Olives have an acrid, bitter and disagreeable taste; pickled they prove more palatable. The Lucua olives, which are smaller than the others, have the weakest taste; the Spanish, or larger, the strongest; the Provence, which are of a middling size, are generally the most esteemed.

Ouz, one of the semi-pellucid gems, with variously colored zones, but none red. It is found in the E. Indies and different parts of America.

Opal, a stone of the quartz family, found in many parts of Europe, especially in Hungary. When first dug out of the earth it is soft, but it hardens and diminishes in bulk by exposure to the air.

Opium, is obtained from the white poppy, a plant which is extensively cultivated in Turkey and India. It is a powerful narcotic.

Opobalsamum, the juice of a tree called Colpand. It resembles myrrh, and is poison taken internally.

Opodeldoc, a solution of soap in alcohol, with the addition of camphor and volatile oils.

Opponar, a resin obtained from a plant growing in the Levant.

Oranges, the fruit of the orange-tree, which flourishes in the S. of Europe and the U. States, and in both the Indies. Great quantities of oranges are imported from Seville. The island of Malta furnishes oranges of a fine flavor; and they

also come to great perfection in the W. Indies and the Azores.

Orcilla Weed, a whitish moss, yielding a rich purple tincture, used for dyeing. It is found in the islands of the Archipelago, and also in those near the African coast.

Ordinance, a general name for all sorts of great guns used in war.

Origenum, oil obtained from the leaves of the wild marjoram. It is a cure for the chilblains.

Orpiment, a semi-metal, usually found in copper mines.

Orris, a sweet scented powder, produced by pulverizing a root of the same name. The root is white, and is brought from Florence, in the neighborhood of which city it grows spontaneously.

Orelen Iron, a particular sort of bars of iron, made for the manufacture of wire.

Ormusium, a metal of a dark blue color, which exists in platina.

Omsburgh, a coarse linen cloth manufactured in the city of that name.

Ostrich Feathers, the fine feathers of the ostrich. They are brought from Africa, particularly the coast of Barbary.

Ota, or *Ottar of Reuss*, the essential oil of roses. It comes to us under this name from Bengal.

Oxyena, a simple substance, which can only be obtained in combination with other bodies or in a state of gas.

PALENDAR, a kind of coasting vessel.

Palladium, a metal of a white color, which exists in the ores of platina.

Palm Oil, an oil obtained from the nuts of a tree, which grows in most parts of Asia, Africa and America, more especially on the coast of Guinea, in the Cape de Verd islands, and in Jamaica and Barbadoes.

Panjenia, a species of crystal.

Paranthina, a stone of a variety of colors, found in Norway.

Parchment, the skin of sheep or goats prepared so as to render it proper for writing upon, &c. The best parchment is made in France.

Parera Brava, a root of a dark color, which comes from Brazil, and is used in medicine.

Pargassite, a mineral of a green color and transparent, lately found near Abo.

Parian Marble, the white marble from the island of Paros, used to this day for carving statues, &c.

Peat, the Indian flax.

Pearl Ashes, a kind of fixed alkaline salt, prepared by mixing the ashes of burnt wood with water, evaporating the clear ley, and calcining them in an oven moderately hot. Pearl ashes are chiefly prepared in N. America, Russia and Hungary.

Pearls, hard, white, shining bodies, usually round, found in various kinds of testaceous fishes. The fish, in which the largest and finest pearls are produced, is the E. India pearl-oyster. The most remarkable pearl fisheries of America are in the Gulf of Mexico and along the coast of Granada.

Pekes, a species of Bohem tea.

Penguia, a fruit very common in the W. Indies, of a sharp, acid flavor.

Pennants, or *Pendants*, those streamers of a ship, which are split or divided into two parts, ending in points.

Pepper, an aromatic berry, of a hot, dry quality, chiefly used in seasoning articles of food. The pepper plant flourishes in the islands of Java, Sumatra and Ceylon, and more particularly on the Malabar coast.

Perdy, a beverage made from pears.

Petril, a mineral oil, or species of bitumen, supposed to issue from the clefts of rocks, and found floating on the waters of certain springs. It is obtained in hot countries, and is used externally in paralytic cases, &c.

Pentlar, a fictitious metal, the basis of which is tin.

Phosphorus, a simple substance, much resembling wax in consistence, of a faint straw color, and highly combustible. It was discovered by a German chemist, named Brandt, about 160 years since, and the preparation was long kept a secret.

Picul, the Chinese quintal of 100 pounds.

Picharda, a species of fish, similar to the herring.

Pimento, the berries of a tree, which grows spontaneously and in great abundance in the island of Jamaica. It is usually imported in bags and casks, and is similar in smell and taste to cloves, juniper-berries, cinnamon, and pepper, or rather a peculiar mixture somewhat akin to them, whence its name of allspice.

Pinchbeck a name given to one of the many imitations of gold. It is made by melting yellow copper in various proportions with red copper.

Pine Apple, the fruit of a plant which grows spontaneously in S. America, Africa and the Indies.

Pink, a vessel used at sea, masted and rigged like other ships, only that it is built with a round stern.

Pinnace, a small vessel used at sea, with a square stern, chiefly employed as a scout for intelligence, and for landing of men, &c.

Pistachio, the fruit of the pistachia terebinthus, a kind of turpentine tree. It grows naturally in Arabia, Persia and Syria; also in Sicily, whence the nuts are usually brought.

Pitch, a tenacious oily substance drawn chiefly from pines and firs; or it is more properly tar, inspissated by boiling it over a slow fire.

Plaid, a striped or variegated stuff, manufactured principally in Scotland.

Planks, thick strong boards, cut from various kinds of wood, especially pine, oak and fir.

Plaster of Paris, the sulphate of lime, after being calcined.

Platina, the heaviest of all metals; it is met with in some abundance in S. America and in Russia, where it has been coined into money. Its color is that of the purest silver.

Plumbago, black lead.

Plush, a kind of stuff composed chiefly of wool and goats' or camels' hair.

Pomegranate, a medicinal fruit, like an apple or quince, full of seeds, enclosed within a reddish pulp. It grows in Spain, Italy and France, and S. America.

Poppy, a well known plant of several species. That which produces opium is the white official poppy.

Porcelain, a fine kind of earthenware, chiefly manufactured in China, and thence called China ware.

Porphyry, includes those stones which contain either felspar, schoerl, quartz, mica, or crystals of any kind. It is found of different colors, and occurs in nearly every country.

Port, the name of a red wine, so called from Oporto, whence immense quantities of the article are exported.

Potash, an alkaline salt, chiefly procured by lixiviation from the ashes of burnt wood, and other vegetable substances.

Powder, gum-sanderach, pounded and sifted very fine.

Proa, in navigation, is a name given to a vessel used in the South Seas. In its construction, the head and stern are alike, but the sides are different; the side intended to be always the lee side being flat, and the windward-side made rounding.

Prunes, plums dried in the sunshine or in an oven. The best come from France.

Pumice-Stone, a light, rough and porous stone, which is found in the greatest abundance in the island of Ipari.

Pyrites, a genus of inflammable substances, composed of sulphur, which

has dissolved, or saturated itself with metals.

Pyrops, a mineral found in Bohemia, of a deep red color, which passes to orange, when exposed to the sun.

Pyrophorus, an artificial product, prepared from alum by calcination, with the addition of various inflammable substances.

Pyrotechnics, the art of making fireworks.

QUADRANT, a mathematical instrument, of great use in navigation, for taking the altitudes of the sun, stars, &c.

Quarantine, a detention which ships undergo, when suspected of having on board persons or goods infected with contagion. The usual quarantine is 40 days.

Quartz, a mineral of the flint genus, which is divided into five sub-species.

Quassia, a tree growing in S. America and the W. Indies, the root, bark and wood of which are used in medicine, and by brewers to give a bitter taste to their beer. It received its name from Quassi, a negro of Surinam, who discovered its virtues.

Quercitron Bark, the bark of a species of oak growing in Mass. and other parts of N. America. It is used for dying yellow.

RAGWORT, a native perennial plant growing by roadsides, and flowering from July to August. It imparts a fine green color to wool.

Raisins, grapes prepared by suffering them to remain on the vine till they are perfectly ripe, and then drying them in the sun or by the heat of an oven. The names by which raisins are distinguished among traders, are the following, and the order in which they are placed denotes their relative value, the first being the most esteemed; viz. Muscatels, sun or solis, bloom or jar, Belvedere, Denia or Malaga, Sultan, Lipari, and Smyrna, black and red. The best of these kinds are imported in boxes and jars, and the inferior in mats. Spain supplies great quantities of this article; and Malaga is the port whence they are chiefly exported. Calabria furnishes the finest of any part of Italy.

Rape-Seed, the seed of the napus stavlva, from which a useful oil is extracted.

Ratafia, a fine spirituous liquor, prepared in France from the kernels of cherries, apricots, &c.

Rates, a thick woollen stuff, manufactured chiefly in France, Holland and Italy.

Rattans, the small shoots or branches of the sugar-cane, brought from the E. and W. Indies.

Reddle, an ore of iron in the state of red oxide, commonly used as a pigment.

Resin, a viscid juice oozing from several vegetable productions, as the pine, the fir, &c. That of fir is known by the name of rosin.

Rhapontic, a medicinal root resembling rhubarb. It comes from Smyrna.

Rhodum, or **Rose Wood**, a wood or root brought from the Canary Islands.

Rhubarb, a plant of which there are seven species. The yellowish root which is used in medicine comes principally from China.

Rice, a plant very much resembling wheat in shape, color and leaves. It is cultivated to great extent in Asia as well as in the southern parts of the U. States.

Rine-Hemp, the best sort of hemp, cleaned from all impurities.

Rouge, a red color obtained from the plant caithamus, a native of Egypt and the Levant.

Ruby, a genus of precious stones of various colors, found in the E. Indies and in Brazil.

Rum, a well known spirituous liquor, made from the sugar-cane.

Rye, a useful species of grain produced from a plant which is a native of the island of Candia.

SABLE, an animal valued for its fur. The best skins come from Siberia, Hudson's bay and Canada.

Sagathos, a slight woollen stuff, sometimes mixed with a little silk.

Sage, the produce of an oriental tree, which grows in great abundance in the Moluccas and the coast of Malabar. It is also brought from the W. Indies. It forms an agreeable jelly, and is a useful article of diet.

Salt, a mineral body, readily soluble in water, and tasting sharp or pungent on the tongue. The salt obtained from the waters of the sea is called bay salt; so named from being first made in the bay of St. Ubes, in Portugal. We export much salt from the West Indies. Rock salt is obtained in great abundance from the mines in Poland and Hungary.

Sanders, an odoriferous wood, brought from the Indies.

Sapan, a species of wood, similar to the Brazil wood, and used for the same purposes. The tree which produces it is found in S. America, Japan, and Cochinchina.

Sapphire, a genus of precious stones, of a blue color, and the hardest of all except the ruby and diamond.

Seramat, a kind of fine, thin woven, plain silk.

Sardines, a species of fish of the herring kind; anchovies.

Sardonyx, a precious stone, consisting of a mixture of the chalcedony and cornelian.

Sarcoparilla, the root of a plant growing in most parts of America. The flower is yellow, mixed with red.

Sassafras, the root of a tree, which is a native of N. America, and grows plentifully in Florida.

Satin, a soft, closely-woven silk, with a glossy surface. The chief seats of this manufacture are Lyons, Genoa and Florence.

Sasswort, a plant employed by dyers to impart a yellow color.

Scammony, the produce of a species of convolvulus, or creeper plant; which grows wild in the vales between Nazareth and Mount Carmel. It is used in medicine as a purgative.

Scapolite, a mineral of a pearl color, found in Norway.

Sericollas, the small elephants' teeth, or pieces of them, which are not sold singly but in parcels.

Sena, or **Senna**, the leaf of a shrubby plant cultivated in Persia, Syria and Arabia, and much used in medicine as a useful cathartic.

Serge, a woollen stuff manufactured in a loom.

Serra, of almonds, is the quantity of 200 weight; of indigo, the same.

Shag, a woollen stuff smooth on one side and velvety on the other.

Shagrin, a kind of grained leather, prepared, as is supposed, of the skin of a species of aqualus, or horned fish, called the shagreen, or shagrain, and used in covering books, &c. It is imported from Constantinople and some parts of Poland.

Shalloon, a slight woollen stuff, which derives its name from the town of Chalons, where it was first manufactured.

Shammy, a kind of leather, soft and pliant. The real shammy is prepared of the skin of the chamols-goat, whence its name.

Shawls, a species of fine woollen handkerchief, forming an article of female dress. The finest shawls come from the E. Indies. The province of Cachemire is the grand seat of the manufacture of the beautiful shawls which bear its name.

Shellac, a kind of lac, which has undergone a purification in a particular manner.

Sherry, a Spanish wine, made in the

vicinity of Xeres, whence its name. The Sherry wines are shipped mostly from Cadix.

Silk, a very soft, fine, bright thread, the work of an insect, called the banyx, or the silk-worm. The silk imported into this country is chiefly the produce of Italy, France, Turkey and the E. Indies. Attention has recently been directed to the culture of silk in the U. States, and it will doubtless in time become an important article of manufacture in the country.

Silver, a metal of a fine white color, without either taste or smell. The most considerable silver mines are at Potosi in S. America, Kunsberg in Norway, Annaberg in Austria, the Harz, &c.

Sloop, a sort of small ship or vessel, usually with one mast.

Smack, a small vessel, usually carrying a single mast, and employed in fishing.

Smalt, a species of glass, of a dark blue color.

Snake-Root, a medicinal root growing principally in Virginia and the southern states.

Soda, an alkaline salt, principally obtained from the ashes of marine plants.

Soy, an extract from a sort of bean growing in China. It is used as a stimulant sauce.

Spermoceti, a fat substance obtained from the brains of a species of whale.

Sponge, a plant of a porous texture, common in the Mediterranean and other seas, where it adheres in large masses to rocks, stones, shells, &c. It comes chiefly from Aleppo and Smyrna.

Squill, a plant with a large bulbous root, growing spontaneously on the sandy shores of Spain and the Levant. It is used in medicine.

Steel, iron refined in the fire with certain ingredients, that render it white and impart to it a harder and finer grain than that of the original metal.

Storax, the most fragrant of the solid resins. It is obtained from a tree, which grows most plentifully in Cilicia, Syria and Pamphilia; and is also met with in America.

Strucco, a generic term, comprehending all the different kinds of coverings, drawings, or coatings for walls.

Sugar, a solid, sweet substance, obtained from the sugar-cane. It is extensively manufactured in the E. and W. Indies, Louisiana and S. America.

Sulphur, or **Brimstone**, a hard, brittle, inflammable substance, of an opaque yellow color.

Sumach, a shrub which grows naturally in the U. S., Syria, Spain and Portugal; in the two last it is cultivated with great care; and great quantities are also exported from Sicily. Its shoots are reduced to powder, and prepared for the purposes of dyeing, tanning, &c.

Suivel, a small cannon, much used on board merchant-ships as a weapon of defence.

TABBY, a kind of rice silk.

Tacamahaca, a solid resinous substance, used in pharmacy, brought from New Spain and the island of Madagascar.

Taffety, a fine, smooth, silkens stuff, remarkable for its gloss.

Talc, a species of mineral, of which there are three varieties. It abounds in the mountains of Tyrol and Salzburg.

Tamarinds, the fruit of the tamarindus indica. It is a pod resembling a beanpod, including several hard seeds, with a dark colored viscid pulp, of a pleasant acid taste; the E. India tamarinds are longer than the W. India; the former containing six or seven seeds each, the latter rarely above three or four.

Tawny, a species of woollen stuff manufactured in England.

Tenbac, or **Tembogue**, a mixture of gold and copper.

Topica, a name given to white soap

Tea, the dried leaves of the tea-plant, a commodity in general use in Europe, America and Asia. The tea-plant is a native of Japan, China and Tonquin. It attains the greatest perfection in the regions of Nankin. In commerce, eight principal sorts of tea are distinguished, three of green and five of bohea. The three sorts of green tea are, 1. The Imperial or Bloom tea. 2. The Haisven or Hyson, so called from the name of an Indian merchant, who first brought it into Europe. 3. The Singlo, or Songlo. The five sorts of Bohea tea are, 1. The Bouchong. 2. The Sumlo, Cambo or Campol. 3. The Congou. 4. The Peko. 5. The Bohea.

The first gathering commences at the end of February, or beginning of March. The leaves are then small, tender, and unfolded, and not above three or four days old; these are called *achi-tsia* or "tea in powder," because it is pulverized; it is also called sometimes bloom tea. It is sold in China at 30d. or 2s. per pound. The laborers employed in collecting it, do not pull the leaves by handfuls, but pick them up one by one, and take every precaution that they may not break them. However long and tedious this labor may appear, they gather from four, to ten, or fifteen, pounds per day.

The second crop is gathered about the end of March, or beginning of April. At this season part of their leaves have attained their full growth, and the rest are not above half their size. This difference does not, however, prevent them from being all gathered indiscriminately. They are afterwards picked, and sorted into different parcels, according to their age and size. The youngest, which are carefully separated from the rest, are often sold for leaves of the first crops. Tea gathered at this season is called *tee-tsia*, or "Chinese Tea," because the people of Japan infuse it, and drink it after the Chinese manner.

The third crop is gathered at the end of May, or in the month of June. The leaves are then very numerous and thick, and have acquired their full growth. This kind of tea, which is called *ben-tsia*, is the coarsest of all, and is reserved for the common people. Some of the Japanese collect their tea only at two seasons of the year, which correspond to the second, and third, already mentioned; others confine themselves to one general gathering of their crop, towards the month of June; however, they always form afterwards different assortments of their leaves.

The finest and most celebrated tea of Japan, is that which grows near Ud-el, a small village situated close to the sea, and not far distant from Meaco. In the district of this village is a mountain, extremely well adapted for the culture of fine tea. It is enclosed by hedges and ditches, to prevent all access to it. The tea-shrubs that grow on this mountain, are planted in regular order, and are divided by different avenues and alleys. The care of this place is intrusted to people, who are ordered to guard the leaves from dust, and to defend them from the inclemency of the weather. Before collecting the tea, it is said, they abstain from every kind of gross food for some weeks, that their breath and perspiration may not injure the leaves, which they do not touch but with very fine gloves.

Teak, or **Teak-Wood**, the produce of a tree growing in Ava and Pegu and on the coast of Malabar, is employed in the construction of the vessels fitted out at Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta. The importance of the traffic to which this wood gives rise, may readily be conceived, when it is ascertained, that the total burden of the vessels belonging to Calcutta, which are formed of it, amounts to 40,000 tons. This is the only species of wood

which can be advantageously employed in the construction of the large Bengalese vessels; for it has been ascertained, that the indigenous wood of Bengal is scarcely serviceable at all in the Indian seas.

Tint, a strong, sweet-flavored red wine, made in the province of Andalusia.

Tissue, a sort of transparent gauze, stiffened with gum and pressed.

Tin, a metal of a fine white color, a slight disagreeable taste, and emitting a peculiar smell when rubbed. There are considerable tin-mines on the Malabar coast, in the island of Banda, in Spain, and in the Spanish West Indies. The tin-mines of Cornwall, Eng., are the most productive.

Tobacco, a plant, the leaves of which form an extensive branch of commerce. It is cultivated in the E. Indies and Africa, though little is exported thence. In the Levant, Salonica is the grand market for this commodity. The tobacco of Dalmatia and Croatia is of a good quality; and the plant is successfully raised in other parts of Europe. N. America indubitably yields the finest tobacco in the world; Virginia and Maryland producing it in the greatest abundance and of the best quality.

Tortoise-Shell, the shell of the testaceous animal called a tortoise.

Trade Winds, certain winds which regularly blow in ascertained directions for given periods, in different parts of the world; and are taken advantage of in the course of commerce and navigation. They prevail especially in the Indian seas.

Train Oil, a general name for different sorts of fish oil.

Turmeric, a root used in dyeing yellow. It comes from the E. Indies.

Turazol, a valuable dyeing drug, prepared near Montpellier.

Turpentine, a resinous juice extracted from several species of trees.

Turquoise, a mineral of a pale sky-blue color.

ULTRAMARINE, a very fine blue powder, made from the blue parts of lapis lazuli.

Uguabough, a strong compound liquor, chiefly taken by way of dram; it is made in the highest perfection at Drogheda in Ireland, and is similar to whiskey.

FALONIA, a plant brought from Italy and the Levant, and used as a dyeing ingredient.

Vanilla, a plant whose aromatic pods are used in the manufacture of chocolate. It comes from S. America and the Indies.

Velvet, a rich kind of silk stuff covered on the outside with a close, short, fine and soft nap. Florence and Genoa are most noted for the manufacture of this article.

Verdigris, an acetat of copper used as a pigment.

Vermicelli, an Italian preparation of flour, used in soups, broths, &c.

Vidonia, a white wine, the produce of the island of Teneriffe.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, are used to ascertain the quantities of any article or commodity, according to its nature.

Weight, in a commercial sense, denotes a body, legally defined, appointed to be put in the balance against other bodies, whose momentum is required.

The word *measure*, taken in a similar sense, can require no definition. The original standards appear to have been pointed out by the size and proportions of the human frame; and these natural measures are still used when artificial ones cannot be conveniently resorted to; thus the *fathom* of a well-proportioned man is supposed equal to his height or stature; the *pace*, one half of his stature; the *cubit*, one fourth; the *foot*, one sixth, and the *span*, one eighth. The *hand* is

reckoned one third of the foot, and the breadth of the thumb one twelfth.

Standards of weights and measures were held sacred by the ancients, and a uniformity was strictly observed in many countries of Asia. Among the Romans there was but one weight and one measure; every town and city throughout their vast empire having a standard, which was an exact copy of the archetype kept in the capitol, and therefore called *capitolinae*.

In latter times, from various abuses and a diversity of usages, a variety of weights and measures have obtained, and do at present prevail, in the various countries of Europe and the other parts of the world. There is, however, with few exceptions, a similarity in the systems of all countries, which seems to indicate a common origin. Thus the *foot*, which is the general unit for measures, is duodecimally divided; and the *pace*, which is the unit for weights, is divided either into twelve or sixteen ounces, &c. In almost every nation, there are two descriptions of weights, one for the precious metals, and the other for common articles; such are the Troy and Avoirdupois weights in England.

Standards generally signify any measure or weight of acknowledged authority, by which others of the same denomination are to be compared and adjusted. They are distinguished into arbitrary standards and invariable standards from nature. The former are universally adopted except in France; and the latter are intended to correct or to restore them, if lost.

The origin of the old standards of weight or capacity is not certainly known; but those of linear measures may be inferred, from their names, to have been taken from some part of the human frame, as noticed above. Hence the *foot*, the *hand*, the *span*, the *nail*, the *cubit* or *elbow*, the *ulna*, *arm*, or *arm*, the *fathom*, the *pace*, &c. The *inch*, in some places, is determined by barley-corns; but in others, it is called the *thumb*. The *finger*, too, is reckoned as two-thirds of an inch.

The *foot* is the most general unit for measures as the pound is for weights; and both are mostly divided into the same number of equal parts, and their divisions were anciently called by the same name, *uncia*, which signifies a twelfth part of the whole. Hence the inch was called the *uncia pedis*, and the ounce the *uncia librae*.

As measures derived in the manner described, must vary with the different sizes of men, the standards, formed of some durable substance, have been taken from the foot, or arm, of some distinguished person. Thus the Saxon *yard*, or girth, the modern *yard*, is said to have been adjusted by the arm of king Henry I. It is supposed, that, from a similar reason, the old French foot has been called *pied de roi*.

The following list embraces some of the principal foreign weights and measures.

Weights used in several parts of Asia, the East Indies, China, Persia, &c.

In Turkey, at Smyrna, &c., they use the *batman*, or *batteman*, containing six *occo*s, the *occo* weighing three pounds four-fifths English. They have another *batman* much less, consisting, as the former, of six *occo*s; but the *occo* only containing 15 ounces English; 14 *occo*s of the first kind make the Turkish quintal.

At Cairo, Alexandria, Aleppo, and Alandria, they use the *rotto*, *rotton*, or *rottoli*; at Cairo, and other parts of Egypt, it is 144 drachms. being above an English pound weight.

At Aleppo there are three sorts of *rotto*; the first 20 drachms making about seven pounds Eng. M. and used in weighing cottons, silks, and other

large commodities; the second is 604 drachms, used for all silks but white ones, which are weighed by the third rotto of 700 drachms.

At *Seyda* the rotto is 600 drachms.

The other parts of the Levant, not here named, use some of these weights, particularly the *secco* or *ocqua*, the *rotto*, and *rotto*.

The Chinese weights are the piece, for large commodities; it is divided into 100 catis, or catties, though some say 126; the catti into 16 taels, or taels, each tael equivalent to 1 1/3 of an ounce English, or the weight of one rial and one twelfth, and containing 12 mms, or mases; and each mas 10 condrias. So that the Chinese piece amounts to 137 pounds English avoirdupois, and the tael to one pound, eight ounces. The *leul* for silk contains 66 catis and three *zarts*; the *bahar*, *bakaire*, or *barr*, contains 336 catis.

Tonquin has also the same weights, measures, &c., as China.

Japan has only one weight, viz., the catti, which, however, is different from that of China, as containing 20 taels.

At *Surat*, *Agro*, and throughout the states which composed the kingdom of the Great Mogul, they use the *man*, or *maned*, whereof they have two kinds; the king's *man*, or king's weight, and the *man* simply; the first used for the weighing of common provisions, containing 40 seers or seers, and each seer just a Paris pound.

The common *man*, used in the weighing of merchandise, consists likewise of 40 seers; but each seer is only estimated at 15 Paris ounces, or three-fourths of the other seer.

The *man* may be looked on as the common weight of the East Indies, though under some difference of name, or rather of pronunciation, it being called *mas* at *Cambaya*; and in other places, *main* and *maus*. The seer is properly the Indian pound, and of universal use; the like may be said of the *bahar*, *tael*, and *catti* above-mentioned.

At *Siam* the weights are the piece containing two shans, or catties; but the Siamese catti is only half the Japanese, the latter containing 20 taels, and the former only 10; though some make the Chinese catti only 16 taels, and the Siamese 8. The tael contains four *bats*, or *riticals*, each about a Paris ounce; the *seut* four *seings*, or *mayons*; the *mayon* two *fouangs*; the *fouang* four *payes*; he pays two *clams*; the *sompay* half a *fouang*. It is to be observed, that these are the names of their coins as well as weights; silver and gold being commodities there sold, as other things, by their weights.

In the Isle of *Java* and particularly at *Bentam*, they use the *gantan*, equal to nearly three Dutch pounds.

In *Goleonda*, at *Paspour*, and *Goe*, they have the *furatelle*, containing one pound, 14 ounces, English; the *mangalla*, or *mangelin*, for weighing diamonds and precious stones, weighing at *Goe* five grains, at *Goleonda*, &c., five and a half grains. They have also the *rotto*, containing fourteen and a quarter ounces English; the *metriek*, containing the sixth part of an ounce; the *walt* for plaster and decats, containing the 734 part of a rial.

In *Peris* they use two kinds of *batman*, or *man*; the one called *catt*, or *cherry*, which is the king's weight; and the other *batman* of *Tauris*. The first weighs thirteen pounds, ten ounces, English; the second six and a half pounds; its divisions are the *ratel*, or a sixteenth; the *derhem*, or drachm, which is the fiftieth; the *meschal*, which is half the *derhem*; the *dang*, which is the sixth part of the *meschal*, being equivalent to six carat-grains; and *teny*, the grain, which is the one fourth part of the *dang*. They have

also the *vakie*, which exceeds a little our ounce; the *sah-cherry*, equal to the 1170th part of the *derham*; and the *to-man*, used to weigh out large payments of money without telling; its weight is that of fifty *ashale*.

African Weights.

As to the weights of Africa, there are few places that have any, except Egypt, and the countries bordering on the Mediterranean, whose weights have been already enumerated among those of the ports of the Levant. The island of Madagascar, indeed, has weights, but none that exceed the drachm, nor are they used for any thing but gold and silver.

Foreign Measures.

The standard in *Holland*, *Flanders*, *Sweden*, a good part of *Germany*, many of the *Hanse Towns*, as *Dantzic*, and *Hamburg*, and at *Genoa*, *Frankfort*, &c., is the ell; but the ell in all these places differs from the Paris ell.

In *Holland* it contains one Paris foot, eleven lines, or four-sevenths of the Paris ell. The *Flanders* ell contains two feet, one inch, five and a half lines, or seven-twelfths of the Paris ell. The ell of *Germany*, *Brabant*, &c., is equal to that of *Flanders*.

The *Italian* measure is the *braccio*, brace, or fathom. This obtains in the states of *Medena*, *Venice*, *Florence*, *Lucca*, *Milan*, *Mantua*, *Bologna*, &c., but is of different lengths. At *Venice* it contains one Paris foot, eleven inches, three lines, or eight-fifteenths of the Paris ell. At *Bologna*, *Modena*, and *Mantua*, the brace is the same as at *Venice*. At *Lucca* it contains one Paris foot, nine inches, ten lines, or half a Paris ell. At *Florence* it contains one foot, nine inches, four lines, or 49-hundredths of a Paris ell. At *Milan*, the brace for measuring silks is one Paris foot, seven inches, four lines, or four-ninths of a Paris ell; that for woollen cloths is the same with the ell of *Holland*. At *Bergama*, the brace is one foot, seven inches, six lines, or five-ninths of a Paris ell. The usual measure at *Naples*, however, is the *canna*, containing six feet, ten inches, and two lines, or one Paris ell and fifteen-seventeenths.

The *Spanish* measure is the *vara*, or yard, in some places called the *barra*; containing seventeen-twenty-fourths of the Paris ell. But the measure in *Castile* and *Valencia* is the *pan*, *span*, or *palm*; which is used, together with the *canna*, at *Genoa*. In *Arragon*, the *vara* is equal to a Paris ell and a half, or five feet, five inches, six lines.

The *Portuguese* measure is the *cavade*, containing two feet, eleven lines, or four-sevenths of a Paris ell; and the *vara*, 106 whereof make 100 Paris ells.

The *Piedmontese* measure is the *ras*, containing one Paris foot, nine inches, ten lines, or half a Paris ell.

In *Stoly*, their measure is the *canna*, the same with that of *Naples*.

The *Muscovite* measure is the *cubit*, equal to one Paris foot, four inches, two lines; and the *arzin*, two whereof are equal to three cubits.

The *Turkish* and *Levant* measures are the *piec*, containing two feet, two inches, and two lines, or three-fifths of the Paris ell.

The Chinese measure is the *cobre*, ten whereof are equal to three Paris ells.

In *Peris*, and some parts of the *Indies*, the *guaze*, of which there are two kinds; the royal *guaze*, called also the *guaze* *mankaiser*, containing two Paris feet, ten inches, eleven lines, or four-fifths of the Paris ell; and the shorter *guaze*, called simply *guaze*, only two-thirds of the former. At *Goe* and *Ormuz*, the measure is the *vara*, the same with that of the Portuguese.

In *Paga*, and some other parts of the *Indies*, the *cando* or *candi*, equal to the

ell of *Venice*. At *Goe* and other parts they use a large *cando*, equal to seven Dutch ells, exceeding that of *Bel* and *Balsora* by seven-eighths of a centum, and the *vara* by six and a half. In *Slam* they use the *ken*, short of three Paris feet by one inch. The *ken* contains two *soks*, the *sok* two *teuk*, the *teuk*, twelve *nious*, or inches, the *nious* to be equal to eight grains of *du*, i. e. to about nine lines.

At *Cambodia* they use the *haster*; a *Japan* the *tatam*; and the *span* on some of the coasts of *Guinea*.

Weld, a plant used in dying yellow.

Whisky, a spirit obtained by distillation from corn, sugar, or malt, though generally from the former.

Windward, in sea language denotes any thing towards that point from which the wind blows in respect of a ship.

Wood, a plant, whose leaves are used for dying blue.

Wool, a long, soft and curly hair, which covers the skins of several of the ruminating animals, but is especially shorn from that of the sheep.

Worm Seed, a hard, bitter seed, brought from *Aleppo*.

Worsted, a thread spun of wool that has been combed, and which, in the spinning, is twisted harder than ordinarily.

XYLO BALSAMUM, the wood of the tree which bears the balm of *Gilead*.

YAMS, the edible roots of a creeping plant common in Africa, the *Indies*, and the southern states.

Yarn, wool or flax spun into thread of which they weave cloth.

ZED, *Indian Corn*. The only species, the *maize*, or *malze*. The *Indians* of *New England*, and many other parts of *America*, had no other vegetable but *maize* or *Indian corn* for making their bread; they call it *weachin*; and in the *United States* of *America* there is much of the bread of the country made of this grain, not of European corn. In *Italy*, *Germany*, *Spain*, and *Portugal*, *maize* constitutes a great part of the food of the poor inhabitants. The ear of the *maize* yields a much greater quantity of grain than any *English* corn-ear. There are commonly about eight rows of grain in the ear, often more if the ground is good. Each of these rows contains at least 30 grains, and each of these gives much more flour than a grain of any *English* corn. The grains are usually either white or yellow; but sometimes they are red, bluish, greenish, or olive-colored, and sometimes striped and variegated. This sort of grain, though essentially necessary to the natives of the place, is yet liable to many accidents. It does not ripen till the end of September; so that the rains often fall heavily upon it while on the stalk, and the birds in general peck it when not and unripe. Nature has, to defend it from these accidents, covered it with a thick husk, which keeps off slight rains very well; but the birds, if not frightened away, often eat through it, and devour a great quantity of corn.

Zedoary, a medicinal root brought to us from *China*. It should be chosen fresh, sound, and hard, in large pieces, it matters not whether long or round in its form; of a smooth surface, and of the brightest smell possible; such as is friable, dusty, and worm-eaten, is to be rejected. *Zedoary*, distilled with common water, affords a thick and dense essential oil, on which its virtues principally depend, which soon concretes into a kind of camphire. It is a sudorific, and is used as a cordial medicine.

Zinc, a metal of a brilliant white color, with a shade of blue, and composed of a number of thin plates adhering together.

Zircon, a stone brought from *Ceylon*.

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